



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

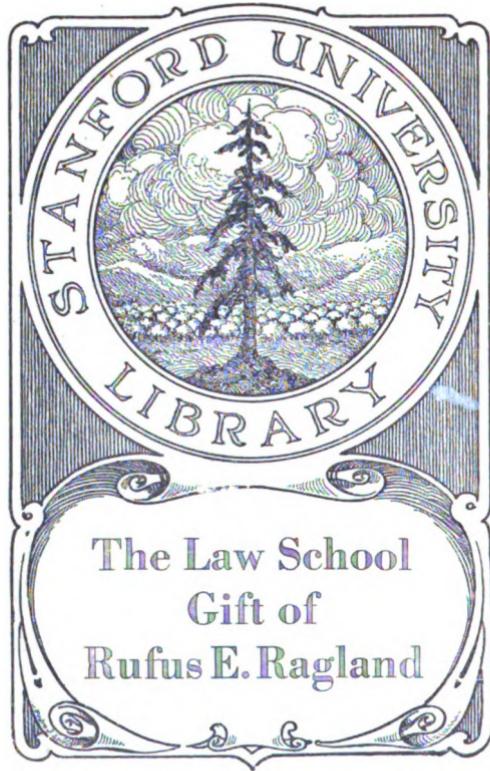
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

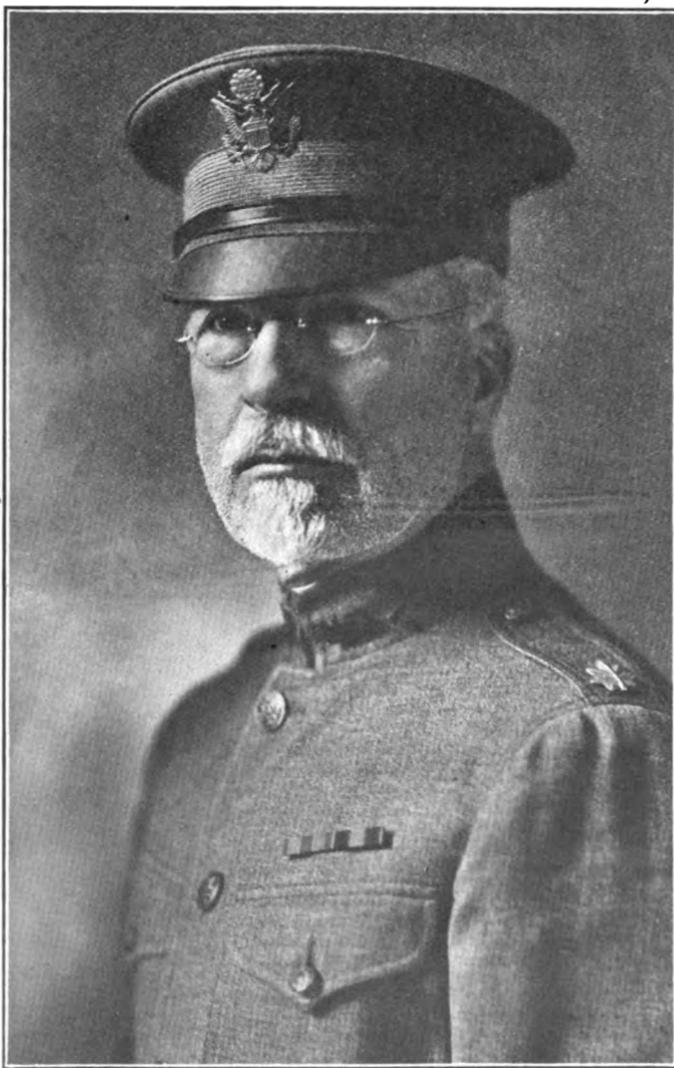
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

S
C
ON

ILLINOIS
STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
1918





Edward S. Stilman.

OF CHICAGO
40th PRESIDENT ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
1917-18

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Illinois State Bar Association

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AT CHICAGO

May 31 and June 1, 1918

EDITED BY

R. ALLAN STEPHENS

SECRETARY

DANVILLE
INTERSTATE PRINTING COMPANY
132 North Walnut Street
1918



L 8942

FEB 7 1934

VIA REGIA D'ACQUEDATI

CONTENTS

PART I.

Charter of Illinois State Bar Association-----	1-2
By-Laws of Illinois State Bar Association-----	3-12
Officers and Committees 1917-1918-----	13-16
Honorary Members-----	17-19
Roll of Members-----	20-41

PART II.

Proceedings of Illinois State Bar Association-----	45-218
Annual Dinner-----	219-246

PART III.

President Edgar B. Tolman—Annual Address-----	249-265
Gov. Frank O. Lowden—Address-----	267-277
Hugh S. Magill—Address-----	279-288

PART IV.

Proceedings of the Judicial Section-----	291-337
Dinner for the Judges-----	339-364

PART V.

Dinner in honor of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois	367-395
Dinner to Sir Frederick Edwin Smith-----	397-419

PART VI.

Minutes of District Meetings-----	421-464
List of Members by Cities-----	465-505
American Bar Association—Officers 1918-1919-----	506
Illinois State's Attorneys' Association—Officers 1918-----	507
Illinois State Society of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1918-----	508
Judicial Section of Illinois State Bar Association—Officers 1918-1919 -----	509
Illinois State Bar Association—Officers and Committees 1918-1919 -----	510-514

CHARTER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a certificate, duly signed and acknowledged, has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1916, for the organization of the

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

under and in accordance with the provisions of "An act concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof, a copy of which certificate is hereto attached;

Now, therefore, I, Lewis Stevenson, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

is a legally organized Corporation under the laws of this State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Illinois.

Done at the City of Springfield this 1st day of March, A. D. 1916, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

(Signed) LEWIS G. STEVENSON,

(Seal) Secretary of State.

COUNTY OF SANGAMON, }
STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.

TO LEWIS G. STEVENSON,
SECRETARY OF STATE:

We, the undersigned, NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, ROGER SHERMAN, WALTER M. PROVINE, JOHN F. VOIGT, FREDERICK A. BROWN, C. M. CLAY BUNTAIN, ALBERT D. EARLY, EDGAR B. TOLMAN, GEORGE H. WILSON, and LOGAN HAY, Citizens of the United States, propose to form a corporation under an act of the General Assembly of the

CHARTER

State of Illinois, entitled "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18th, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof, and that for the purpose of such organization we hereby state as follows, to-wit:

1. The name of Such Corporation is

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

2. The object for which it is formed is to cultivate the science of jurisprudence, to promote reform in the law, to facilitate the administration of justice, to elevate the standard of integrity, honor and courtesy in the legal profession, to encourage a thorough and liberal legal education, and to cultivate and cherish a spirit of brotherhood among the members thereof.

3. *The management of the aforesaid Association shall be vested in a Board of Governors, composed of twelve members, consisting of the President, First Vice-President and two additional Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary and six others.

The President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary shall be elected annually by the membership, the remaining governors shall be elected for three years, two to be elected by the membership each year after the first election, at which time six shall be elected, two for one year, two for two years and two for three years.

4. The following persons are hereby selected as the Managers of Control and manage said corporation until the first annual meeting, viz: NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, ROGER SHERMAN, WALTER M. PROVINE, JOHN F. VOIGT, FREDERICK A. BROWN, C. M. CLAY BUNTAIN, ALBERT D. EARLY, EDGAR B. TOLMAN, LOGAN HAY, and GEORGE H. WILSON.

5. The location is in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and State of Illinois, and the postoffice address of its business office is at Hotel Leland, 6th Street and Capitol Ave., in the said City of Springfield.

Signed:

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY,
ROGER SHERMAN,
WALTER M. PROVINE,
C. M. CLAY BUNTAIN,
FREDERICK A. BROWN,

ALBERT D. EARLY,
JOHN F. VOIGT,
EDGAR B. TOLMAN,
GEORGE H. WILSON,
LOGAN HAY.

*On December 9, 1916, this section was amended by increasing the membership of the Board of Governors from twelve to thirteen and making the retiring President of the Association a member of the Board of Governors for one year from the date of his retirement as President.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

Illinois State Bar Association

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All members of the Illinois State Bar Association on the first day of March, A. D. 1916, are declared members of this Association.

SECTION 2. Applications for membership may be made at any time to the secretary. They shall be in writing and show the place of residence (with office number and street in cities), age, date of admission and such other facts required by the Committee on Admissions of the applicant and bear the endorsement of two members of this association, and also be accompanied by an admission fee of five dollars. When the secretary shall have received such application for membership, he shall give notice of the name of the applicant to each member of the Committee on Admissions and to the secretary of the affiliated Bar Association of the county where the applicant resides if there be such an association; if no objection to the admission of the applicant is made known to the committee within twenty days after the receipt of such notice, then the Committee on Admissions may at once pass upon such application, and a majority vote shall be sufficient to admit applicant to this Association.

The Committee on Admissions shall report all members admitted by such committee at the next succeeding annual meeting of the Association. The favorable action of the Committee on Admissions and the payment of the admission fee shall constitute the applicant a member of the Association. No annual dues shall be required for the first year's membership.

SECTION 3. Any member of the legal profession in good standing,

BY-LAWS

residing or practicing in this state, and who is eligible to membership in his local Bar Association, may be admitted to active membership.

SECTION 4. The justices of the Supreme Court of this state in commission, past justices of the same court not in practice, judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, justices of the Supreme United States Court, resident or assigned in this state, and the former presidents of the Association, shall be enrolled as Honorary Members.

SECTION 5. Distinguished members of the profession, whether residents of Illinois or not, may, by a vote of the Board of Governors, be elected as honorary members.

SECTION 6. All honorary members shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership, but shall not pay dues.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Association and all meetings of the Board of Governors. He shall assume the general duties of his office on the adjournment of the annual meeting at which he is elected. He shall announce, within thirty days thereafter, all committees for the ensuing year, the appointment of which shall not have been otherwise provided for.

SECTION 2. He shall deliver the President's Annual Address, embodying briefly therein such reference to recent changes in the law of this state, its present state and administration, with his recommendations in respect thereto, as shall seem best calculated to conserve the general weal. The president shall be ineligible for re-election for the term succeeding his term of service.

DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

SECTION 3. In his absence, or in case of vacancy in the office of president, the duties of the president shall be discharged by the first vice-president. And in the event the first vice-president is unable to serve, then the duties shall be discharged by the other vice-presidents in the order named by the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall receive from the secretary and receipt for all moneys coming to the Association and safely keep and disburse the same under the direction of the Board of Governors.

He shall give such surety bond, at the expense of the Association, as may be required by the Board of Governors, and all checks shall be executed by the treasurer and countersigned by the secretary.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association and the Board of Governors; be the keeper of the records and archives of the Association; superintend the publication and distribution of the publications of the Association, as directed by the Board of Governors. One or more assistant secretaries shall be named by the Board of Governors.

SECTION 2. The assistant secretaries, if any, shall receive such compensation as may be, from time to time, fixed by the Board of Governors.

SECTION 3. One assistant secretary shall be in charge of the office of the Association at Springfield.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of resident members shall be five* dollars, payable to the secretary on demand.

SECTION 2. Members who, after third notice mailed, to their last reported address, neglect or refuse the secretary's demands, may afterwards be expelled by a vote of the Board of Governors.

SECTION 3. Members of the Association who become non-residents of the State of Illinois, may, upon notice to the secretary, become non-resident members. The dues of non-resident members shall be three* dollars per year.

ARTICLE VI.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SECTION 1. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held alternately in Cook County and outside of Cook County, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Governors.

SECTION 2. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Governors, and the business there transacted shall be only such as is designated in the notice therefor.

*As amended February 8, 1918.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE VII.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Governors shall meet annually, immediately following the annual election and shall hold such other meetings from time to time as may be called by the president or any three members of the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE VIII.

STANDING COMMITTEES AT LARGE.

SECTION 1. The following standing committees shall, unless otherwise provided, be appointed by the president at large:

1. Judicial Administration of nine members, which shall take note of all changes in the administration of the law, and recommend such as may, in its opinion, be entitled to the favorable consideration and endorsement of the Association; and, further, shall observe the workings of the judicial system of the state; shall collect information in reference thereto and recommend such action as it may deem admissible.

2. Law Reform of nine members—three to hold three years, three for two years, and three for one year; and at such annual meeting three members shall be appointed in the place of those retiring, who shall serve for three years. It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report to the Association such amendments of the law as, in its opinion, should be adopted; also to scrutinize proposed changes of the law, and recommend such as should receive the approval of the Association.

3. Legal Education of nine members.
4. Legal History and Biography.
5. Uniform State Laws of nine members.
6. Professional Ethics.

7. Program Committee, whose duty it shall be, subject to the approval of the president, to arrange suitable programs for all meetings of the Association.

A majority of the members of any standing committee at large shall reside in the same Supreme Court District.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY SUPREME COURT DISTRICTS.

SECTION 2. The following standing committees shall be appointed, one member of which shall reside in each Supreme Court District:

1. Bulletin Committee, whose duty it shall be to publish the Quarterly Bulletin.

2. Organization Committee, to co-operate with Local Bar Associations. The member from each Supreme Court District shall be the chairman in his district of a sub-committee of five members.

3. Committee on New Members, whose duty it shall be to procure applications from lawyers, whose qualifications and attainments would make them desirable members of the Association. The member from each Supreme Court District shall be the chairman in his district of a sub-committee of five members.

4. Committee on Admissions, whose duty it shall be to pass on the qualification of applicants for admission. The member from each Supreme Court District shall be the chairman in his district of a sub-committee of five members.

5. Committee on Grievances, whose duty it shall be to secure charges and complaints and take action thereon as hereinafter provided. The member from each Supreme Court District shall be the chairman in his district of a sub-committee of five members.

SECTION 3. A necrologist shall be appointed by the president.

SECTION 4. Delegates to the American Bar Association—three in number with three alternates—shall be appointed by the president.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Withdrawal from membership may be effected by notice to the secretary and the payment of all unpaid dues, including those of the current year.

ARTICLE X.

CHARGES AND COMPLAINTS.

Whenever any complaint shall be preferred against a lawyer for unprofessional or unethical acts or conduct in his relation to his profession or conduct calculated to bring the profession into disrepute, such complaint shall be in writing, signed by the complainant, plainly stating the matter of which complaint is made, with particulars of time, place and circumstances, and filed with the Committee on Grievances, whereupon that committee shall refer the matter, if it deems wise, to the sub-committee of the appropriate district which shall proceed to examine into the matter under such regulations as it may from time to time adopt.

And it shall be the duty of the Committee on Grievances to take notice of unprofessional conduct and of violations by any member of

the bar practicing in the State of Illinois of the canons of ethics as adopted by this association.

In order to further the work of the Committee on Grievances in its efforts to maintain and advance the standards of the Bar, and that the committee may take cognizance of all matters tending to affect the standing or character of the Bar, for the purpose of showing the disapproval of acts or conduct deserving censure and at the same time doing justice to any lawyer guilty of unprofessional conduct or a violation of the canons of ethics, by recommending or inflicting a penalty more nearly commensurate with the offense in each case and thereby stimulating by properly graded penalties members of the Bar to follow rules of conduct and ethics more in accordance with the ideals of this Association and the said canons of ethics, the Committee on Grievances shall have power in all matters involving complaint of unprofessional acts or conducts or any violation of the canons of ethics:

1. To privately admonish the offender and recommend to such offender the proper course to pursue under the circumstances, and what, if any, reparation should be made to any one complaining.

2. To refer the matter with or without recommendations to the local Bar Association for the district where the lawyer complained of resides.

3. In all other cases the committee shall first report its conclusions to the Board of Governors in writing, and by and with the consent and approval of said Board of Governors may

(a). Publicly admonish the offender before the Board of Governors of this Association at any meeting thereof.

(b). Publicly admonish the offender before any regular meeting of the Association.

(c). Publish the names of offenders in any report of this Association with the statement of the offense and the censure of the committee.

(d). Suspend the offender from membership in this Association for not less than one year and not more than five years.

(e). Expel the offender from membership in the Association.

(f). File an information in the Supreme Court of Illinois with a recommendation to said court that the offender be privately admonished by the court.

(g). File an information in the Supreme Court of Illinois with a recommendation to said court that the offender be admonished by said court and that the admonition be entered of record and published in the current volume of the Reports of said Supreme Court.

(h). File an information in the Supreme Court of Illinois with a recommendation to said court that the offender be suspended from

practice for a time to be specified of not less than six months nor more than five years, and that such suspension be published in the current volume of the Reports of said Court.

(i). File an information in the Supreme Court of Illinois with a recommendation to said court that the offender be disbarred from the further practice of his profession in the State of Illinois.

(j). And the Committee on Grievances may take similar appropriate action in the Federal Courts against lawyers enrolled therein.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Grievances to prosecute all information against members of the Bar presented by the Committee to the Supreme Court of Illinois or in the Federal Courts.

Judges of Courts of Record in this state are requested by this Association to call the attention of the Committee on Grievances to any unprofessional conduct or violations of the canons of ethics on the part of any member of the profession practicing in such courts.

ARTICLE XI.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The president may appoint one or more special committees to represent the Association, and promote its interest, on any occasion deemed expedient by him; and over his official hand, attested by the secretary and treasurer, duly accrediting him or them as Special Committee.

SECTION 2. The president shall appoint committees at his discretion to attend the inauguration of judges and to attend the funeral or memorial exercises of members of the Association.

ARTICLE XII.

DISBARMENT.

SECTION 1. When it shall appear that a member of the Association has been disbarred, he shall thereupon cease to be a member, and the secretary shall drop his name from the roll of members.

ARTICLE XIII.

LIMITATIONS AS TO SPEAKERS.

SECTION 1. No member shall speak more than five minutes except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, or except in the delivery of an address upon the regular program.

SECTION 2. No member shall speak more than once on any matter, question or motion.

ARTICLE XIV.**REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATION.**

SECTION 1. Any county or city Bar Association within the State of Illinois may become affiliated with this Association on application filed with the secretary and treasurer at any time. Such application shall be in writing, signed by the president and secretary of such local association, and shall state the name and object of such association, and give the number of its members. Such application shall be presented at the next succeeding annual meeting of this Association, and favorable action thereon by a majority vote shall constitute the applicant an affiliated association.

SECTION 2. Each affiliated association shall be entitled to at least one delegate to represent it in the State Association. If the local association shall have more than twenty members, it shall be entitled to two delegates and two delegates to every twenty members in addition thereto, or the major fraction thereof.

ARTICLE XV.**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

SECTION 1. At least sixty days before each annual meeting the president shall appoint, as tellers, three members resident in the place where the meeting is to be held, who shall arrange for the election of officers at such meeting, and canvass the ballots there cast and report the result thereof at such meeting.

SECTION 2. Any twenty or more members of the Association may, in writing, nominate a candidate, or candidates, for each, or for any, of the offices, including the Board of Governors, of the Association. Such written nominations shall be filed with, and received by the secretary of the Association at least thirty days preceding the first day of the annual meeting. In case no nomination shall be made for any office, or if a vacancy shall occur by reason of death, refusal, or otherwise, in any nomination made as above, not less than ten days before the first day of the meeting, then the Board of Governors shall nominate such officer to fill such vacancy. The names of all persons so nominated shall be arranged alphabetically under the title of the offices to be filled, and the secretary shall cause such list to be printed in the form of the Australian ballot, and the same shall be voted in like manner and shall be the official ballot. At least five days before the annual meeting, the secretary shall mail to each member a copy of the official ballot, and no other ballot shall be received or counted.

SECTION 3. The ballot box for the election of officers shall be open from 9 till 10 o'clock A. M., and from 12:30 to 2 o'clock P. M., and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. of the first day, and from 8:30 to 10 A. M., of the second day of the annual meeting. A plurality of the votes cast in person at any such election shall elect. Should any office fail to be filled by the election herein provided for, the same shall be filled by the members present at such meeting. No member shall be allowed to vote who is in arrears to the Association for his annual dues.

ARTICLE XVI.

QUORUM.

The Association shall convene at the place and hour indicated in the notice therefor. The presence of twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XVII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading of Minutes of preceding meeting.
2. Annual Report of the Secretary.
3. Report of the Board of Governors.
4. Annual Address by the President.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
 - (a). Board of Governors.
 - (b). Judicial Administration.
 - (c). Law Reform.
 - (d). Legal Education.
 - (e). Grievances.
 - (f). Legal History and Biography.
 - (g). Necrologist.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Special Addresses.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Report Tellers of Election of Officers.

ARTICLE XVIII.

VACANCIES.

Vacancies created by the death, removal from the state or inexcusable neglect of duty of the incumbent shall be filled as follows:

In the case of president, vice-president and secretary and treasurer, or member of Board of Governors, such vacancy shall be filled

by the Board of Governors, but only a vice-president shall be appointed to the office of president.

In the case of a vacancy of chairman of a committee, or other member thereof, such vacancy shall be filled by the president.

ARTICLE XIX.

AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Governors provided thirty days' notice of such amendments shall be given in writing to each member of the Board of Governors.

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1917-1918.

Officers.

PRESIDENT.

EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN-----Chicago

VICE-PRESIDENTS

WALTER M. PROVINE-----Taylorville
FREDERICK A. BROWN -----Chicago
LOGAN HAY-----Springfield

SECRETARY

R. ALLAN STEPHENS-----Danville

TREASURER.

FRANKLIN L. VELDE-----Pekin

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

BRUCE A. CAMPBELL (Term expires 1918)-----East St. Louis
GEORGE H. WILSON (Term expires 1918)-----Quincy
ROGER SHERMAN (Term expires 1919)-----Chicago
JOHN F. VOIGT (Term expires 1919)-----Chicago
C. M. CLAY BUNTAIN (Term expires 1920)-----Kankakee
ERNEST L. KREAMER (Term expires 1920)-----Chicago
ALBERT D. EARLY (Ex-Officio for 1917-1918)-----Rockford

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1917-1918.

APPOINTED AT LARGE.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION--John M. Zane, chairman, Chicago;
Albert M. Kales, Chicago; John M. Wigmore, Chicago; M. J. Daugh-

erty, Galesburg; Frank F. Noleman, Centralia; Bryan Y. Craig, Chicago; Dillard B. Baker, Chicago; Carl E. Epler, Quincy; Ralph Dempsey, Pekin.

LAW REFORM—*Class of 1917*—James H. Matheny, Springfield; Norman L. Jones, Carrollton; Samuel D. Wead, Peoria. *Class of 1918*—Herbert S. Hicks, Rockford; Mitchell D. Follansbee, Chicago; William Tudor ApMadoc, Chicago. *Class of 1919*—Allan J. Carter, Chicago; Horace W. McDavid, Decatur; Edward D. Shurtleff, Marengo.

LEGAL EDUCATION—James Parker Hall, chairman, Chicago; Edward H. Decker, Urbana; George P. Costigan, Chicago; Edward T. Lee, Chicago; Clayton J. Barber, Springfield; Charles J. O'Connor, Chicago; Robert P. Vail, Decatur; Russell Whitman, Chicago.

LEGAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—George A. Lawrence, chairman, Galesburg; Frederick B. Crossley, Chicago; Orrin N. Carter, Chicago; W. G. McCullough, Decatur.

NECROLOGIST—Thomas Dent, Chicago.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS—Frederick R. DeYoung, chairman, Chicago; Ernest Freund, Chicago; James J. Barbour, Chicago; Nathan William MacChesney, Chicago; R. C. Woolsey, Galesburg; Hiram E. Todd, Peoria; W. J. Chapman, Jerseyville; Donald R. Richberg, Chicago; Walter H. Mills, Decatur.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS—Jesse A. Baldwin, chairman, Chicago; Carl Latham, Chicago; Robert McMurdy, Chicago; Arthur R. Hall, Danville; R. K. Welsh, Rockford.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—Albert D. Early, Rockford; Silas Strawn, Chicago; Harry Higbee, Pittsfield.

ALTERNATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—Mitchell D. Follansbee, Chicago; Charles Burras, Chicago; Albert C. Barnes, Chicago.

ORGANIZATION—Walter V. Dysert, chairman, Danville; Albert Watson, Mt. Vernon; C. H. Burton, Edwardsville; James Reilly, Springfield; Lyman McCarl, Quincy; C. M. Turner, Cambridge; R. R. Tiffany, Freeport; W. R. Hunter, Kankakee.

NEW MEMBERS—Frederick P. Vose, chairman, Chicago.

ADMISSIONS—Oliver D. Mann, chairman, Danville; C. D. Stillwell, 1st District, Harrisburg; Geo. W. Lackey, 2nd District, Lawrenceville; W. B. Riley, 3rd District, Champaign; Matthew Finlay Carrott, 4th District, Quincy; W. G. McRoberts, 5th District, Peoria; John Faissler, 6th District, Sycamore; Edward A. Munger, 7th District, Chicago.

BALANCE 1ST DISTRICT—Thos. A. Creighton, Fairfield; A. E. Somers, Harrisburg; John E. Hamlin, East St. Louis; Geo. E. Martin, Mound City.

BALANCE 2ND DISTRICT—John Kasserman, Newton; W. G. Wilson, Salem; Harry S. Parker, Effingham; H. D. McCullom, Louisville.

BALANCE 3RD DISTRICT—W. W. Whitmore, Bloomington; Hugh W. Housum, Decatur; W. L. Patton, Springfield; E. A. Simmons, Pontiac.

BALANCE 4TH DISTRICT—Chas. I. Imes, Macomb; S. S. Hallam, Monmouth; G. E. Nelson, Petersburg; John J. Reeve, Jacksonville.

BALANCE 5TH DISTRICT—Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva; J. H. Renick, Toulon; Clarence B. Chapman, Ottawa; Wilford Arnold, Galesburg.

BALANCE 6TH DISTRICT—Oscar Zipf, Freeport; B. B. Early, Rockford; John B. Hayes, Rochelle; M. J. Dillon, Galena.

BALANCE 7TH DISTRICT—Daniel S. Wentworth, Chicago; S. E. Thomason, Chicago; Amos H. Robillard, Kankakee; Geo. A. Brinkman, Chicago Heights.

GRIEVANCES—Daniel P. Trude, chairman, Chicago; Albert Watson, 1st District, Mt. Vernon; June C. Smith, 2nd District, Centralia; Alonzo Hoff, 3rd District, Springfield; Charles I. Imes, 4th District, Macomb; Cairo A. Trimble, 5th District, Princeton; Henry C. Warner, 6th District, Dixon; John W. Beckwith, 7th District, Chicago.

PROGRAM—William R. Moss, chairman, Chicago; James H. Wilkerson, Chicago; H. L. Brittingham, Danville; Stuart G. Shepard, Chicago; Roy D. Keehn, Chicago; James G. Condon, Chicago; Thos. Worthington, Jacksonville; A. E. Baer, Belleville; Charles J. Searle, Rock Island; Charles H. Burras, Chicago.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY—Merritt W. Starr, chairman, Chicago; Harry A. Daugherty, Chicago; Edward W. Everett, Chicago; Guy Guernsey, Chicago; Robert J. Folonie, Chicago; James A. Watson, Elizabethtown; Rolland M. Wagner, Quincy; George C. Rider, Pekin; J. H. Latham, Decatur; Ray N. Anderson, Pittsfield.

CORPORATIONS ASSUMING TO PRACTICE LAW—Simeon E. Straus, chairman, Chicago; Merle B. Waltz, Chicago; Willet H. Cornwall, Chicago; John E. Kehoe, Chicago; Israel B. Perlman, Chicago; Henry C. Ward, Sterling; Henry A. Converse, Springfield; Harold F. Trapp, Lincoln; Walter H. Kirk, Peoria; Millard R. Powers, Chicago.

COSTS AND EXPENSE OF LITIGATION—Clayton W. Mogg, chairman, Chicago; Norman L. Jones, Carrollton; Claire Edwards, Wauke-

gan; James A. Peterson, Chicago; Alexander F. Reichmann, Chicago; Harvey W. Price, Chicago; William C. DeWolf, Belleville; Samuel D. Wead, Peoria; James W. Gordon, Oquawka; George Brown, Sycamore.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY—Horace Kent Tenney, chairman, Chicago; Elam L. Clark, Waukegan; Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago; Stephen A. Foster, Chicago; Charles L. Billings, Chicago; Raymond M. Ashcraft, Chicago; H. S. Hicks, Rockford; Edward H. Cassels, Chicago.

SCHEDULE OF CHARGES—Thaddeus O. Bunch, chairman, Chicago; Gerald G. Barry, Chicago; Pence B. Orr, Joliet; S. A. Hubbard, Quincy; Harold F. Whyte, Chicago; Michael Eckstein, Springfield; Irwin L. Fuller, Peoria; John B. Brown, Monmouth.

CLASSIFICATION OF ILLINOIS STATUTES—H. W. Ballantine, chairman, Urbana; Louis W. Mack, Chicago; William T. ApMadoc, Chicago; Louis Behan, Chicago; Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington; W. G. Palmer, Urbana; C. L. Conder, Pekin; William Clyde Jones, Chicago; W. F. Dodd, Springfield; O. A. Harker, Urbana.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING—Ernest Freund, chairman, Chicago; Charles E. Woodward, Chicago; James G. Elsdon, Chicago; Richard J. Barr, Joliet; Samuel A. Harper, Chicago; DeGoy B. Ellis, Elgin; Shelton F. McGrath, Peoria.

BUDGET EXPENSE AND AUDIT—W. J. Bookwalter, chairman, Danville; J. M. Rahn, Pekin; J. Silber, Chicago.

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY—Jesse L. Deck, chairman, Decatur; William G. Hale, Urbana; Fletcher Dobbins, Chicago; J. E. Taylor, Tennepin; Brode B. Davis, Chicago; Robert W. Childs, Chicago; Fred Mortimer, Springfield.

STATE CONSTITUTION—E. C. Kramer, chairman, Sast St. Louis; Rush C. Butler, vice-chairman, Chicago; E. B. Hamilton, Peoria; Henry I. Green, Urbana; W. S. Dewey, Cairo; W. W. Whitmore, Bloomington; Albert M. Kales, Chicago; John S. Miller, Chicago; William S. McSurely, Chicago; John P. Miller, Chicago.

JUDICIAL SECTION—Judge Orrin N. Carter, chairman, Chicago.

RETIREMENT FUND FOR AGED LAWYERS—Andrew R. Sheriff, chairman, Chicago; Levy Mayer, Chicago; John S. Miller, Chicago; Frank J. Loesch, Chicago; John Barton Payne, Chicago; George A. Lawrence, Galesburg; Clarence Burley, Chicago; Henry I. Green, Urbana.

HONORARY MEMBERS

17

EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Anthony Thornton*	1877, 1878, 1879	Shelbyville
David McCullough*	1880	Peoria
Orville H. Browning*	1881	Quincy
Elijah B. Sherman,* vice Browning	1881	Chicago
Charles C. Bonney*	1882	Chicago
Wily William L. Gross*	1883	Springfield
David Davis*	1884	Bloomington
Benjamin S. Edwards*	1885	Springfield
Melville W. Fuller*	1886	Washington, D. C.
E. B. Green	1887	Mt. Carmel
Thomas Dent	1888	Chicago
Ethelbert Callahan*	1889	Robinson
James B. Bradwell*	1890	Chicago
James M. Riggs	1891	Winchester
Lyman Trumbull*	1892	Chicago
Samuel P. Wheeler*	1893	Springfield
Elliott Anthony*	1894	Chicago
Oliver A. Harker	1895	Champaign
John H. Hamline*	1896-7	Chicago
Alfred Orendorff*	1897-8	Springfield
Harvey B. Hurd*	1898-9	Chicago
Benson Wood*	1899-0	Effingham
Jesse Holdom	1900-1	Chicago
John S. Stevens*	1901-2	Peoria
Murray F. Tulley*	1902-3	Chicago
Charles L. Capen	1903-4	Bloomington
Stephen S. Gregory	1904-5	Chicago
George T. Page	1905-6	Peoria
Harrison Musgrave	1906-7	Chicago
James H. Matheny	1907-8	Springfield
E. P. Williams	1908-9	Galesburg
Edgar A. Bancroft	1909-10	Chicago
William R. Curran	1910-11	Pekin
Horace K. Tenney	1911-12	Chicago
Harry Higbee	1912-13	Pittsfield
Robert McMurdy	1913-14	Chicago
Edward C. Kramer	1914-15	East St. Louis
Nathan William MacChesney	1915-16	Chicago
Albert D. Early	1916-17	Rockford
Edgar Bronson Tolman	1917-18	Chicago

*Deceased.

HONORARY MEMBERS**HONORARY MEMBERS.****JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.****IN COMMISSION.**

Warren W. Duncan, Chief Justice-----	Marion
James H. Cartwright-----	Oregon
William M. Farmer-----	Vandalia
Orrin N. Carter-----	Chicago
Frank K. Dunn-----	Charleston
George A. Cooke-----	Aledo
Clyde E. Stone-----	Peoria

EX-JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.**PERIOD IN COMMISSION.**

Simeon P. Shope, 1885-1894-----	Chicago
Carroll C. Boggs, 1897-1906-----	Fairfield
John P. Hand, 1900-1913-----	Cambridge
Albert Watson, 1915-----	Mt. Vernon
Charles C. Craig, 1913-1918-----	Galesburg

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.**SEVENTH CIRCUIT, ASSIGNED TO ILLINOIS.**

James C. McReynolds-----	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer, Chicago.	
Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn.	
Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, Effingham.	
Edwin T. Merrick, New Orleans, La.	
Alton B. Parker, New York.	
John B. Winslow, Madison, Wis.	
Oliver H. Dean, Kansas City, Mo.	
Floyd R. Mechem, Chicago.	
George W. Wickersham, Washington, D. C.	
Quincy A. Myers, Indianapolis, Ind.	
James C. Kerwin, Neenah, Wis.	
Joseph B. Moore, Lansing, Mich.	
W. H. Timlin, Madison, Wis.	
O. H. Montgomery, Indianapolis, Ind.	
Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md.	

HONORARY MEMBERS—Continued.

William E. Higgins, Lawrence, Kansas.
Herbert Harley, 732 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago
Isaac N. Bassett, Aledo, Ill.
Alexander P. Humphrey, Louisville, Ky.
Theodore E. Burton, New York, N. Y.
Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles J. Doherty, Montreal, Canada.
John DeWitt Warner, New York.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

■ In Military Service. † Honorary Members. * Member American Bar Association.

Admitted

*1890 Abbey, Charles P., Chicago
1898 Abbot, William T., Chicago
1911 Abbott, Edwin H., Chicago
1917 A'Brunswick, F. P., Chicago
1916 Aby, Clark, Galva
1914 Acton, Robert Dow, Danville
1909 Acton, William M., Danville
1915 Adair, J. Leroy, Quincy
1911 Adami, Victor J., Coulterville
1917 Adams, Asa G., Chicago
1912 Adams, Cyrus H. Jr., Chicago
1917 Adams, Harvey C., Danville
*1908 Addington, Keene H., Chicago
1891 Adkinson, Elmer W., Chicago
*1911 Adler, Sidney, Chicago
*1911 Ahern, C. J., Dwight
1915 Akers, A., Quincy
1897 Akin, Edward C., Joliet
*1905 Alden, W. T., Chicago
1888 Aldrich, Charles H., Chicago
1910 Aldrich, Nathan J., Aurora
1916 Allen, Ernest Howard, Chicago
1917 Allen, Lawrence T., Danville
1915 Alsager, C. Martin, Chicago
1905 Alschuler, Benjamin P., Aurora
1898 Alschuler, Samuel, Chicago
1916 Altheimer, B. J., Chicago
1916 Anderson, Albert C., Charleston
1900 Anderson, A. L., Lincoln
1917 Anderson, Harry, McLeansboro
*1910 Anderson, Ray N., Pittsfield
1917 Anderson, Wm. F., Chicago
1913 Anderson, W. E. P., Carlinville
1907 Anderson, S. S., Charleston
1897 Andrews, James DeWitt, New York
1918 Andrews, Carlos S., Chicago
1913 Andrews, Harry B., Rockford
1917 Andrus, Chas. S., Springfield
*1913 Angerstein, Thomas C., Chicago
*1907 ApMadoc, William Tudor, Chicago
*1908 Appell, Albert J. W., Chicago
1917 Appleyard, Geo. V., Glenview
1910 Armitage, Elton C., Chicago
1904 Armstrong, M. N., Ottawa
1890 Arndt, Charles, Chicago

Admitted

1896 Arney, John J., Casey
1908 Arnold, Victor P., Chicago
1916 Arnold, Wm. P., Robinson
1888 Ashcraft, E. M., Chicago
*1909 Ashcraft, Raymond M., Chicago
1900 Atherton, Harvey H., Lewiston
1911 Atkinson, Charles A., Chicago
1917 Augur, Wheaton, Chicago
1918 Austin, C. G., Jr., Chicago
*1896 Austrian, Alfred S., Chicago
1911 Bach, William R., Bloomington
*1891 Bacon, Henry M., Chicago
*1911 Baer, A. H., Belleville
1911 Bagby, George M., Chicago
1917 Bailey, M. B., Danville
1917 Bainum, Noah C., Carmi
1912 Baker, Dillard B., Chicago
1909 Baker, Horace, El Paso
1917 Baker, I. Wesley, Chicago
1910 Baldwin, Francis E., Chicago
*1904 Baldwin, Henry R., Chicago
1908 Baldwin, James S., Decatur
*1886 Baldwin, Jesse A., Chicago
*1904 Ball, Farlin H., Chicago
*1917 Ballantine, H. W., Urbana
*1891 Bancroft, Edgar A., Chicago
1907 Banfill, Solon, Bushnell
*1898 Bangs, Fred A., Chicago
1908 Bangs, Hal C., Chicago
1917 Banks, Irving S., Belvidere
1892 Banning, Thomas A., Chicago
*1911 Barasa, Bernard P., Chicago
1907 Barber, Clayton J., Springfield
1917 Barber, John A., Springfield
*1898 Barbour, James J., Chicago
*1905 Barker, Burt Brown, Chicago
1911 Barnes, John P., Chicago
1915 Barnes, Philip W., Lawrenceville
*1896 Barnes, R. Magoon, Lacon
*1909 Barnes, Albert C., Chicago
1917 Barnett, Chester F., Peoria
*1899 Barnett, Otto R., Chicago
1906 Barnhart, Marvin E., Chicago
1917 Barnhart, Jos. H., Danville
1909 Barr, George A., Joliet

ROLL OF MEMBERS

21

Admitted

1914 Barr, Richard J., Joliet
 1913 Barr, W. W., Carbondale
 1906 Barrett, Oliver R., Chicago
 1906 Barron, Edward H., Chicago
 *1917 Barthell, Edward E., Chicago
 1896 Bartelme, Mary M., Chicago
 1917 Bartley, J. Vernon, Joliet
 1917 Bartley, Joseph F., Peoria
 1908 Bartholomay, Henry, Chicago
 1915 Bartlett, Chas. L., Quincy
 *1910 Bartlett, Charles L., Chicago
 1918 Bartlett, S. W., Mendota
 *1905 Bartley, Charles E., Chicago
 †1877 Bassett, I. N., Aledo
 1910 Bates, Jeanette, Chicago
 1901 Batten, John H., Chicago
 *1897 Baume, James S., Galena
 1917 Baumer, Bernard J., Chicago
 1910 Bayley, Edwin F., Chicago
 1908 Bayston, A. H., Miami, Fla.
 *1901 Beach, Elmer E., Chicago
 1892 Beach, Myron H., San Antonio,
 Texas.
 *1898 Beach, Raymond W., Chicago
 1911 Beach, T. T., Lincoln
 *1897 Beale, William G., Chicago
 1914 Beaubien, A. F., Waukegan
 *1908 Becker, Benjamin V., Chicago
 1917 Beckman, Wm. H., Chicago
 1911 Beckwith, John W., Chicago
 1915 Bedford, George, Morris
 *1911 Behan, Louis J., Chicago
 1910 Beiter, Henry C., Chicago
 1913 Bell, William J., Chicago
 *1912 Bell, M. L., Chicago
 1914 Bell, Hayden N., Chicago
 1911 Bell, Ira J., Springfield
 1917 Bengel, Frederic H., Chicago
 1915 Bennett, Walter H., Quincy
 1912 Berger, Henry A., Chicago
 1908 Berkson, Maurice, Chicago
 1911 Bern, Edward A., Chicago
 1914 Bernard, Adolph F., Springfield
 1912 Bernstein, Benjamin H., Chicago
 1911 Bernreuter, Louis, Nashville
 1883 Berry, Orville F., Carthage
 *1900 Beye, William, Chicago
 1917 Bicek, Frank H., Chicago
 1917 Birkett, Clyde R., Peoria
 1916 Bierer, Fred G., Murphysboro
 1915 Bigelow, Harry A., Chicago
 *1904 Billings, Charles L., Chicago

Admitted

1915 Billingsley, H. M., Rushville
 1898 Bingswanger, Augustus, Chicago
 1916 Birkett, Clyde R., Peoria
 *1910 Bishop, James F., Chicago
 1911 Bither, William A., Chicago
 1917 Bivans, Fannie A., Decatur
 *1917 Black, John D., Chicago
 1915 Black, E. E., Pekin
 1908 Black, Jesse Jr., Pekin
 1917 Black, W. J., Lacon
 *1910 Blake, Freeman K., Chicago
 1914 Blake, Guy M., Chicago
 1910 Blee, John W., Sandwich
 1917 Blish, James K., Kewanee
 1918 Block, Sidney H., Waukegan
 *1908 Blocki, Gale, Chicago
 1918 Blodgett, Wm. A., Morrison
 1904 Bloomington, John A., Chicago
 1917 Blum, Albert M., Chicago
 1916 Blumenthal, Barre, Chicago
 1908 Blumenthal, Isadore S., Chicago
 *1910 Bobb, Dwight S., Chicago
 1908 Boddinghouse, R. W., Chicago
 †1897 Boggs, Carroll C., Fairfield
 1896 Boggs, Franklin H., Urbana
 1916 Boggess, Leaton M. C., Peoria
 1910 Bollinger, A. C., Waterloo
 †*1911 Bonaparte, Chas. J., Baltimore, Md.
 1917 Bookwalter, R. R., Danville
 1917 Bookwalter, W. J., Danville
 1902 Booth, Fenton W., Washington,
 D. C.
 1917 Borchers, Chas. M., Decatur
 *1902 Borders, M. W., Chicago
 1904 Bosworth, John F., El Paso
 1908 Boughan, Andrew B., Chicago
 1911 Boyd, Thomas, Mound City
 1896 Boyden, William C., Chicago
 1911 Boyer, Harry B., Champaign
 1912 Boylan, Peter Richard, Chicago
 1911 Boyle, Edward, Chicago
 *1910 Boyle, Lawrence P., Chicago
 1916 Boynton, Ben B., Springfield
 1917 Boynton, Wm. P., Alton
 *1907 Boys, W. H., Streator
 1916 Bracken, Robt. L., Polo
 1914 Bracken, Wm. K., Bloomington
 1916 Bradbury, P. G., Robinson
 *1896 Bradley, Ralph R., Chicago
 *1890 Bradwell, Thomas, Chicago
 1916 Brandy, Robt. M., Polo
 1917 Branson, Edward R., Evanston

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1814 Bratton, Luther B., Kankakee
 1910 Bray, James A., Joliet
 1911 Brecher, Oscar W., Chicago
 1917 Breckenridge, J. J., Chicago
 *1911 Breding, Ben N., Chicago
 1909 Breese, Sidney S., Springfield
 1913 Brendecke, Walter A., Chicago
 1913 Brennan, Martin A., Bloomington
 1909 Brentano, Theodore, Chicago
 1916 Brewer, Harry F., Chicago
 1917 Brewer, Walter, Toledo
 1917 Brewster, E. H., Dixon
 1912 Brickwood, Blain J., Chicago
 1917 Briggs, Jay, Hoopeston
 1911 Brinkman, George A., Chicago Heights
 1917 Brittingham, H. L., Danville
 1911 Brockhouse, Edward P., Jackson-
 ville
 1915 Brockschmidt, Alfred J., Quincy
 1917 Brothers, David M., Chicago
 *1911 Brothers, Elmer D., Chicago
 1917 Browder, Olin L., Urbana
 1917 Brower, F. E., Sycamore
 1917 Brower, Jule F., Chicago
 1916 Brown, Claude, Princeton
 *1908 Brown, C. LeRoy, Chicago
 *1891 Brown, Edward O., Chicago
 1916 Brown, E. W., Genoa
 *1900 Brown, Frederick A., Chicago
 1916 Brown, Harry E., Geneseo
 1915 Brown, Herman H., Quincy
 *1896 Brown, James Edgar, Chicago
 *1896 Brown, J. B., Monmouth
 1886 Brown, John J., Vandalia
 1917 Brown, Scott, Chicago
 *1884 Brown, Stuart, Springfield
 1907 Brown, George, Sycamore
 1913 Brown, Gilson, Alton
 1912 Brown, Stewart Reed, Chicago
 *1897 Brown, Taylor E., Chicago
 1908 Bruggenmeyer, Mancha, Chicago
 1912 Bruhlman, Otto C., Chicago
 1908 Bryan, William E., Chicago
 *1907 Buckingham, George T., Chicago
 1915 Buckley, Thomas M., Chicago
 *1906 Buell, Charles C., Chicago
 1917 Buhring, Henry W., Blue Island
 *1892 Bulkley, Almon W., Chicago
 1914 Bullington, J. T., Hillsboro
 1914 Bullington, John J., Taylorville
 1904 Bull, Follett W., Chicago

Admitted

1906 Bunch, Thaddeus O., Chicago
 1911 Buntain, C. M. Clay, Kankakee
 1912 Burdette, John W., Chicago
 1913 Burke, Thomas F., Chicago
 *1908 Burke, Edmund W., Chicago
 *1917 Burke, Webster H., Chicago
 *1912 Burkhalter, Robert P., Chicago
 1892 Burley, Clarence A., Chicago
 1914 Burns, Frank J., Kankakee
 1912 Burns, Randall W., Chicago
 1912 Burras, Charles H., Chicago
 1907 Burrell, Louis H., Freeport
 *1881 Burroughs, B. R., Edwardsville
 1903 Burroughs, George D., Edwardsville
 1908 Burry, George, Chicago
 *1908 Burry, William, Chicago
 1917 Burst, Edward Mayo, Sycamore
 *1908 Burton, Charles S., Chicago
 1908 Burton, F. W., Carlinville
 *1909 Burton, George W., Peoria
 1901 Burton, Charles H., Edwardsville
 *1909 Burton, Robert A., Chicago
 †1916 Burton, Theodore E., Cleveland, O.
 *1910 Busby, Leonard A., Chicago
 1910 Busch, Francis X., Chicago
 1915 Butcher, U. G., Lewiston
 1917 Butler, John M., Jacksonville
 *1898 Butler, Rush C., Chicago
 1913 Butters, Albert E., Ottawa
 1911 Butler, William N., Cairo
 1912 Butz, Otto C., Chicago
 1901 Bynum, James L., Chicago
 1908 Cahn, Bertram J., Chicago
 1913 Cairns, David G., Ottawa
 1916 Calif, John Paul, Carthage
 1908 Calhoun, H. Clay, Chicago
 †1887 Callahan, Ethelbert, Robinson
 *1896 Cameron, John M., Chicago
 1910 Cameron, Ossian, Chicago
 1915 Campbell, F. J., Galena
 *1915 Campbell, Herbert J., Chicago
 1911 Campbell, Bruce A., E. St. Louis
 *1915 Campbell, John G., Chicago
 *1910 Campbell, Robert W., Chicago
 1908 Campbell, H. Erskine, Chicago
 *1913 Cannon, Thomas H., Chicago
 †1879 Capen, Charles L., Bloomington
 1914 Capesius, Wm., Chicago
 1907 Carlin, Nellie, Chicago
 1908 Carnahan, C. C., Chicago
 1917 Carnahan, R. J., Freeport
 1911 Carnes, Duane J., Sycamore

ROLL OF MEMBERS

23

Admitted

1918 Carney, J. W., Galesburg
 1911 Carpenter, Fred E., Rockford
 *1917 Carpenter, Paul, Chicago
 1918 Carpenter, Richard V., Belvidere
 1916 Carr, J. E., Johnston City
 1915 Carroll, Mathew-Finlay, Quincy
 1912 Carson, William Sherman, Chicago
 1912 Carter, Allan J., Chicago
 *1896 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago
 *1910 Carton, Alfred T., Chicago
 †1894 Cartwright, James H., Oregon
 *1905 Case, Charles Center, Jr., Chicago
 *1912 Case, William W., Chicago
 *1912 Cassels, Edwin H., Chicago
 1917 Castle, J. B., Sandwich
 1911 Castle, Howard P., Chicago
 1898 Castle, Percy V., Chicago
 1908 Castle, Thomas H., Abingdon
 1908 Caswell, C. L., Jr., Chicago
 1917 Cattell, Archibald, Chicago
 1916 Cavender, Harvey L., Chicago
 1908 Caverly, John R., Chicago
 *1910 Cavette, Scott O., Chicago
 1897 Taylor, Worth E., Chicago
 1896 Cella, Angelo S., New York City
 1911 Cermak, Jerome J., Chicago
 1917 Chafee, George D., Shelbyville
 1916 Champion, E. V., Peoria
 *1894 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago
 1911 Chandler, Henry P., Chicago
 1897 Chandler, William B., Washington
 *1897 Chapman, Clarence B., Ottawa
 *1909 Chapman, Theodore, Chicago
 1917 Chapman, W. J., Jerseyville
 1916 Chapin, Roger E., Springfield
 1908 Charles, Albert N., Chicago
 1904 Chase, Henry T., Jr., Chicago
 1912 Chilcoat, Allen B., Chicago
 1917 Child, Henry Lyman, Springfield
 *1911 Childs, Frank Hall, Chicago
 1910 Childs, Robert W., Chicago
 1908 Chindblom, Carl R., Chicago
 *1898 Chiperfield, Burnett M., Canton
 1902 Chiperfield, C. E., Canton
 1915 Chones, Wm., Chicago
 1911 Chritten, George A., Chicago
 1912 Churan, Charles A., Chicago
 1908 Church, William T., Aledo
 1916 Churchill, R. W., Grays Lake
 *1898 Chytraus, Axel, Chicago
 1911 Clapper, Sanford S., Moweaqua
 1917 Clare, M. Emmet, Chicago

Admitted

1914 Clarity, A. J., Freeport
 1915 Clark, Charles V., Chicago
 1908 Clark, Charles D., Chicago
 1907 Clark, Elam L., Waukegan
 1917 Clark, J. Stewart, Staunton
 1911 Clark, James F., Rantoul
 1915 Clark, Roger H., Ottawa
 1917 Clark, S. M., Danville
 1908 Clark, William O'Dell, Chicago
 1917 Clayton, J. H., Johnston City
 1917 Cleary, M. H., Galena
 1902 Cleland, McKenzie, Chicago
 1917 Clements, Louis, Danville
 *1896 Cleveland, C. E., Chicago
 1910 Claffe, A. C., Sycamore
 1914 Clafford, Eugene, Chicago
 *1910 Clifford, R. W., Chicago
 1917 Clinch, Walter A., Peoria
 *1914 Clithero, Delbert A., Chicago
 1912 Cloud, M. H., Paxton
 1908 Coburn John J., Chicago
 1911 Cochran, John R., Chicago
 1912 Coghlan, Henry D., Chicago
 1917 Cohen, Samuel, Chicago
 1917 Colby, Richard H., Chicago
 1916 Coleman, W. Thomas, Tuscola
 1916 Collins, B. B., Chicago
 1879 Collins, Lorin C., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1917 Collins, R. Robert, Chicago
 1908 Colson, Harry G., Chicago
 *1911 Connerford, Frank, Chicago
 1917 Compart, Paul F., Chicago
 *1911 Condee, L. D., Chicago
 *1905 Condon, James G., Chicago
 1917 Condon, T. J., Springfield
 1909 Conder, C. L., Pekin
 1907 Cone, William S., Charleston
 1902 Conkling, Clinton L., Springfield
 *1909 Connell, J. A., Chicago
 1909 Connelly, Bernard D., Rock Island
 1914 Connery, Joseph M., Chicago
 1908 Converse, Henry A., Springfield
 1917 Convey, Ira J., Peoria
 1918 Conway, Jas. J., Ottawa
 1910 Corley, D. C., Decatur
 1914 Cook, Harry G., Ottawa
 1914 Cook, Homer, Waukegan
 1907 Cook, Horace Wright, Chicago
 *1907 Cook, Wells M., Chicago
 †1905 Cooke, George A., Aledo
 1914 Cook, Walter Wheeler, New Haven, Conn.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1908 Cooney, Richard J., Chicago
 1907 Cooney, W. B., Pekin
 1911 Coonley, Henry E., Chicago
 1917 Cooper, Homer H., Chicago
 *1897 Cooper, William Fenimore, Chicago
 1916 Cornwell, Willet H., Chicago
 *1912 Costigan, George P., Chicago
 1918 Couchman, H. E., Salem
 1907 Coulter, John H., Chicago
 *1910 Cowen, Israel, Chicago
 1908 Cowing, George J., Joliet
 *1908 Crafts, Clayton Edward, Chicago
 1904 Craig, Bryan Y., Chicago
 *1907 Craig, C. C., Galesburg
 1908 Craig, L. H., Chicago
 1917 Cramp, Frank O., Chicago
 1909 Crane, Joseph V., Chicago
 1917 Crapple, Guy C., Chicago
 1917 Crayton, Chas. M., Danville
 1909 Creekmur, John W., Chicago
 1916 Creighton, Thomas H., Fairfield
 *1910 Cressy, Morton S., Chicago
 *1901 Crews, Ralph, Chicago
 1901 Crisler, A. E., Chester
 1911 Crossland, Charles, Bowen
 *1912 Crossley, Frederick B., Chicago
 1918 Crossman, Geo. Wm., Edwardsville
 *1908 Crow, George A., East St. Louis
 1911 Crowell, Solon W., Oregon
 1917 Crowley, Jerome J., Chicago
 1917 Cruise, Linus, Carthage
 1914 Cullen, Charles S., Ottawa
 1902 Culver, Alvin H., Chicago
 *1907 Culver, Morton T., Chicago
 1917 Cummings, John H., Jr., Chicago
 1912 Cummins, Joseph, Chicago
 1911 Cunningham, G. W., Pekin
 1910 Curran, John M., Chicago
 *1897 Curran, William R., Pekin
 1914 Curtis, Hugh E., Rock Island
 *1905 Currier, Albert Dean, Chicago
 1912 Cushing, Royal B., Chicago
 1918 Cutler, Reed F., Lewiston
 *1896 Cutting, Charles S., Chicago
 1914 Dady, Ralph J., Waukegan
 1917 Dalby, E. L., Danville
 1916 Daly, Joseph D., Chicago
 1918 Dailey, John, Peoria
 *1908 D'Ancona, Edward N., Chicago
 1917 Damrop, W. W., Harrisburg
 1912 Danks, George I., Edgewood
 1918 Darby, Raymond J., Chicago

Admitted

1912 Darnell, C. A., Plano
 1906 Darrow, Clarence S., Chicago
 1913 Daugherty, Harry A., Chicago
 1908 Daugherty, M. J., Galesburg
 *1897 David, Joseph B., Chicago
 1915 Davidson, John L., Chicago
 *1904 Davis, Brode B., Chicago
 1909 Davis, James Ewing, Chicago
 1891 Dawson, George E., Chicago
 1917 Dawson, H. C., Chicago
 *1911 Dawson, Thomas J., Chicago
 *1914 Day, Stephen A., Chicago
 1917 Day, Clyde L., Chicago
 1918 Day, Edward S., Chicago
 +*1900 Dean, Oliver H., Kansas City
 1917 DeBoice, Benj. S., Clinton
 1917 DeStefano, Rocco, Chicago
 *1911 Decker, Edward H., Urbana
 1914 Deck, Jesse L., Decatur
 *1908 Deering, Thomas G., Chicago
 *1891 Defrees, Joseph H., Chicago
 1911 DeGrazia, John, Chicago
 1917 DeMange, Ralph, Bloomington
 1911 Dempsey, Thomas, Springfield
 *1900 Dempsey, Ralph, Pekin
 *1897 Deneen, Charles S., Chicago
 1917 Dennis, A. B., Danville
 1910 Dennison, E. E., Marion
 *1904 Dent, Louis L., Chicago
 +*1879 Dent, Thomas, Chicago
 1917 DeRoo, Arthur H., Atkinson
 1916 DeSelm, Arthur W., Kankakee
 1908 Devine, Miles J., Chicago
 1918 Devine, John P., Dixon
 1911 Dewey, William S., Cairo
 1908 DeWolf, William C., Belvidere
 1914 DeYoung, Frederic R., Chicago
 1909 Diamond, Jacob, Chicago
 1917 Dibell, Chas. D., Joliet
 1892 Dibell, Dorrance, Joliet
 1910 Dick, Homer T., Chicago
 1912 Dicker, Edward A., Chicago
 *1916 Dickinson, J. M., Chicago
 *1910 Dickinson, John R., Chicago
 1911 Diersen, George E., Chicago
 1910 Dietz, Cyrus E., Moline
 1911 Dillon, H. C., Springfield
 *1917 Dillon, M. J., Galena
 1916 Dinsmoor, Jarvis, Sterling
 1912 Dittus, Jacob E., Chicago
 1912 Diver, Clarence W., Waukegan
 1915 Dixon, George C., Dixon

ROLL OF MEMBERS

25

Admitted

1907 Dixon, George William, Chicago
 *1907 Dixon, Henry S., Dixon
 *1906 Dixon, William Warren, Chicago
 *1910 Dobyns, Fletcher, Chicago
 1906 Dobbins, Oliver B., Champaign
 1917 Dobbins, Donald C., Champaign
 †1916 Doherty, Charles J., Montreal, Can.
 1912 Dolan, Harry P., Chicago
 1911 Dolan, W. J., Champaign
 *1914 Dolan, Michael D., Chicago
 1898 Donnelly, Charles H., Woodstock
 1911 Donnelly, E. E., Bloomington
 1917 Donovan, Paul J., Woodstock
 1906 Donovan, T. F., Joliet
 1914 ■ Donovan, Rupert D., Chicago
 *1911 Doocy, Edward, Pittsfield
 1912 Dove, F. R., Shelbyville
 1914 Dowdall, John A., DeKalb
 1912 Dow, Harry A., Chicago
 1914 Dowell, E. E., Pana
 1917 Dowel, Geo. W., DuQuoin
 1916 Downey, John W., Joliet
 1917 Downing, T. Mac, Macomb
 1917 Doyle, Cornelius J., Springfield
 *1906 Doyle, Leo J., Chicago
 1908 Doyle, William A., Chicago
 1917 Drennan, F. P., Springfield
 1902 Drennan, James L., Taylorville
 1882 Drennan, John G., Chicago
 1908 Dresser, Jasper M., Chicago
 1916 Dry, A. R., Pinckneyville
 1916 Dubbs, John M., Mendota
 1914 Dugan, Andrew J., Carlinville
 1917 Duhamel, S. S., Tuscola
 1918 DuHadway, F. A., Hardin
 1917 Dunbar, David O., Chicago
 †1896 Duncan, W. W., Marion
 1912 Dunne, Edward F. Jr., Chicago
 *1896 Dunn, F. K., Charleston
 1911 Dunn, Robert W., Chicago
 1904 Dupuy, George Alexander, Chicago
 1911 Durand, Arthur F., Chicago
 1917 ■ Dusher, Wm. R., Rochelle
 1877 Dwight, Samuel L., Centralia
 1903 Dwyer, James, Danville
 1901 Dyas, Joseph E., Paris
 1908 Dyas, Richard S., Paris
 1912 Dyer, E. R., Saybrook
 1911 Dyer, Wayne H., Kankakee
 *1908 Dynes, O. W., Chicago
 1910 Dyrenforth, Arthur, Chicago
 1917 Dysert, Walter V., Danville

Admitted

1911 Eagleton, John C., Robinson
 1917 Eakin, Edgar O., Chicago
 1912 Eames, Joseph P., Chicago
 1913 Earley, Robert G., Geneva
 †*1892 Early, Albert D., Rockford
 1916 Early, B. B., Rockford
 1916 Early, John, Chicago
 1912 Early, Joseph P., Chicago
 1896 Early, William P., Edwardsville
 *1897 Eastman, Albert N., Chicago
 *1892 Eastman, Sidney, Chicago
 1912 Eaton, Charles Scribner, Chicago
 *1906 Eaton, Marquis, Chicago
 1918 Eaton, Henry B., Edwardsville
 1917 Eckert, Robert P., Freeport
 1917 Eckert, Walter H., Chicago
 1917 Eckstein, Michael, Springfield
 *1904 Eckhart, Percy B., Chicago
 1908 Eddy, Alfred D., Chicago
 *1897 Eddy, Arthur J., Chicago
 1918 Eddy, Richard T. B., Shelbyville
 1911 Edie, A. C., Monticello
 1912 Edwards, Claire C., Waukegan
 1917 Edwards, Harry, Dixon
 1916 Edwards, J. E. N., Anna
 1911 Edwards, William O., Pinckneyville
 1914 Eagan, Robert S., Elgin
 1908 Eldredge, Edgar, Ottawa
 1911 Eldridge, Edwin R., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Ellingson, Girard A., Chicago
 1917 Ellis, DeGoy B., Elgin
 1915 Ellis, John W., Chicago
 1908 Elliff, John T., Pekin
 *1908 Elliott, John M., Peoria
 1901 Elsdon, James G., Chicago
 1907 Elting, Philip E., Macomb
 *1899 Elting, Victor, Chicago
 1911 Emerson, William J., Oregon
 1906 Ellwood, William L., Peoria
 1884 Erumons, Law E., Quincy
 1915 Emmons, L. E., Jr., Quincy
 1898 Emrich, Myer S., Chicago
 1917 England, Edward L., Chicago
 1914 English, Geo. W., Washington, D. C.
 *1908 English, Lee F., Chicago
 1911 Ennis, James I., Chicago
 1914 Enochs, Delbert R., Champaign
 1902 Epler, Carl E., Quincy
 1898 Erb, J., Chicago
 1912 Erland, Henry H., Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1917 Erwin, John E., Dixon
 1917 Essington, Thurlow G., Streator
 1910 Esterline, Blackburn, Washington,
 D. C.
 *1910 Ettelson, Samuel A., Chicago
 *1897 Evans, Lynden, Chicago
 *1908 Evans, John T., Chicago
 1894 Evans, Winslow, Peoria
 *1905 Everett, Edward W., Chicago
 1911 Ewarts, Peter, Chicago
 1917 Ewen, Wm. R. T., Chicago
 1918 Ewan, Wm. C., Kewanee
 1917 Fain, Wm. E., Springfield
 1911 Fairfield, Frank M., Chicago
 *1910 Faissler, John, Sycamore
 1917 Falvey, John J., Chicago
 1912 Fake, Frederick Lewis, Chicago
 1915 Falder, George A., Macomb
 *1910 Falk, Lester L., Chicago
 *1881 Farmer, William M., Vandalia
 1917 Farrand, R. S., Dixon
 1917 Farthing, Robt. M., Mt. Vernon
 *1899 Farwell, John C., Chicago
 *1908 Fassett, Eugene G., Chicago
 *1906 Faulkner, Charles J. Jr., Chicago
 1917 Faull, Edwin J., Kewanee
 1918 Fegen, Nicholas A., Chicago
 1913 Feirich, Charles E., Carbondale
 *1899 Felsenthal, Eli B., Chicago
 *1913 Felsenthal, Edward G., Chicago
 *1917 Fergus, Robert C., Chicago
 1911 Ferguson, Charles W., Rockford
 1914 Ferrell, Hosea V., Marion
 1917 Fetzer, Wm. R., Chicago
 1907 Field, E. P., Monmouth
 1909 Fifer, Ernest R., Chicago
 1917 Finn, Richard J., Chicago
 1907 Firke, Charles W., Mansfield
 1918 Fischel, Frederic A., Chicago
 *1907 Fisher, George P., Chicago
 1918 Fisher, Robert E., Chicago
 1910 Fischer, Gustave F., Chicago
 1914 Fisher, Harry M., Chicago
 1917 Fisk, A. W., DeKalb
 *1909 Fiak, R. W., Ridgefarm
 1911 Fitch, Joseph H., Chicago
 1918 Fitch, Joel C., Albion
 *1917 Fitts, Henry, Chicago
 1910 Fitzgerald, John R., Decatur
 1917 Fitzgerald, John T., Chicago
 1916 Fitzgerald, Robert, Springfield
 1900 Fitzhenry, Louis, Bloomington

Admitted

1907 Flack, Charles W., Macomb
 1910 Flannery, Daniel F., Chicago
 1912 Flannigan, Robert H., East St.
 Louis
 1917 Flannigan, Alex, East St. Louis
 1917 Fleming, Chas. W., Danville
 1918 Fleming, Joseph B., Chicago
 1896 Fletcher, William Meade, Sperry-
 ville, Virginia
 *1914 Fletcher, R. V., Chicago
 1918 Fling, John W., Wyoming
 1905 Floan, John P., New York City
 *1908 Foell, Charles M., Chicago
 *1906 Fogle, John L., Chicago
 1917 Follett, Frank F., Ottawa
 *1898 Follansbee, George A., Chicago
 *1900 Follansbee, Mitchell D., Chicago
 *1906 Folonie, Robert J., Chicago
 1911 Foltz, I. W., Chicago
 *1908 Foote, Roger L., Chicago
 1917 Ford, Thos. E., Carlyle
 *1914 Fordham, Albert C., Chicago
 *1910 Foreman, Milton J., Chicago
 1896 Forest, Arthur H., Rockford
 1914 Fornhoff, Frank, Mt. Carmel
 1914 Fornoff, J. H., Pana
 1897 Forrest, William S., Chicago
 1910 Forstall, James Jackson, Chicago
 1911 Fort, Arthur C., Minonk
 1917 Foster, Geo. S., Chicago
 1917 Foster, John E., Chicago
 *1896 Foster, Stephen A., Chicago
 1913 Fowler, William Fletcher, Aurora
 *1908 Fowler, Richmond R., Marion
 1917 Francis, Chas. R., Chicago
 1917 Frank, Bernhardt, Chicago
 1912 Frank, Herman, Chicago
 1907 Frank, Walter C., Galesburg
 1914 Franklin, Dean, Macomb
 1917 Freeman, Roy C., Urbana
 *1908 Freund, Ernst, Chicago
 1916 Friedlander, Samuel, Chicago
 1911 Friedman, Herbert J., Chicago
 1912 Friedman, William, Chicago
 1909 Frings, H. C., Pekin
 *1902 Frost, E. Allan, Chicago
 1910 Fry, Sheridan E., Chicago
 1910 Fuhr, Albert Burr, Macomb
 1894 Fuller, Henry C., Peoria
 1909 Fuller, Irwin L., Peoria
 *1897 Fullerton, William D., Ottawa
 1910 Fulton, William J., Sycamore

ROLL OF MEMBERS

27

Admitted

1917 Fulton, Arthur W., Chicago
 *1908 Fyffe, Colin C. H., Chicago
 1917 Gail, Ernest L., Highland Park
 1901 Gale, George Candee, Galesburg
 *1900 Gallagher, M. F., Chicago
 *1910 Gallery, Daniel V., Chicago
 1911 Gallimore, John L., Carterville
 1916 Galvin, James F., Aurora, Ill.
 1917 Gana, Mariano D., Chicago
 1899 Gann, David B., Chicago
 1916 Gavin, John E., Chicago
 *1910 Gardner, C. P., Mendota
 1917 Gardner, C. E., Rochelle
 1917 Garey, Eugene L., Chicago
 1908 Garnett, Eugene H., Chicago
 1915 Garner, J. F., Quincy
 1912 Garnsey, John H., Joliet
 1910 Garrett, Bruce H., Rockford
 1913 Garrett, A. B., Springfield
 1917 Garrett, Ray, Springfield
 *1917 Gartside, John M., Chicago
 1892 Gary, Elbert H., New York City
 1903 Gascoigne, James B., Chicago
 1904 Gash, A. D., Chicago
 1917 Gassman, I. P., Freeport
 1890 Gates, Albert R., Chicago
 1917 Gavin, John E., Chicago
 *1912 Gavin, Richard I., Chicago
 1911 Gee, S. J., Lawrenceville
 1906 Greer, Ira J., Chicago
 1912 Gehr, S. W., Chicago
 1903 Gemmill, William N., Chicago
 1910 Gibbons, Ira C., Princeton
 1917 Gigliotto, Cairoli, Chicago
 1890 Gilbert, J. Thornton, Chicago
 1911 Gilbert, Miles Frederick, Cairo
 1911 Gilbert, William B., Cairo
 1918 Gilbert, Allan A., Chicago
 1917 Gilbert, Barry, Chicago
 1918 Gilbert, Miles S., Cairo
 1906 Gillan, John H., Watseka
 1916 Gillespie, Geo. B., Springfield
 1911 Gillespie, Thomas E., East St.
 Louis
 1918 Gillham, Judge F. J., Edwardsville
 1917 Gill, Thos. E., Rockford
 1911 Girten, M. F., Chicago
 1910 Glad, Edward A., Chicago
 1911 Glenn, Otis F., Murphysboro
 1917 Glenny, Ernest C., Chicago
 1900 Godman, Elwood G., Chicago
 1917 Goldsmith, Henry M., Chicago

Admitted

*1911 Goodyear, A. F., Watseka
 *1905 Goodwin, Clarence N., Chicago
 1898 Goodwin, John S., Chicago
 1907 Gordon, James W., Oquawka
 1910 Gordley, W. T., Virginia
 *1911 Gorham, Sidney S., Chicago
 1910 Gorman, George E., Chicago
 1908 Goss, Ferdinand, Chicago
 1915 Govert, Geo. W., Quincy
 1915 Govert, Wm. H., Quincy
 1911 Gower, Eben B., Kankakee
 1911 Graham, Hugh J., Springfield
 1918 Graham, James J., Springfield
 *1896 Graham, James M., Springfield
 *1917 Graham, Thos. A., Danville
 1907 Graham, Willis F., Monmouth
 1904 Granger, Alexis L., Kankakee
 1908 Grant, Walter J., Danville
 1910 Graves, Albert H., Chicago
 1902 Graves, Emery C., Genesee
 1914 Graves, W. C., Pontiac
 1908 Graydon, Thomas J., Chicago
 *1908 Greely, Louis M., Chicago
 1899 Green, Alvah S., Galesburg
 1917 Green, Chas. H., Freeport
 †1879 Green, E. B., Mt. Carmel
 1917 Green, Hugh, Jacksonville
 1918 Green, Reed, Cairo
 1908 Greene, J. Kent, Chicago
 *1904 Green, Henry I., Urbana
 1910 Green, Edward J., Chicago
 1909 Green, Frederick, Urbana
 *1908 Greenacre, Isaiah T., Chicago
 1917 Greenebaum, Harry G., Pontiac
 1896 Greenfield, Charles W., Chicago
 1900 Gregg, D. H., Wenona
 1917 ■Gregory, Tappan, Chicago
 †1885 Gregory, S. S., Chicago
 1898 Gresham, Otto, Chicago
 *1911 Gridley, Ernest C., Belvidere
 *1892 Gridley, Martin M., Chicago
 1899 Grier, R. J., Monmouth
 1905 Griffen, Alonzo M., Chicago
 1891 Griggs, Clarence, Ottawa
 1909 Griggs, E. M., Streator
 1916 Groff, James M., Bridgeport
 1898 Gross, Alfred H., Chicago
 1917 Gross, Harvey, Paris
 1915 Grote, Paul F., Pittsfield
 1910 Gualana, Alberto N., Chicago
 *1908 Guerin, Mark E., Chicago
 *1911 Guerin, M. Henry, Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1908 Guernsey, Guy, Chicago
 1911 Guilliams, John R., Chicago
 1917 Guinan, James J., Chicago
 1917 Guinn, F. M., Vandalia
 1909 Gullett, James Wilson, Springfield
 1911 Gulick, Joseph P., Champaign
 1917 Gunn, Walter T., Danville
 1916 Gunsul, Harvey, Aurora
 *1908 Gurley, W. W., Chicago
 1917 Guthman, Max, Chicago
 1892 Hacker, N. W., New York City
 1911 Hackett, Leroy, Chicago
 1911 Hadley, W. E., East St. Louis
 1908 Haft, Charles M., Chicago
 1911 Hainline, Andrew L., Macomb
 1918 Hainline, Gilbert S., Macomb
 1918 Hairgrove, Wm. N., Jacksonville
 1918 Hamilton, Fred, Decatur
 *1917 Hamlin, Frank, Chicago
 *1908 Hagan, Henry M., Chicago
 *1911 Halbert, Wm. U., Belleville
 1911 Hale, William G., Urbana
 1908 Hale, William B., Chicago
 1908 Hales, Earl C., Chicago
 1911 Hall, Arthur R., Danville
 *1914 Hall, James Parker, Chicago
 1917 Hall, Roy F., Rockford
 1907 Hallam, S. S., Monmouth
 *1888 Hamill, Charles H., Chicago
 1918 Hamill, Charles P., Belleville
 1911 Hamill, Fred B., Champaign
 1887 Hamill, James M., Belleville
 1892 Hamilton, Isaac Miller, Chicago
 1910 Hamilton, Charles E., Carbondale
 1909 Hamilton, E. Bentley, Peoria
 1912 Hamlin, John E., East St. Louis
 1914 Hatchett, Francis G., Plano
 1901 Hand, Fred H., Cambridge
 1912 Handy, James S., Chicago
 1879 Hanecy, Elbridge, Chicago
 1917 Hanna, Leslie P., Waukegan
 *1898 Harding, Charles F., Chicago
 1917 Harding, Lucien E., Chicago
 *1891 Harker, Oliver A., Champaign
 *1898 Harlan, John Maynard, Chicago
 *1913 Harley, Herbert, Chicago
 *1911 Harper, Samuel A., Chicago
 *1898 Harpham, Edwin L., Chicago
 1911 Harrah, R. C., Effingham
 1917 Harrington, Benj. H., Yorkville
 1896 Harris, Charles S., Galesburg
 1909 Harris, John F., Chicago

Admitted

1916 Harris, Judson E., DuQuoin
 1908 Harris, Paul P., Chicago
 1908 Harris, Thomas M., Lincoln
 *1908 Harrold, James P., Chicago
 1911 Hart, Edgar R., Chicago
 *1911 Hart, Louis E., Chicago
 1911 Hart, W. H., Benton
 1915 Hartman, Harleigh H., Chicago
 1908 Hartray, William C., Chicago
 1907 Hatch, F. L., Springfield
 1914 Hauberg, John H., Rock Island
 1896 Haize, William R., Chicago
 *1902 Havard, Charles Henry, Chicago
 1917 Hawk, Walter D., Chicago
 1915 Hawkins, Kenneth B., Chicago
 1911 Hawxhurst, Ralph R., Chicago
 1912 Hawbaker, Elim J., Monticello
 1914 Hay, M. L., Toulon
 *1898 Hay, Logan, Springfield
 1917 Hay, Wm. Sherman, Chicago
 1916 Hays, Herbert A., Carbondale
 *1908 Hayes, Howard W., Chicago
 *1911 Hayes, John B., Rochelle
 1905 Haynie, William Duff, Chicago
 1910 Healy, Edward B., Chicago
 *1898 Healy, John J., Chicago
 1910 Heard, Oscar E., Freeport
 1917 Heard, O. E. Jr., Freeport
 *1892 Hebard, Frederic S., Chicago
 1908 Hebel, D. A., Aledo
 1912 Heckler, Charles E., Chicago
 1891 Heckman, Wallace, Chicago
 1917 Hedrick, Edwin, Chicago
 1917 Hefferan, Wm. S., Chicago
 1912 Helander, William E., Chicago
 *1885 Helmer, Mrs. Bessie Bradwell, Chicago
 *1890 Helmer, Frank A., Chicago
 1918 Hemphill, Victor, Carlinville
 1910 Hempstead, Harry G., St. Charles
 1917 Henderson, Wm. T., Danville
 *1904 Henning, Robert, Fairbury
 1916 Henry, Louis, Chicago
 1917 Henson, James A., Decatur
 1891 Herbert, John M., Murphysboro
 1916 Herget, Roscoe, Peoria
 1917 Herlocker, Webb, Galesburg
 1908 Herrick, Lott R., Farmer City
 1909 Herrick, Walter D., Chicago
 1917 Herrick, Wirt, Farmer City
 1908 Herrington, Benjamin F., Yorkville
 1910 Hess, Franklin, Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

29

Admitted

1898 Hess, George W., Chicago
 1912 Heydecker, Edward J., Waukegan
 1912 Heyl, Clarence W., Peoria
 1917 Heylin, Jesse, Canton
 1910 Hicks, H. S., Rockford
 1908 Hicks, James, Monticello
 1911 Hickman, Robert E., Benton
 †1879 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield
 †1913 Higgins, William E., Lawrence,
 Kansas
 1908 High, Shirley T., Chicago
 1914 Hill, Frank C., Chicago
 *1905 Hill, John W., Chicago
 1913 Hill, L. V., Hillsboro
 1907 Hills, Edward R., Chicago
 1904 Hills, George P., Ottawa
 *1914 Hinton, E. W., Chicago
 1908 Hinebaugh, W. H., Ottawa
 1917 Hirschi, C. G., Watseka
 1898 Hirtzel, Cora B., Chicago
 1908 Hitch, Marcus, Chicago
 *1911 Hitt, Rector C., Ottawa
 *1900 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago
 *1914 Hobie, W. R., Kankakee
 1896 Hoff, Alonzo, Springfield
 1918 Hodson, Wm. T., Galena
 *1905 Hogan, John E., Taylorville
 1912 Hogan, John J., Decatur
 1916 Hogan, G. W., McLeansboro
 1916 Hoiles, C. E., Greenville
 1917 Holaday, Wm. P., Danville
 1913 Holder, R. D. W., Belleville
 †1891 Holdom, Jesse, Chicago
 1910 Holden, Walter S., Chicago
 1910 Holly, W. H., Chicago
 1913 Hollenbeck, William T., Marshall
 1907 Hollerich, C. N., Spring Valley
 1908 Holmes, W. S., Effingham
 1917 Holt, Robert N., Chicago
 1917 Holter, Nels J., Chicago
 1918 Holton, Charles R., Chicago
 1913 Hooper, Frank L., Watseka
 1917 Hoover, S. N., Aurora
 1912 Hopkins, Albert L., Chicago
 *1917 Hopkins, A. J., Chicago
 1908 Hopkins, Jacob H., Chicago
 1912 Hopkins, John L., Chicago
 1918 Horan, Lester J., Ottawa
 *1910 Horner, Henry, Chicago
 1911 Horton, Walter S., Chicago
 1911 Houlihan, Francis J., Chicago
 *1909 Housum, Hugh W., Decatur

Admitted

1912 Howe, Beverly W., Chicago
 *1913 Howe, Thomas F., Chicago
 1910 Hoyne, Maclay, Chicago
 *1896 Hoyne, Thomas M., Chicago
 1915 Hoyt, Frank W., Chicago
 1901 Hubbard, S. A., Quincy
 1907 Huey, Clinton M., Monmouth
 *1904 Huff, Thomas D., Chicago
 1914 Huff, Wm. R., Sullivan
 1917 Huffman, Blaine, Lawrenceville
 1912 Huggins, Earl C., Kinmundy
 *1918 Hughes, C. B., Bloomington
 1896 Hull, Horace, Ottawa
 *1902 Humburg, A. P., Chicago
 1912 Hume, Frank L., Chicago
 *1908 Hummeland, Andrew, Chicago
 *1910 Hummer, John S., Chicago
 †1915 Humphrey, Alexander P., Louis-
 ville, Ky.
 1917 Humphrey, Wallace G., Hamilton
 1911 Humphrey, Wallace G., Keokuk, Ia.
 1905 Humphrey, Wirt E., Chicago
 1916 Hunt, George W., Granville
 1908 Hunter, Jay T., Peoria
 1917 Hunter, Robert A., Freeport
 *1897 Hunter, William R., Kankakee
 1908 Huston, George W., Morris
 1904 Huszagh, Rudolph D., Chicago
 1917 Hutton, H. Ernest, Danville
 1917 Hutmenn, Henry W., Chicago
 *1902 Hyde, James W., Chicago
 1910 Hyer, Stanton A., Rockford
 *1911 Hyzer, Edward M., Chicago
 *1910 Ickes, Harold L., Chicago
 1915 Imes, Charles I., Macomb
 *1908 Innes, Alexander J., Chicago
 1915 Inghram, John T., Quincy
 *1912 Irving, S. C., Chicago
 1900 Irwin, Edward F., Springfield
 1911 Irwin, Harry D., Chicago
 1911 Irwin, Samuel P., Bloomington
 *1917 Isaacs, Martin J., Chicago
 1912 Isley, Albert E., Newton
 *1917 Ives, Morse, Chicago
 *1910 Jacobs, Walter H., Chicago
 1918 James, P. M., Amboy
 1908 Jamieson, Stillman B., Chicago
 1906 Jamiezeski, Frank H., Chicago
 1914 Jardecki, Edmund K., Chicago
 *1911 Jarrett, D. I., Chicago
 1911 Jarrett, Thomas L., Springfield
 1908 Jarvis, William B., Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1917 Jenkins, C. H., Springfield
 1888 Jenks, A. B., Chicago
 *1912 Jennings, Everett, Chicago
 1911 Jennings, John Eden, Sullivan
 1897 Jett, Thomas M., Hillsboro
 1908 Jetzinger, David, Chicago
 1917 Johnson, Alfred A., Danville
 1914 Johnson, Carey R., Princeton
 1917 Johnson, C. H., Chicago
 1914 Johnson, Lawrence C., Galva
 1918 Johnson, H. McClure, Chicago
 1916 Johnson, William, Rockford
 1917 Johnston, Edwin, Pittsfield
 1914 Johnston, James M., Moline
 1918 Johnston, Edward R., Chicago
 *1911 Johnstone, F. B., Chicago
 1906 Jones, Alfred H., Robinson
 1917 Jones, Arthur H., Chicago
 1884 Jones, Frank H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Jones, Guy R., Tuscola
 1914 Jones, Henry P., Delavan
 1910 Jones, Horace N., Batavia
 1911 Jones, H. Leonard, Champaign
 1892 Jones, N. M., Chicago
 1908 Jones, Nicholas R., Chicago
 1911 Jones, Norman L., Carrollton
 1917 Jones, O. M., Danville
 1912 Jones, W. C., Streator
 *1904 Jones, W. Clyde, Chicago
 1917 Jordan, Geo. F., Bloomington
 1907 Joselyn, David R., Woodstock
 1912 Joslyn, Frank W., Elgin
 1908 Joyce, Maurice V., E. St. Louis
 1913 Juul, Niels, Chicago
 1907 Kagy, Levy M., Salem
 1912 Kahn, Julius M., Chicago
 1917 Kaiser, Wm. E., Chicago
 1908 Kales, Albert M., Chicago
 *1910 Kannally, M. V., Chicago
 *1917 Kaplan, Jacob, Chicago
 *1910 Kaplan, Nathan D., Chicago
 1901 Karcher, George H., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Kasper, Frederick J., Chicago
 1917 Kaspers, Lambert, Chicago
 1916 Kasserman, John, Newton
 1909 Kavanaugh, Marcus A., Chicago
 1915 Kay, A. H., Camden
 1917 Kay, Wendell P., Watseka
 1911 Keefe, David E., E. St. Louis
 *1910 Kehn, Roy D., Chicago
 *1910 Kehoe, John E., Chicago
 1918 Keller, Kent E., Ava

Admitted

1918 Keller, Mark C., Dixon
 1917 Kelly, Edward J., Ottawa
 *1910 Kelly, George Thomas, Chicago
 *1917 Kelly, Harry Eugene, Chicago
 *1908 Kelly, James J., Chicago
 1917 Kelly, James R., Amboy
 1898 Kenna, E. D., New York City
 1916 Kennedy, Archie G., DeKalb
 1914 Kennedy, Thomas, Minonk
 1917 Kent, Wm. G., Dixon
 †1879 Kepley, Ada H., Effingham
 1914 Kerr, H. H., Paxton
 *1911 Kerr, Robert J., Chicago
 1904 Kerr, Samuel, Chicago
 *1908 Kerston, George, Chicago
 †1910 Kerwin, James C., Neemah, Wis.
 *1911 Kerk, Paul, Galena
 1913 Kidder, Royce A., Sterling
 1916 Kimmel, Chas. A., Peoria
 1913 King, Charles H., Waukegan
 1910 King, Christopher, Chicago
 *1908 King, Samuel B., Chicago
 1899 Kinsall, D. M., Shawneetown
 *1906 Kirk, Walter Herman, Peoria
 1903 Kirkland, Lloyd G., Chicago
 *1905 Kline, Julius R., Chicago
 1910 Klein, William M., Chicago
 *1896 Knapp, Kemper K., Chicago
 1906 Knight, Samuel E., Chicago
 1914 Knight, B. A., Rockford
 1917 Knight, B. Jay, Rockford
 1917 Knight, Wm. D., Rockford
 1913 Knotts, Edward C., Carlinville
 1913 Knowles, W. E., E. St. Louis
 1913 Knox, Samuel F., Chicago
 *1903 Koepke, Charles A., Chicago
 1908 Kolb, P. J., Mt. Carmel
 *1912 Kompehl, Morris, Chicago
 1917 Korf, G. F., Freeport
 1911 Kraft, F. William, Chicago
 †1905 Kramer, Edward C., E. St. Louis
 1911 Kramer, Rudolph J., E. St. Louis
 1902 Kraus, Adolf, Chicago
 *1912 Kreamer, Ernest L., Chicago
 *1908 Kriete, Frank L., Chicago
 *1910 Kriete, George H., Chicago
 1898 Kremer, Charles E., Chicago
 *1908 Kropf, Oscar A., Chicago
 *1911 Kuebler, G. J., Chicago
 1896 Kurz, Adolph, Chicago
 1917 Kusswurm, Ernest G., Chicago
 1910 LaBuy, Joseph S., Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

81

Admitted

- *1911 Lackey, G. W., Lawrenceville
- *1917 Lamb, Wm. E., Chicago
- 1902 Lambert, James K., Chicago
- 1908 Lambert, M. E., Shawneetown
- 1912 Lamborn, Charles W., Chicago
- 1915 Lancaster, W. Emery, Quincy
- 1904 Landon, Benson, Chicago
- 1916 Landon, W. P., Rochelle
- *1917 Lane, Wallace R., Chicago
- 1908 Langworthy, Benj. F., Chicago
- 1910 Lansden, David S., Cairo
- 1882 Lansden, John M., Cairo
- 1917 Laraway, O. R., Joliet
- *1911 Larkin, Robert E., Streator
- 1905 Lasker, Isidore, Chicago
- *1905 Latham, Carl R., Chicago
- 1910 Latham, J. H., Decatur
- 1910 Lathrop, Edward P., Rockford
- 1910 Lathrop, Robert, Rockford
- *1896 Lawrence, George A., Galesburg
- 1915 Lawyer, John C., Macomb
- 1917 Layman, Nelson B., DuQuoin
- 1917 Leach, C. N., Chicago
- *1907 Leach, Thomas A., Chicago
- *1911 Lebofsky, Jacob, Chicago
- 1914 Ledbetter, John Q. A., Elizabethtown
- *1896 Lee, Blewett, Chicago
- *1905 Lee, Edward T., Chicago
- *1901 Lee, John H. S., Chicago
- 1917 ■ Lee, Wm. H., Urbana
- 1918 Leech, Wm. L., Amboy
- 1917 Leedie, John W., Chicago
- 1897 Leffingwell, Frank P., Chicago
- 1914 Legg, Chester Arthur, Chicago
- 1883 Leman, Henry W., Chicago
- 1916 Lemon, Frank K., Clinton
- 1900 Lennon, Maurice F., Joliet
- 1908 Levinson, Harry C., Chicago
- 1900 Levy, David R., Chicago
- 1913 Levy, Isaac K., Murphysboro
- 1911 Levy, Sylvanus George, Chicago
- 1917 Levy, Daniel A., Chicago
- *1906 Lewis, James Hamilton, Chicago
- 1916 Lewis, H. D., Monmouth
- 1907 Lewis, John H. Jr., Galesburg
- 1907 Lewis, Warren, Springfield
- 1917 Lewis, Harry A., Chicago
- 1915 Lewman, John H., Danville
- 1914 Lighthall, Henry S., Chicago
- 1888 Lillard, John T., Bloomington
- 1917 Linaweafer, H. A., Chicago

Admitted

- 1914 Lindley, Frank, Paxton
- *1897 Lindley, Frank, Danville
- 1916 Lindley, Harold F., Chicago
- *1907 Lindley, Walter C., Danville
- 1917 Lindskold, Swan, Rockford
- 1917 Link, Frank J., Chicago
- 1914 Linn, Almon H., Cambridge
- 1908 Lipson, Isaac B., Chicago
- 1918 Little, Roger F., Urbana
- *1908 Litzinger, Edward R., Chicago
- 1910 Locke, Richard F., Rockford
- 1907 Loesch, Charles F., Chicago
- *1895 Loesch, Frank J., Chicago
- 1917 Loehwing, Marx, Chicago
- 1917 Loftus, Clarence J., Chicago
- 1916 Logan, John A., Benton
- *1908 Long, Jesse R., Chicago
- 1908 Long, Theodore K., Chicago
- 1911 Longnecker, R. R., Chicago
- 1917 ■ Loos, Karl D., Chicago
- *1892 Lord, Frank E., Chicago
- 1911 Loucks, Charles Q., Chicago
- 1914 Love, Charles A., Aurora
- 1894 Lovett, Robert H., Peoria
- *1896 Lowden, Frank O., Springfield
- 1914 Lowe, Ansby L., Robinson
- 1911 Lowes, George N. B., Chicago
- 1911 Lowenthal, Fred, Chicago
- *1911 Lowy, Charles F., Chicago
- 1918 Luby, Oswald D., Chicago
- *1911 Lucey, P. J., Chicago
- 1918 Ludens, J. J., Sterling
- 1903 Lunsford, Todd, Chicago
- 1911 Lurie, Harry J., Chicago
- 1912 Luster, Max, Chicago
- 1917 Lyle, John H., Chicago
- 1916 Lyons, E. L., Aurora
- 1915 Lyons, T. E., Champaign
- 1918 Mabie, Abram E., Chicago
- 1915 Mabin, Geo. G., Danville
- *1908 ■ MacChesney, Nathan Wm., Chicago
- *1898 Mack, Julian W., Chicago
- 1913 Mack, Louis W., Chicago
- 1912 Macomic, Chester A., Chicago
- *1917 ■ MacCracken, Wm. P. Jr., Chicago
- 1907 MacGuffin, Paul, Libertyville
- *1908 MacLeish, John E., Chicago
- *1897 Magee, Henry W., Chicago
- 1910 Maher, Edward, Chicago
- *1911 Mahoney, Charles L., Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1917 Malato, Stephen A., Chicago
 1914 Mangan, Edward M., Aurora
 *1906 Manierre, George W., Chicago
 1917 Manus, Albert H., Freeport
 1913 Mann, Donald H., Chicago
 1897 Mann, James R., Wash., D. C.
 1878 Mann, Joseph B., Danville
 1900 Mann, Oliver D., Danville
 1901 Manny, Walter I., Mt. Sterling
 1894 Maple, Joseph W., Peoria
 1908 Marsh, J. V. E., Alton
 1911 Marsh, R. S., Harrisburg
 1917 Marsh, Roy M., Galesburg
 1900 Marshall, C. B., Rock Island
 1914 ~~Marshall~~, Thomas L., Chicago
 *1912 Marso, Michael, Chicago
 *1896 Marston, Thomas B., Chicago
 *1908 Martin, A. W., Chicago
 1917 Martin, Colfax T., Danville
 1914 Martin, Geo. E., Mound City
 *1914 Martin, Hugh T., Chicago
 1914 Martin, J. K., Sullivan
 1915 Martindale, W. P., Quincy
 1897 Martyn, Chauncey W., Chicago
 *1904 Marx, Frederick Z., Chicago
 1903 Mason, George A., Chicago
 1912 Mason, George H., Chicago
 *1908 Mason, Roswell B., Chicago
 1911 Matchett, David F., Chicago
 *1878 Matheny, James H., Springfield
 1901 Mathias, Lee D., Chicago
 1917 Mathieson, Wm., Chicago
 1911 Matthews, Ben H., Pittsfield
 1908 Matthews, Francis E., Chicago
 1910 Maxwell, William W., Chicago
 1917 Mayer, Edwin B., Chicago
 1896 Mayer, Elias, Chicago
 1916 Mayer, E. B., Chicago
 1896 Mayer, Isaac H., Chicago
 *1896 Mayer, Levy, Chicago
 1917 Mayo, Arthur E., Chicago
 1893 McBride, J. C., Taylorville
 1913 McBride, W. B., Taylorville
 1900 McCabe, E. D., Peoria
 1916 McCalmont, S. M., Morrison
 1915 McCann, Franklin M., Quincy
 1915 McCarl, Lyman, Quincy
 1916 McCarty, George D., Robinson
 1911 McClellan, James S., Chicago
 *1891 McClelland, Thomas S., Chicago
 1911 McClory, Frederick S., Chicago
 *1898 McCordick, Alfred E., Chicago

Admitted

*1908 McCormick, Robert H. Jr., Chicago
 1891 McCulloch, Catherine W., Chicago
 1891 McCulloch, Frank H., Chicago
 1912 McCullom, Harvey D., Louisville
 1910 McCullough, W. G., Decatur
 1914 McDavid, John R., Hillsboro
 1918 McDavid, Horace W., Decatur
 1911 McDonald, Charles A., Chicago
 1917 McDonald, Peter E., Freeport
 1901 McDougall, Duncan, Ottawa
 1907 McEniry, William, Rock Island
 1915 McEwen, Harry W., DeKalb
 *1902 McEwen, Willard M., Chicago
 1917 McFadden, E. R., Chicago
 1914 McGaughey, John E., Lawrenceville
 1913 McGinn, Frank P., Chicago
 1916 ~~McGinnis~~, John, Alton
 1911 McGlynn, Dan, E. St. Louis
 1913 McGilvray, D. H., Chicago
 *1899 McGoorty, J. P., Chicago
 1900 McGrath, Shelton F., Peoria
 1909 McHenry, William C., Chicago
 1911 McIlvaine, William B., Chicago
 1910 McInerney, Joseph A., Chicago
 1915 McKennan, Frank B., Quincy
 1917 McKenna, Wm. C., Chicago
 1917 McKeown, Davis, Springfield
 *1910 McKeown, John A., Chicago
 *1907 McKenzie, William D., Chicago
 *1912 McKinley, Archibald A., Chicago
 1917 McKinley, Chas. F., Chicago
 *1914 McKinley, William, Chicago
 *1910 McKinney, Hayes, Chicago
 1918 McKnight, T. I., Carrollton
 1907 McMahon, Charles C., Fulton
 1908 McMath, James C., Chicago
 1900 McMillen, Clark A., Decatur
 1917 McMillen, Rolla C., Decatur
 *1889 McMurdy, Robert, Chicago
 1916 McMurdo, J. R., E. St. Louis
 1900 McNabb, John M., McNabb
 1910 McNaughton, Coll, Joliet
 1915 McNeeley, T. W., Petersburg
 1913 McNett, Willard C., 1643 Hobart St., Washington, D. C.
 1913 McNett, Charles I., Aurora
 1911 McQuiston, M. L., Paxton
 *1915 McReynolds, James C., Washington, D. C.
 *1909 McRoberts, W. G., Peoria
 1896 McShane, James C., Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

33

Admitted

- *1897 McSurely, William H., Chicago
- 1905 McWilliams, Paul, Litchfield
- †1909 Meachem, Floyd R., Chicago
- *1899 Meagher, James F., Chicago
- *1897 Mecartney, Harry S., Chicago
- 1916 Meeker, Raymond D., Sullivan
- *1909 Meeks, James A., Danville
- 1916 Melin, Carl A., Cambridge
- 1917 Melville, Wills, Chicago
- 1915 Meneley, Harry W., Chicago
- *1910 Mergenthheim, Morton A., Chicago
- †1904 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans, †1910 Montgomery, O. H., Indianapolis,

La.

- *1896 Merrick, George P., Chicago
- 1910 Merrill, J. H., Kankakee
- 1913 Merrills, Fred B., Belleville
- 1912 Messick, J. B., Sr., E. St. Louis
- 1912 Messick, J. B. Jr., E. St. Louis
- 1913 Metzgar, J. D., Moline
- 1914 Meusel, Oscar M., Chicago
- *1899 Meyer, Abraham, Chicago
- *1893 Meyer, Carl, Chicago
- *1912 Meyer, George H., Chicago
- 1917 Micon, Samuel, Chicago
- 1917 Middlekauff, C. W., Springfield
- 1917 Middleton, O. R., Gibson City
- 1911 Mies, Frank P., Chicago
- 1883 Milchrist, Thomas E., Chicago
- *1909 Miles, Charles V., Chicago
- 1909 Milkwitch, Isaac, Chicago
- 1912 Millar, Robert Wyness, Chi-
cage
- 1917 Millard, Everett L., Chicago
- *1885 Miller, Amos, Hillsboro
- *1904 Miller, Amos C., Chicago
- 1910 Miller, Benjamin H., Libertyville
- 1914 Miller, C. S., Mound City
- 1917 Miller, E. J., Sullivan
- *1909 Miller, Frank T., Peoria
- *1897 Miller, George W., Chicago
- 1917 Miller, H. B., Chicago
- *1917 Miller, H. G., Chicago
- 1911 Miller, Harry M., Champaign
- 1897 Miller, Jay D., Chicago
- *1889 Miller, John S., Chicago
- *1911 Miller, Luther L., Chicago
- 1917 Miller, Oscar C., Chicago
- 1909 Miller, Phillip L., Decatur
- 1917 Miller, Wm. S., Chicago
- *1908 Mills, Allen G., Chicago
- 1918 Mills, L. A., Decatur
- 1914 Mills, Richard D., Ottawa

Admitted

- *1912 Mills, Walter H., Decatur
- 1917 Mills, Wiley W., Chicago
- 1918 Mindak, Peter P., Chicago
- 1914 Mitchell, E. B., Clinton
- 1918 Mitchell, George R., Chicago
- 1917 Mitchell, Robert B., Freeport
- 1908 Moak, William B., Chicago
- 1910 Moffett, Willard, Chicago
- 1917 Mogg, Clayton W., Chicago
- *1917 Molthorp, Chas. P., Chicago
- *1898 Montgomery, John R., Chicago
- 1910 Montgomery, O. H., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1917 Monroe, Ralph J., Decatur
- 1908 Moody, W. C., Chicago
- 1898 Moore, N. G., Chicago
- †1910 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing, Mich.
- *1910 Moore, W. R., Moline
- 1910 Moran, H. C., Canton
- *1906 More, Clair E., Chicago
- *1908 More, R. Wilson, Chicago
- 1911 Morgan, George N., Chicago
- 1907 Moreland, Armor, Galesburg
- 1907 Moreland, John R., Galesburg
- *1898 Morrill, Donald L., Chicago
- *1905 Morris, Henry C., Chicago
- *1907 Morrison, C. B., Chicago
- *1896 Morse, Charles F., Chicago
- 1910 Morse, Robert C., Kewanee
- *1898 Moses, Joseph W., Chicago
- *1906 Moss, William R., Chicago
- *1916 Mosser, Edwin J., Chicago
- *1908 Moulton, Frank I., Chicago
- 1910 Mudge, D. H., Edwardsville
- 1908 Muhlike, Joseph H., Chicago
- 1908 Muller, Timothy F., Chicago
- 1904 Munger, Edwin A., Chicago
- 1917 Munns, Harry P., Chicago
- 1904 Munroe, Charles A., Chicago
- 1915 Munro, F. W., Quincy
- 1915 Murdock, Max., Streator
- 1914 Murray, Hugh V., Carlyle
- 1908 Murray, James S., Evanston
- *1910 Murray, P. F., Chicago
- †1896 Musgrave, Harrison, Chicago
- 1901 Myers, C. D., Bloomington
- †1910 Myers, Quincy A., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1917 Nack, Joseph M., Galena
- 1915 Naylor, Samuel, Carthage
- 1878 Neal, Henry A., Charleston
- 1917 Neff, Roscoe C., Taylorville

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

- *1910 Neiger, J. J., Virginia
- 1917 Nelmes, W. H., Springfield
- 1911 Nelson, G. E., Petersburg
- 1910 Nelson, Harry C., Chicago
- 1918 Nelson, S. B., Galesburg
- 1918 Netherton, Claude, Chicago
- 1913 Neuffer, Paul A., Chicago
- 1915 Newhall, John K., Aurora
- *1897 Newcomb, George Eddy, Chicago
- 1905 Newey, Frederick J., Chicago
- *1897 Newman, Jacob, Chicago
- *1903 Newton, Charles E. M., Chicago
- *1902 Niblack, William C., Chicago
- 1894 Niehaus, John M., Peoria
- 1913 Niemeyer, Grover C., Chicago
- 1907 Noleman, Frank F., Centralia
- *1914 Norcross, Frederic F., Chicago
- 1911 Normoyle, D. J., Chicago
- 1912 North, Harry B., Rockford
- 1915 Northrup, John E., Chicago
- 1870 Northrup, H. R., Havana
- *1914 Norton, Thomas J., Chicago
- 1870 Nortrup, Scott S., Havana
- 1918 Oakley, F. A., Belvidere
- 1911 Obermeyer, Charles B., Chicago
- 1901 O'Brien, Arthur A., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1912 O'Brien, Quin, Chicago
- 1911 O'Conor, Andrew J., Ottawa
- *1908 O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago
- 1906 O'Connor, J. James, Oak Park
- *1911 O'Connor, John, Chicago
- 1911 O'Connor, John M., Chicago
- *1911 Octigan, Thomas P., Chicago
- *1901 O'Donnell, James L., Joliet
- *1891 O'Donnell, Joseph A., Chicago
- 1911 O'Donnell, James V., Chicago
- 1917 O'Donnell, Paul, Chicago
- 1917 Odum, Ernest J., Benton
- *1877 Offield, C. K., Chicago
- 1915 Ogden, Charles, Galesburg
- 1906 O'Hair, Frank T., Paris
- 1917 O'Hara, Barratt, Chicago
- 1907 O'Hara, Ira J., Macomb
- *1912 O'Hare, Thomas J., Chicago
- *1906 O'Harra, Appollos W., Carthage
- *1903 O'Keffe, P. J., Chicago
- 1912 Oldfield, A. A., Chicago
- 1892 Olin, Benjamin, Joliet
- 1911 Olmstead, L. B., Samonauck
- 1908 Olson, Albert O., Chicago
- *1897 Olson, Harry, Chicago

Admitted

- 1915 Olson, Olaf A., Chicago
- 1917 Olson, Oscar D., Chicago
- 1911 Olson, Jonas W., Galva
- 1917 Oppenheim, Wm. S., Chicago
- *1908 O'Meara, C. S., Chicago
- 1915 Orr, Pence B., Joliet
- 1916 Ort, Geo. F., Chicago
- 1917 Ortman, F. A., Pontiac
- 1916 Osgood, Roy C., Chicago
- 1910 Otto, George C., Chicago
- 1903 Owens, John E., Chicago
- 1914 Oxford, John C., Elizabethtown
- *1913 Packard, George, Chicago
- *1896 Paden, Joseph E., Chicago
- *1894 Page, George T., Peoria
- *1908 Page, Hubert E., Chicago
- 1912 Pain, Charles E., Chicago
- 1908 Painter, Lloyd, Streator
- 1916 Palmer, Wm. G., Urbana
- 1912 Paltzer, Charles W., Chicago
- *1911 Pam, Hugo, Chicago
- *1897 Pam, Max, Chicago
- 1917 Panneck, W. A., LaSalle
- 1915 Pape, Theodore B., Quincy
- *1905 Parker, Alton B., New York, N. Y.
- *1896 Parker, Francis W., Chicago
- *1903 Parker, Lewis W., Chicago
- 1918 Parker, Harry S., Effingham
- *1909 Parkin, Harry A., Chicago
- *1896 Parkinson, Robert H., Chicago
- 1917 Partlow, A. A., Danville
- 1913 Pattison, Douglass, Freeport
- 1913 Patterson, Perry S., Chicago
- 1917 Patton, G. W., Pontiac
- 1878 Patton, James W., Springfield
- 1916 Patton, G. W., Pontiac
- 1902 Patton, William L., Springfield
- *1890 Payne, John Barton, Chicago
- *1908 Peaks, George H., Chicago
- 1916 Pearce, Joe. A., Carmi
- *1911 Pearson, H. P., Chicago
- 1909 Pease, Warren, Chicago
- 1911 Pebbles, Henry R., Chicago
- 1897 Peck, George R., Milwaukee, Wis.
- *1910 Peck, Ralph L., Chicago
- *1915 Peden, Thomas J., Chicago
- 1910 Peebles, Jesse, Carlinville
- *1904 Peek, Burton F., Moline
- *1905 Pendarvis, Robert E., Chicago
- 1911 Pendleton, Carleton H., Chicago
- 1909 Penick, Frank J., Quincy
- *1908 Penwell, Fred B., Danville

ROLL OF MEMBERS

35

Admitted

- 1917 ~~Perel~~, Harry Z., Chicago
- 1911 Perlmann, Israel B., Chicago
- 1900 Perrin, Frank, Belleville
- 1917 Perrin, L. N., Belleville
- 1911 Persons, Perry L., Waukegan
- *1912 Peters, G. M., Chicago
- 1915 Peter, Elmer C., Quincy
- 1916 Peterson, Samuel, Chicago
- *1891 Peterson, James A., Chicago
- 1917 Peterson, Herbert E., Peoria
- *1900 Petit, Adelor J., Chicago
- 1904 Pettibone, Robert F., Chicago
- 1915 Petri, Thomas R., Quincy
- *1903 Pflaum, A. J., Chicago
- 1917 Phillips, Harry H., Chicago
- 1903 Phillips, W. S., Ridgeway
- 1911 Pierce, James H., Chicago
- 1917 Pierce, Wm. L., Belvidere
- 1911 Pillow, George W., Marion
- *1904 Pinckney, Merritt W., Chicago
- *1912 Pinderski, Louis, Chicago
- *1894 Pingrey, Darius H., Highland Park
- 1912 Pines, George S., Chicago
- 1915 Pisha, Joseph C., Chicago
- 1916 Pitney, Fred W., Augusta
- *1908 Plain, Frank G., Aurora
- 1914 Plantz, Truman, Warsaw
- *1907 Platt, Henry Russell, Chicago
- 1912 Plum, William R., Lombard
- 1908 Plummer, Edna Covert, Mineral Hill, Nevada
- *1911 Pollack, Sidney S., Chicago
- 1917 Pollenz, Henry, Chicago
- 1902 Pomeroy, Frederick A., Saratoga, N. Y.
- 1907 Pomeroy, H. Sterling, Kewanee
- 1912 Pope, John D., Waukegan
- *1898 Poppenhusen, Conrad H., Chicago
- 1915 Porter, Gilbert E., Chicago
- *1896 Post, Philip S., Chicago
- 1904 Potter, Frank H. T., Chicago
- 1914 Potter, Fred W., Henry
- *1912 Potter, Ralph F., Chicago
- 1917 Pottle, Edmond W., Chicago
- 1911 Potts, Cuthbert, Chicago
- 1907 Potts, Joshua R. H., Chicago
- 1915 Potts, Rufus M., Springfield
- 1916 Potts, Rufus, Springfield
- 1901 Potts, William A., Pekin
- 1914 Poulton, John J., Chicago
- 1908 Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge, Mass
- 1917 ~~Poust~~, Cassius, Freeport

Admitted

- *1902 Powell, Charles L., Chicago
- 1917 Powell, Alexander J., Kankakee
- 1917 Power, John F., Chicago
- 1911 Powers, J. W., Pekin
- 1908 Powers, Millard R., Chicago
- 1905 Prescott, William, Chicago
- 1918 Preston, Charles F., Paw Paw
- 1911 Prettyman, William S., Pekin
- *1903 Price, Henry W., Chicago
- 1913 Price, Lin William, Chicago
- 1912 Prehs, John W., Pana
- *1910 Prindiville, Thomas W., Chicago
- *1910 Prindiville, John K., Chicago
- 1900 Pringle, William J., Chicago
- 1906 Pringle, Frederick W., Chicago
- 1917 Pritzker, Nicholas J., Chicago
- 1917 Propper, Wm. F., Chicago
- 1879 Provine, William M., Taylorville
- *1905 Provine, Walter M., Taylorville
- 1918 Pruitt, Raymond, Chicago
- 1916 Prutzman, Paul E., Joliet
- 1892 Purcell, William A., Chicago
- 1910 Putnam, Ralph C., Aurora
- 1917 Quasser, J. H., Chicago
- *1900 Quinn, Frank J., Peoria
- 1914 Raber, Edwin J., Chicago
- 1915 Rafferty, Joseph P., Chicago
- *1890 Raftree, M. L., Chicago
- 1901 Rahn, J. M., Pekin
- 1901 Rainey, Henry T., Carrollton
- 1914 Ramsay, F. D., Morrison
- 1916 Ramsey, Luther R., Morrison
- *1917 Randolph, Chas. T., Carmi
- *1910 Rathbone, Henry R., Chicago
- 1918 Rathje, S. L., Wheaton
- 1908 Rausch, J. W., Morris
- 1911 Rawlins, Edward W., Chicago
- 1885 Rayburn, Calvin, Bloomington
- 1891 Raymond, C. W., Watseka
- 1912 Read, Frederick P., Chicago
- 1907 Reardon, Cornelius, Morris
- *1907 Reardon, William J., Pekin
- *1900 Rearick, George F., Danville
- 1916 Reck, B. Harry, Mendota
- *1902 Rector, Edward, Chicago
- 1917 Reckkow, Louis M., Rockford
- *1900 Redfield, Robert, Chicago
- 1915 Redmond, Andrew J., Chicago
- 1914 Reed, Clark S., Chicago
- 1914 Reed, Carl S., Monticello
- *1892 Reed, Frank F., Chicago
- *1911 Reed, John P., Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

*1911 Reed, William L., Chicago
 1908 Reeve, John J., Jacksonville
 1917 Reeves, Wm. W., Tuscola
 1912 Reichmann, Alexander F., Chicago †
 1917 Reilly, James, Springfield
 1917 Reinhold, Louis F., Freeport
 1914 Reisch, Carl M., Springfield
 1910 Remy, Victor A., Chicago
 1908 Rennick, James H., Toulon
 1917 Repetto, Frank H., Chicago
 1910 Rew, Robert, Rockford
 *1912 Reynolds, Ass Q., Chicago
 1914 Reynolds, E. D., Rockford
 1909 Rhoads, Carey W., Chicago
 1912 Rhoads, Fred, Paris
 1908 Rhoads, George B., Shelbyville
 1904 Rice, Cyrus W., Chicago
 1907 Rice, Robert Clifford, Galesburg
 1911 Rich, A. R., Washington
 1914 Rich, Ernest A., Washington
 *1908 Richards, John T., Chicago
 1910 Richards, Robert W., Chicago
 *1904 Richardson, J. A., Chicago
 *1910 Richardson, John, Chicago
 *1905 Richberg, Donald R., Chicago
 1887 Richberg, John C., Chicago
 1911 Richmond, E. D., Lacon
 1910 Rickcords, F. Stanley, Chicago
 1910 Rickelman, Harry J., Effingham
 1916 Rickert, Joseph W., Waterloo
 *1897 Rider, George C., Pekin
 1917 Rigby, Wm. C., Chicago
 †1877 Riggs, James M., Winchester
 *1904 Riley, Harrison B., Chicago
 1911 Riley, Walter B., Champaign
 1917 Rinehart, Walter E., Effingham
 1916 Riordon, J. A., Morrison
 *1898 Ritchie, William, Chicago
 *1909 Robbins, Henry S., Chicago
 1898 Roberts, Jesse E., Chicago
 1917 ■ Roberts, R. R., Sycamore
 1915 Robertson, Egbert, Chicago
 1914 Robillard, Amos H., Kankakee
 1911 Robinson, Edwards S., Springfield
 1916 Robinson, Max, Chicago
 1907 Robinson, R. D., Galesburg
 *1910 Rockhold, F. A., Chicago
 *1910 Roe, William, Farmington
 1887 Roedel, Carl, Shawneetown
 1907 Rodenberg, A. D., Centralia
 1910 Roedel, Charles K., Shawneetown
 1915 Rodgers, John L., Chicago

Admitted

1917 Rodman, Robert R., Hoopeston
 *1911 Rogan, William A., Chicago
 *1896 Rogers, Edward S., Chicago
 *1891 Rogers, Henry Wade, New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Rogers, George T., Chicago
 1917 Rogers, M. C., Fulton
 1906 Rogers, Rowland T., Chicago
 1910 Rolf, A. A., Chicago
 1917 Rolla, R. P., Chicago
 1918 Rolofson, John J., Clinton
 1917 Ronalds, K. C., Eldorado
 1902 Rooney, John J., Chicago
 *1908 Rooney, Thomas E., Chicago
 †1916 Roosevelt, Theodore, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
 1916 Ropiequet, R. W., East St. Louis
 *1909 Rose, John A., Chicago
 1918 Rosen, Ralph, Chicago
 *1908 Rosenbaum, Menz I., Chicago
 *1898 Rosenthal, James, Chicago
 *1892 Rosenthal, Lessing, Chicago
 1896 Ross, David, Kalispell, Mont.
 *1910 Ross, Walter W., Chicago
 *1908 Rothmann, William, Chicago
 1904 Rothschild, Jacob, Chicago
 *1907 Rowe, Frederick A., Chicago
 1916 Roy, Arthur R., Springfield
 *1907 Rubens, Harry, Chicago
 1917 Ruel, Henry F., Kankakee
 1911 Rundall, Charles O., Chicago
 1914 Runyard, Eugene M., Waukegan
 1917 Russell, C. E., Hoopeston
 1917 Russell, Rayburn, Pekin
 1915 Rust, Wm. H. A., Chicago
 *1897 Ryan, Andrew J., Chicago
 1916 Ryan, Frank M., Rockford
 1910 Ryan, Joseph D., Chicago
 *1912 Ryan, Oscar B., Streator
 1917 Rybicki, J. S., Chicago
 *1911 Ryden, Otto G., Chicago
 1911 Ryder, N. L., Edwardsville
 1910 Sabath, A. J., Chicago
 *1908 Sabath, Joseph, Chicago
 1906 Safford, Henry B., Monmouth
 *1896 Salisbury, F. L., Chicago
 1918 Samuels, Benjamin, Chicago
 1906 Samuels, Benjamin John, Chicago
 1910 Sass, Frederick, Chicago
 1913 Sass, George, Chicago
 *1910 Sauter, Lewis Edward, Chicago
 1916 Savage, John B., Joliet

ROLL OF MEMBERS

87

Admitted

- *1918 Sawyer, Carlos P., Chicago
- 1906 Sawyer, Ward B., Chicago
- 1890 Scanlan, Kickham, Chicago
- 1914 Schaefer, Charles, Pekin
- 1898 Schaefer, Martin W., Belleville
- 1911 Schaefer, Peter J., Champaign
- 1917 Schaefer, Chas. H., Mt. Carmel
- *1900 Schaffner, Arthur B., Chicago
- 1915 Schlaggenhauf, Phillip J., Quincy
- 1915 Schlaggenhauf, Wm., Quincy
- 1917 Scheeter, S. F., Danville
- 1917 Schiepan, William, Chicago
- *1910 Schlesinger, Elmer, Chicago
- 1911 Schmiedskamp, H. E., Quincy
- 1912 Schneider, R. L., Paxton
- 1911 Schneider, Walter C., Kankakee
- *1912 Schofield, Henry, Chicago
- 1907 Schofield, Charles J., Carthage
- 1908 Schofield, T. J., Chicago
- 1917 Schryver, Herbert A., Chicago
- 1910 Schul, Conrad, Mt. Vernon
- 1911 Schumacher, W. T., Champaign
- *1917 Schuyler, Daniel J. Jr., Chicago
- 1912 Schwartz, Ulysses S., Chicago
- 1915 Schwartz, Arthur L., Chicago
- 1911 Schuwerk, William M., Evansville
- *1902 Scott, Frank H., Chicago
- 1915 Scott, George A. H., Chicago
- 1890 Searey, James B., Carlinville
- *1896 Sears, Nathaniel C., Chicago
- 1917 Sears, Joseph, Oregon
- 1907 Searle, Charles J., Rock Island
- *1912 See, Cornelius S., Chicago
- 1910 Sentz, Channing L., Chicago
- 1916 Sentel, George A., Sullivan
- 1911 Sexton, William H., Chicago
- 1902 Seymour, E. M., Chicago
- 1916 Seymour, R. V., Dwight
- 1911 Seyster, J. C., Oregon
- *1906 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago
- 1917 Shaeffer, Samuel J., Chicago
- 1897 Shaffner, B. M., Chicago
- 1913 Shallberg, Gustavus A., Moline
- *1906 Shannon, Angus Roy, Chicago
- 1917 Shannon, Niel J., Chicago
- 1918 Shaver, Harry L., Chicago
- 1917 Shaw, E. R., Freeport
- 1917 Shaw, Joseph L., Geneseo
- 1905 Shaw, Ralph M., Chicago
- 1908 Shaw, Warwick A., Chicago
- 1910 Shay, Arthur H., Streator
- 1910 Sheean, Henry D., Chicago

Admitted

- *1897 Sheean, James M., Chicago
- 1916 Sheean, John A., Chicago
- *190 Sheean, David, Galena
- *1908 Sheean, Thomas J., Galena
- 1894 Sheen, Dan R., Peoria
- 1914 Sheldon, Carl E., Sterling
- *1908 Shepard, Frank L., Chicago
- *1898 Shepard, Stuart G., Chicago
- *1898 Sheridan, Thomas F., Chicago
- *1901 Sheriff, Andrew R., Chicago
- 1908 Sherlock, John J., Chicago
- 1896 Sherman, Bernis W., Chicago
- *1904 Sherman, Roger, Chicago
- 1914 Shinnick, Edw. E., Chicago
- †1883 Shope, Simeon P., Chicago
- 1918 Shorey, Clyde E., Chicago
- *1898 Shortall, John L., Chicago
- *1910 Shrimski, Israel, Chicago
- *1917 Shulman, Max, Chicago
- 1914 Shurtliff, Edward D., Marengo
- 1916 Shurtliff, Geo. A., Peoria
- 1916 Shutts, Irving, Joliet
- *1906 Sidley, William P., Chicago
- *1911 Silber, Clarence J., Chicago
- *1906 Silber, Frederick D., Chicago
- 1915 Simmons, Emile A., Pontiac
- 1911 Simmons, Henry C., Virden
- 1916 Simmons, Park E., Chicago
- 1918 Simpson, Jesse L., Edwardsville
- *1908 Sims, Edwin W., Chicago
- 1917 Singleton, Sheby M., Chicago
- *1912 Siqueland, Tryggve A., Chicago
- 1912 Sivley, Clarence L., Memphis, Tenn.
- 1917 Skaggs, W. W., Marion
- 1918 Skinner, James G., Chicago
- 1911 Slusser, Mazzini, Wheaton
- 1908 Smejkal, Edward J., Chicago
- 1908 Smietanka, Julius, Chicago
- 1904 Smith, Abner, Chicago
- 1917 Smith, A. E., Kankakee
- 1908 Smith, Ben M., Chicago
- 1911 Smith, Blake C., Chicago
- 1918 Smith, Clyde, Dixon
- 1910 Smith, Charles Everett, Lincoln
- 1914 Smith, Elmer A., Chicago
- 1910 Smith, E. S., Springfield
- †1916 Smith, George Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1910 Smith, Fred H., Rockford
- 1912 Smith, Henry A., Oregon
- 1911 Smith, Henman B., Morris

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1912 Smith, Jasper M., Chicago
 1907 ~~■~~ Smith, June C., Centralia
 1913 Smith, Lowell B., Sycamore
 1914 ~~■~~ Smith, Thomas B. F., Carbon-
 dale
 *1911 Smoot, Harry E., Chicago
 *1908 Smyser, Nathan S., Chicago
 1916 Snapp, Dorrance D., Joliet
 1909 Snell, Truman A., Carlinville
 1917 Snyder, Buell, Danville
 1907 Sonnenschein, Edward, Chicago
 1908 Sonnenschein, Hugo, Chicago
 1910 Sonstebuy, John T., Chicago
 1915 Spann, W. A., Vienna
 1910 Spencer, Charles C., Chicago
 1910 Spiller, W. F., Benton
 *1910 Spitzer, Sherman C., Chicago
 1914 Sprague, Wm. C., Chicago
 1913 Springstum, Charles E., Pana
 1911 Spurgin, William G., Urbana
 1913 Stafford, Elmore Hurst, Rock
 Island
 *1909 Stafford, Charles B., Chicago
 1914 Stager, John M., Sterling
 1918 Staker, J. L., Clayton
 1917 Standidge, H. W., Chicago
 *1914 Stapleton, William J., Chicago
 *1886 Starr, Merritt, Chicago
 1911 Stead, J. Walter, Chicago
 1917 Steely, H. M., Sr., Danville
 1917 Steely, H. M. Jr., Danville
 1917 Stewart, Wm. K., Monmouth
 1913 Steffen, Walter P., Chicago
 1898 Stein, Phillip, Chicago
 1911 Stein, Sidney, Chicago
 *1909 Stelk, John, Chicago
 1910 St. John, E. M., Rockford
 *1907 Stephens, R. Allan, Danville
 *1900 Stephens, Redmond D., Chicago
 *1900 Stern, Henry L., Chicago
 1912 Sterrett, Malcolm B., Chicago
 1910 Stevens, George M. Jr., Chicago
 *1885 Stevens, George M., Chicago
 1910 Stevens, William B., Chicago
 1914 Stevenson, Morton J., Chicago
 *1908 Stewart, R. W., Chicago
 1916 Stewart, Wm. K., Monmouth
 1915 Stewart, Wm. Scott, Chicago
 1915 Stickney, Edward S., Galesburg
 1917 Stillwell, Chas. D., Harrisburg
 1912 ~~■~~ Stitt, Thomas L., Chicago
 1908 Stone, Clyde E., Peoria

Admitted

1916 Stone, Hal M., Bloomington
 1917 Storkan, James, Chicago
 1914 Stott, G. E., Genoa
 1917 Stransky, F. J., Savanna
 *1910 Stratton, Abram B., Chicago
 *1908 Straus, Simeon, Chicago
 1917 Straus, Ira E., Chicago
 1916 Strawn, Halbert J., Albion
 *1898 Strawn, Lester H., Ottawa
 *1908 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago
 1917 Strening, Carlisle M., Chicago
 1902 Streuber, Joseph P., Highland
 1917 Streycmans, Felix J., Chicago
 1913 Strohm, Harry L., Chicago
 1917 Strom, Alexander J., Belvidere
 1917 Strong, Wm. G., Chicago
 1916 Stubbles, Chas. S., Peoria
 1917 Sullivan, Boetius Henry, Chicago
 1912 Sullivan, Denis E., Chicago
 1917 Sullivan, John J., Chicago
 1917 Sullivan, T. J., Springfield
 1915 Sumner, B. O., Lawrenceville
 1895 Sutherland, Thomas J., Chicago
 1912 Swallow, H. A., Danville
 1910 Swanson, John A., Chicago
 1911 Sweeney, Edward J., Clinton
 1904 Swift, Edward C., Ottawa
 1907 Switzer, Theodore B., Macomb
 1915 Swope, H. M., Quincy
 1915 Symes, John J., Chicago
 1909 Taff, A. E., Canton
 1917 Tannenbaum, Wm. M., Chicago
 1917 Tarbox, Horace, Chicago
 1916 Taylor, Dudley, Chicago
 1903 Taylor, George H., Chicago
 1911 Taylor, G. F., Effingham
 *1915 ~~■~~ Taylor, Orville J. Jr., Chicago
 1908 Taylor, James E., Hennepin
 1878 Taylor, James M., Taylorville
 *1906 Taylor, Leslie J., Taylorville
 *1896 Taylor, Thomas Jr., Chicago
 1911 Taylor, William A., Chicago
 1917 Tear, Harry C., Warren
 *1908 Tecklenburg, F. J., Belleville
 1918 Teed, Frank Brownell, Chicago
 1908 Temple, Charles, Hardin
 1913 Telleen, Leonard E., Cambridge
 *1895 Tenney, Horace Kent, Chicago
 *1910 Terry, C. W., Edwardsville
 1913 Terry, Charles C., Girard
 1912 Thomas, Frank, Toulon
 *1898 Thomas, Morris St. Palias, Chicago

ROLL OF MEMBERS

39

Admitted

- *1913 Thomason, Frank D., Chicago
- *1913 Thomason, S. E., Chicago
- 1908 Thompson, E. F., Chicago
- 1907 Thompson, George M., Bement
- 1910 Thompson, B. R., Pontiac
- 1896 Thompson, George W., Galesburg
- 1917 Thompson, Joseph J., Chicago
- 1917 Thompson, Lavern W., Chicago
- 1913 Thompson, Floyd E., Rock Island
- 1910 Thomson, Charles M., Chicago
- *1894 Thornton, Charles S., Chicago
- 1916 Ticknor, Frank A., Rockford
- 1917 Tiedebohl, Edward, Chicago
- 1917 Tiffany, R. R., Freeport
- 1917 Tilton, Geo. R., Danville
- †1910 Timlin, W. H., Madison, Wis.
- 1910 Tinsman, H. E., Chicago
- *1908 Tivnen, Bryan H., Mattoon
- 1909 Todd, Hiram E., Peoria
- 1912 Tohill, Noah M., Lawrenceville
- *1892 Tolman, Edgar B., Chicago
- *1911 Topliff, Samuel, Chicago
- 1911 Torrance, H. E., Pontiac
- *1902 Torrison, Oscar M., Chicago
- *1887 Towle, H. S., Chicago
- 1917 Townley, Morris M., Chicago
- 1917 Townsend, Harold G., Chicago
- 1910 Trainor, Charles J., Chicago
- 1910 Trainor, John C., Chicago
- 1918 Trapp, Harrold I., Lincoln
- 1908 Trautmann, William E., E. St. Louis
- 1912 Treacy, Phillip H., Chicago
- 1901 Trimble, Cairo A., Princeton
- 1909 Trimble, W. K., Princeton
- *1908 Triksa, Joseph F., Chicago
- *1909 Troup, Charles, Danville
- *1912 Trude, Daniel P., Chicago
- *1912 Trude, Samuel H., Chicago
- *1904 Trumbull, Donald S., Chicago
- 1912 Turner, Lucius D., Belleville
- 1917 Turnbaugh, John D., Mt. Carroll
- *1901 Tuthill, Richard S., Chicago
- 1917 Tyler, Burton A., Cambridge
- 1916 Tyler, Burton W., Cambridge
- *1908 Tyrrell, John F., Chicago
- *1917 Ullmann, Frederic, Chicago
- 1892 Underwood, George W., Chicago
- 1917 Urbanski, Aug. G., Chicago
- *1908 Urion, Alfred R., Chicago
- 1900 Vail, Robert P., Decatur
- 1878 Vandever, William, Taylorville

Admitted

- 1905 Vannatta, John E., Chicago
- 1914 VanSaint, Nicholas G., Sterling
- 1913 VanShaick, Guy, Chicago
- *1911 Veeder, Henry, Chicago
- *1907 Velde, Franklin L., Pekin
- 1908 Vent, Thomas G., Chicago
- 1908 Vennema, John, Chicago
- 1910 Vickers, Jay F., E. St. Louis
- 1880 Vincent, William A., Chicago
- 1911 Vogel, Charles F., Chicago
- 1917 VonTobel, Walter, Pekin
- *1898 Voigt, John F., Chicago
- *1917 VonAmmon, Frederick E., Chicago
- 1913 Von Rainsberg, Hans, Chicago
- *1904 Vose, Frederick P., Chicago
- *1908 Vroman, Charles E., Chicago
- 1912 Wade, Edward T., Chicago
- 1912 Wagner, Rolland M., Quincy
- 1915 Wakelee, Harry W., Wheaton
- 1917 Waite, Edwin H., Woodstock
- 1918 Walberg, R. J., Galesburg
- 1910 Walker, Charles L., Rock Island
- 1913 Walker, Emery S., Chicago
- 1908 Walker, Francis W., Chicago
- *1877 Wall, George W., DuQuoin
- 1900 Wall, John E., Quincy
- 1899 Wall, William A., Mound City
- 1913 Wallace, George T., Taylorville
- 1913 Wallace, Henry L., Chicago
- 1916 Walsh, John W., Chicago
- *1906 Walsh, Martin, Chicago
- 1917 Waltz, Merle B., Chicago
- 1918 Waltz, Merle B., Chicago
- 1914 Ward, Daniel J., Chicago
- 1916 Ward, Harry K., Granville
- 1900 Ward, Henry C., Sterling
- 1912 Ward, John A., Sterling
- 1917 Ward, Philip H., Sterling
- 1916 Ward, Robert R., Benton
- 1912 Warden, William H., Marion
- 1907 Warner, Clifford W., LaHarpe
- *1892 Washburn, William D., Chicago
- 1917 Warner, A. Clinton, Dixon
- 1915 Warner, Henry, Dixon
- †1917 Warner, John DeWitt, New York City
- 1915 Waterman, Henry, Geneseo
- 1906 Waters, John E., Chicago
- *1907 Watson, Albert, Mt. Vernon
- 1913 Watson, George B., Chicago
- 1903 Watson, Marion, Arthur
- 1913 Watson, James A., Elizabethtown

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Admitted

1909 Watson, Robert L., Aledo
 1917 ~~Watson~~, Grover W., Farmer City
 *1916 Watts, James W., Dixon
 1908 Wead, Samuel D., Peoria
 1909 Wean, Frank L., Chicago
 1908 Weart, Garrett V., Chicago
 1916 Weaver, John V., Chicago
 1916 Webb, Elmer E., East St. Louis
 1908 Webb, T. M., E. St. Louis
 *1910 Weber, Harry P., Chicago
 1912 Weber, Joseph A., Chicago
 *1896 Webster, Charles R., Chicago
 1917 Webster, John W., Danville
 1917 Webster, R. B., Chicago
 1912 Wegg, F. J., Chicago
 1909 Weil, Joseph A., Peoria
 1918 Weinberg, Adolph, Augusta
 *1917 Weinfield, Chas., Chicago
 *1908 Weissenbach, Joseph, Chicago
 1917 Weiss, Wm. F., Waukegan
 *1917 Welch, Albert G., Chicago
 1917 Welch, Thomas J., Kewanee
 *1911 Welch, William S., Chicago
 1886 Welsh, R. K., Rockford
 1917 ~~Welsh~~, Veron M., Galesburg
 1904 Welty, Sain, Bloomington
 1910 Wenban, A. C., Chicago
 *1911 Wentworth, Daniel S., Chicago
 1911 Werno, Charles, Chicago
 1917 Weseman, Adolph H., Chicago
 *1894 West, Roy C., Chicago
 1914 Western, Irving M., Elgin
 *1908 Wetton, Emil C., Chicago
 1916 ~~Wham~~, Charles, Centralia
 *1896 Wheelock, William W., Chicago
 1916 Whipple, John A.
 1915 Whipple, Merrick Ames, Chicago
 1914 White, Edward H., Chicago
 1917 White, Geo. B., Marion
 1912 White, Harold F., Chicago
 1917 White, Harry L., Chicago
 1917 White, M. J., Mt. Carmel
 1916 Whitfield, W. K., Decatur
 *1892 Whitman, Russell, Chicago
 1914 Whitmore, Geo. Rowe, Peoria
 1912 Whittemore, C. B., Marengo
 1917 Whittemore, H. D., Kankakee
 1914 Whittemore, W. W., Bloomington
 *1909 Whitnel, L. O., E. St. Louis
 1910 Whitney, Edward S., Chicago
 1908 Wich, Margaret C., Quincy

Admitted

*1910 Wickersham, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Wickett, Frederic H., Chicago
 1917 Wicks, Wilbur R., Danville
 *1911 Wigmore, John H., Chicago
 1914 Wiley, Francis R., Decatur
 1918 Wilbur, George W., Chicago
 1907 Wiley, George S., Ottawa
 *1896 Wilkerson, James H., Chicago
 1912 Wilkinson, Earl B., Chicago
 1915 Willhite, W. S., Mt. Carmel
 *1906 Williams, Arista B., Chicago
 1918 Williams, A. Clay, Pittsfield
 1916 Williams, Curtis, Mt. Vernon
 *1892 Williams, E. P., Galesburg
 1910 Williams, Ednyfed H., Chicago
 1916 Williams, John W., Carthage
 1917 Williams, L. O., Clinton
 1901 Williams, Guy R., Havana
 *1910 Williams, Harris F., Chicago
 1916 Williams, L. O., Clinton
 1910 Williams, W. E., Pittsfield
 1911 Williams, Walter W., Benton
 1918 Williams, J. Lester, Chicago
 1910 Williamson, Thomas, Edwardsville
 1911 Wilson, Royal Andrew, Chicago
 1910 Wilson, Francis S., Chicago
 *1907 Wilson, George H., Quincy
 1917 Wilson, Hugh E., Peoria
 1914 Wilson, John D., Nokomis
 1899 Wilson, John P., Chicago
 1918 Wilson, Joshua, Springfield
 1902 Wilson, Warren B., Chicago
 1914 Wilson, Wm. G., Salem
 *1910 Wilson, William T., Jacksonville
 *1917 Wilson, Eugene, Chicago
 1914 Wiley, Silas M., Chicago
 *1892 Windes, Thomas G., Chicago
 1918 Wingert, E. E., Dixon
 1912 Winkler, Frank C., Oakland
 *1906 Winlow, John B., Madison, Wis.
 1911 Wise, William G., Chicago
 *1917 Wisner, Carl V., Chicago
 1915 Wolfe, Fred G., Quincy
 1916 Wolfe, A. R., Chicago
 *1898 Wolf, Henry M., Chicago
 1914 Wolfersperger, A. A., Sterling
 *1912 Wolff, Oscar M., Chicago
 1911 Wombacher, G. F., Mascoutah
 1915 Wood, C. H., Quincy
 1917 Wood, Harrington, Springfield
 1912 Wood, Earl W., Hamilton

ROLL OF MEMBERS

41

Admitted

1912 Wood, Franklin N., Chicago
1910 Woods, Charles H., Carlinville
1915 Woods, Samuel, Quincy
1912 Woodbury, J. C., Danville
1915 Woolsey, R. C., Galesburg
1910 Worcester, Theodore, Aurora
*1912 Wormser, Leo F., Chicago
*1907 Worthington, Thomas, Jackson-
ville
1910 Wright, A. B., Chicago
1917 Wright, Homer W., Sullivan
1915 Wright, David L., Effingham
1909 Wright, W. W., Toulon
*1908 Wright, William B., Effingham

Admitted

1917 Wyeth, Newton, Chicago
1908 Wylie, Oscar H., Paxton
1912 Wyman, Vincent D., Chicago
1887 Yates, Richard, Springfield
1918 Yates, Edward, Pittsfield
1914 Young, Fred R., Metropolis
1918 Young, Thomas J., Chicago
1911 Zacharias, Michael C., Chicago
*1908 Zane, John M., Chicago
*1890 Zeisler, Sigmund, Chicago
1911 Zick, Frederick, Polo
*1908 Zilman, Christian C. H., Chicago
1913 Zimmerman, Edward A., Chicago
1908 Ziv, Louis, Chicago

Part II.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
AT ITS
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
MAY 31 and JUNE 1, 1918
AT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Association convened in annual meeting at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, at ten o'clock in the morning, May 31, 1918, and was called to order by Edgar B. Tolman, President.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the Illinois State Bar Association:

The Chairmen of the various committees have been instructed, and those that have written papers on legal subjects have been instructed to deliver their manuscripts for printing and to state the substance of what their reports or papers contain, and it is a poor rule that is not susceptible of being applied also to the President's Annual Address. Parts, however, of the subject, do not lend themselves to inaccurate, extemporaneous speech, and it is for that reason that I am compelled to read parts of what I have written, omitting the quotations, in large part, and the references to supporting authorities.

(Thereupon Edgar B. Tolman delivered the address of the President, which will be found in Part III herein.)

THE PRESIDENT: Is Mr. Stephens, the Secretary in the room? If not, I will make the announcement that Mr.

Stephens was to have made, that the Judicial Section at this period in the joint program rises and assembles in the East room on the Mezzanine Floor. Those who are not members of the Judicial Section will remain and assist in the completion of the morning's program.

The treasurer is present with his report and is ready to present it.

MR. FRANKLIN L. VELDE: Mr. President and members of the State Bar Association: Under the present By-Laws the duties of your Treasurer are not very onerous, and in the present state of the finances his responsibilities are not very great. The report shows a balance on hand of \$38.11, and two outstanding vouchers for \$5 each, leaving the real balance \$28.11, so that the Bonding Company is not running any great risk at the present time.

If the collections have not been as great as you might wish that can't be charged up to the Treasurer, because it isn't his duty to collect. And if the amount has been paid out faster than you might have wished, that is not the fault of the Treasurer, because it is his duty to sign all vouchers that are approved by the President and Secretary and by the Board of Governors.

There is no need of my reading to you the report of the Treasurer. It consists simply of a list of receipts and expenditures, and a list of the vouchers which have been drawn. It may be interesting to you to know that the total receipts during the year have been \$8,465.16, but that is not an index to what might be called the legitimate receipts of the Association for the reason that at times when the Association has given a banquet or dinner, or something of that kind, the dues for that dinner have been collected and passed through the hands of the Treasurer without really belonging to the Association.

As I understand it, Mr. President, this report has always been audited by an Auditing Committee, and it must check up with the Secretary's books in order to be correct.

I have with me here in the hotel the original vouchers and also my bank book, which can be submitted to a further Auditing Committee, if that is deemed wise.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Pekin, Ill., May 23rd, 1918.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby submit my annual report as the Treasurer of your Association, showing all receipts and expenditures by me from the 28th day of May, A. D. 1917 (that being the date of my last report) until this date. I submit herewith the vouchers or checks for all payments made and also my pass-book and the written statement of the American National Bank, of Pekin, Illinois, showing a balance to the credit of the Association of thirty-eight dollars and eleven cents (\$38.11) on this date.

All monies received were received from Mr. R. Allan Stephens, Secretary of the Association. The receipts are as follows, viz:

May 28, 1917—Balance on hand per report of this date.....\$	761.16
June 5, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	755.00
June 12, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	400.00
July 2, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	240.00
July 31, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	306.00
Sept. 1, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	55.00
Sept. 29, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	1797.00
Oct. 31, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	870.00
Nov. 30, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	300.00
Dec. 6, 1917—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	773.00
Jan. 2, 1918—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	300.00
Jan. 18, 1918—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	650.00
Jan. 31, 1918—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	150.00
Feb. 28, 1918—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	400.00
April 3, 1918—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	225.00
May 4, 1918—Received from Mr. Stephens, Secretary.....	183.00
 Total Receipts	 \$8,465.16

The expenditures are as follows:

Voucher

May 21, 1917.	99	Arthur R. Sheriff.	This voucher was issued prior to the date of last report, but was not presented un- til afterwards; and is referred to in my last report.....\$	1.00
June 1, 1917.	102	Edwin W. Sims.....		126.70

PROCEEDINGS

	103	A. D. Early -----	9.82
	104	M. B. Stine -----	20.00
	105	Addressograph Co. -----	2.94
	106	R. Allan Stephens -----	147.39
June 13, 1917.	108	Frederick K. Landis -----	110.00
	109	Eli Brown -----	400.00
	110	Interstate Printing Co. -----	351.06
	111	Interstate Printing Co. -----	197.55
	112	Barnard & Miller -----	38.50
	113	Plaza Hotel -----	7.40
	114	Adeline D. Springer -----	5.50
	115	Addressograph Co. -----	1.22
	116	J. T. Gasthoff -----	18.00
	117	Standard Blue Print & Supply Co. -----	9.10
	118	Barger Furniture Co. -----	10.00
	119	Emil C. Wetten -----	97.99
July 2, 1917.	120	Leseure Brothers -----	38.25
	121	H. Y. Mercer -----	10.00
	122	Albert D. Early -----	.90
	123	American Surety Co. -----	10.00
	124	William A. Small -----	54.42
	125	American Surety Co. -----	5.00
	126	Edwin W. Sims -----	29.43
	127	Walter M. Provine -----	14.79
	128	Fisher & McKee -----	10.00
	129	Interstate Printing Co. -----	21.50
	130	R. Allan Stephens -----	222.80
July 31, 1917.	131	Albert D. Early -----	4.33
	132	M. C. Sadewater -----	7.50
	133	Frank B. Smith's Sons -----	30.00
	134	Eli Brown -----	88.15
	135	George H. Wilson -----	9.60
	136	Walter M. Provine -----	15.54
	137	Franklin L. Velde -----	23.70
	138	R. Allan Stephens -----	207.08
Sept. 1, 1917.	139	Standard Blue Print & Supply Co. -----	14.98
	140	Addressograph Co. -----	3.53
	141	George H. Wilson -----	5.50
	142	Walter M. Provine -----	13.69
	143	R. Allan Stephens -----	100.00
Sept. 29, 1917	144	Kate S. Holmes -----	251.88
	145	Addressograph Co. -----	5.62
	146	Interstate Printing Co. -----	201.65
	147	Interstate Printing Co. -----	51.10
	148	Chicago Legal News Co. -----	1,010.48
	149	R. Allan Stephens -----	250.08
Oct. 31, 1917.	150	Interstate Printing Co. -----	18.05
	151	Merritt Starr -----	112.84
	152	Andrew R. Sheriff -----	72.00
	153	Addressograph Company -----	3.17
	154	Chicago Law Directory -----	1.00
	155	Bennison T. Bartel -----	5.00
	157	R. Allan Stephens -----	127.05

PROCEEDINGS

49

	158	Chicago Legal News Co.	500.00
Nov. 30, 1917.	159	Lincoln Payne	10.80
	160	E. V. Champion	3.00
	161	Danville Lumber Co.	2.66
	162	Trade Circular Addressing Co.	21.65
	163	Frederick Vose	19.58
Dec. 4, 1917.	164	R. Allan Stephens	180.51
	165	Interstate Printing Co.	319.91
Dec. 19, 1917.	166	Ingleside Quartette	30.00
	167	Moir Hotel Company	506.35
	168	R. Allan Stephens	71.75
Dec. 31, 1917.	170	Wm. A. Small	64.08
Dec. 27, 1917.	171	Wm. R. Moss	1.16
	172	Walter M. Provine	14.83
	173	Edgar B. Tolman	40.79
	174	Frederic P. Vose	23.68
	175	R. Allan Stephens	206.00
	176	The Interstate Printing Co.	110.38
	177	Addressograph Company	8.57
	178	Standard Blue Print & Supply Co.	.70
Jan. 30, 1918.	180	La Salle Hotel	378.00
	181	Interstate Printing Co.	220.03
Jan. 31, 1918.	182	Kate S. Holmes	40.00
	183	Albert D. Early	4.00
	184	G. B. Martindale	15.60
	185	Standard Blue Print & Supply Co.	1.48
	186	Frederic P. Vose	21.12
	187	Interstate Printing Co.	60.45
	188	Edgar B. Tolman	29.23
	189	R. Allan Stephens	100.00
Feb. 28, 1918.	190	Edgar B. Tolman	22.91
	191	La Salle Hotel	1.00
	192	Frederic P. Vose	29.17
	193	George H. Wilson	9.15
	194	Ernest L. Kraemer	12.75
	195	Standard Blue Print & Supply Co.	2.00
	196	Addressograph Co.	2.30
	197	R. Allan Stephens	299.96
March 30, 1918.	198	Interstate Printing Co.	24.01
	199	Addressograph Co.	18.06
April 30, 1918.	200	Interstate Printing Co.	87.25
	202	Remington Typewriter Co.	3.50
	203	R. Allan Stephens	135.85
	204	Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co.	12.50
		Total Expenditures	\$8,427.05

The following two vouchers have been issued but have not been presented for payment, viz:

Oct. 31, 1917.	No. 156	Nelson B. Layman	\$5.00
Dec. 27, 1917.	No. 179	Milo F. Lewis	5.00

PROCEEDINGS

Total amount received -----	\$8,465.16
Total amount expended -----	8,427.05
Bank balance -----	38.11
Vouchers No. 156 and No. 179 unpresented-----	10.00
Real balance -----	\$ 28.11

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN L. VELDE,
Treasurer of Illinois State Bar Association.

REPORT OF AUDITOR.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

I have audited the cash records of the Secretary of the Illinois State Bar Association for the year ending May 31st, 1918. I have checked all recorded receipts and find that the amounts shown thereon have been deposited in the First National Bank of Danville, Illinois, to the credit of the Association. I have also checked the Ledger Accounts of all members and find the balance due from members on account of dues due and unpaid June 30th, 1918 to be \$2,168.00.

The balance disclosed by the books as on hand at 31st May, 1918, is in agreement with a certificate from the Bank.

I herewith submit an itemized report of the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary's Office:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 31st, 1917-----	\$ 773.00
Received for Report of 1917-----	1.00
Received for Application Fees-----	514.00
Received for Dues-----	5,183.00
Received for Pension Fund Dinners.	1,423.00
Annual Banquet, June 1st, 1917-----	333.00
Judges' Dinner, December, 1917-----	693.00
Dinner for Attorney General Smith, January, 1918-----	501.00
Total Receipts -----	\$9,421.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1, 1917—Paid to Andrew R. Sheriff, Pension Fund-----	\$ 15.00
June 1, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	755.00
June 11, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	400.00
July 1, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	240.00
August 1, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	306.00

PROCEEDINGS

51

Sept. 1, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	55.00
Oct. 1, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	1,797.00
Oct. 31, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	870.00
Nov. 12, 1917—Paid to Andrew R. Sheriff, Pension Fund-----	1,338.00
Nov. 29, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	600.00
Dec. 6, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	773.00
Dec. 31, 1917—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	300.00
Jan. 1, 1918—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	650.00
Jan. 31, 1918—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	150.00
Feb. 28, 1918—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	400.00
March 30, 1918—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	225.00
April 30, 1918—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	183.00
May 23, 1918—Paid to Andrew R. Sheriff, Pension Fund-----	85.00
May 25, 1918—Paid to Franklin L. Velde-----	279.00

Total Disbursements ----- \$9,421.00

Checks for \$85.00 to Andrew R. Sheriff, and \$279.00 to Franklin L. Velde in transit and are credited by Secretary but not by Treasurer.

I have also checked the Disbursements as shown by vouchers issued by the Secretary and find them as follows:

Expenses of 1917 Annual Meeting-----	\$1,501.99
Expenses of 1916 Report-----	1,576.64
Expenses of 1917 Report-----	169.21
Salaries Secretary's Office-----	1,500.00
Printing and Stationery-----	608.06
Quarterly Bulletins-----	97.12
Postage-----	264.57
Expense of Judicial Section-----	33.03
Expense of Board of Governors-----	165.60
Miscellaneous Expenses 1917-----	236.49
Miscellaneous Expenses 1918-----	247.16
Return of Application Fees-----	23.00
Dinners-----	1,546.13
Expense of District Meetings-----	388.50
Expense of 1918 Report-----	4.93
Balance in Bank to the Credit of Treasurer-----	28.11
Check from Secretary in Transit-----	279.00

Total Disbursements ----- \$8,669.54

Vouchers 205 -----	\$ 2.18
206 -----	231.05

\$233.23

are in transit and are credited by Secretary but not by Treasurer.
Respectfully submitted,

M. B. STINE,
Auditor.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with this report?

On motion, duly passed, the report was approved.

(Thereupon Mr. Albert D. Early was called to the chair).

THE CHAIR: The report on Law Reform, Mr. James H. Matheny.

MR. JAMES H. MATHENY: Mr. Chairman: It is the decree of some potentate, I do not know just who, that the several reports at this meeting should not be read, but that they should be printed and circulated among you and that the committee should present a summary merely of what has been submitted, or is to be submitted.

The Committee on Law Reform has but two subjects to present. One is the very thoughtful and elaborate revision of the Act in relation to the administration of estates, which has been prepared and submitted by Judge Horner of the Probate Court of Cook County; and an equally elaborate and thoughtful revision of the statute in regard to guardians and wards, which has also been prepared and submitted by Judge Horner.

These proposed acts or bills, as perhaps you would call them, have been printed with the emendations of the law shown quite clearly. My committee feels that a very valuable contribution has been made to the subject. Some of the committee are upon the bench, others deeply engrossed in practice, and I think all of them have had their energies somewhat absorbed by patriotic duties consequent upon the state of war. It has, therefore, been impossible to give to these bills the attention that they deserve. It is, therefore, the recommendation of the Committee that these bills be referred to a Special Committee of which Judge Horner shall be a member and Chairman, and that the Committee be composed of three judges of the Probate Court, three judges of the County Courts exercising probate jurisdiction, and three practicing attorneys. Before proceeding to another recommendation of the Committee on Law Reform, I shall ask an expression upon the propriety

of that suggestion. I shall ask your approval of that suggestion. And I now move, Mr. Chairman, that the Association concur in the recommendation of the Committee on Law Reform, namely, that these bills be referred to a Special Committee. I think you understand the proposed elements of the committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

MR. MATHENY: Another subject gentlemen, it is an old subject, so old that it is almost threadbare, and that is, the question of reforming the practice. I have been a moderately diligent reader of the Session Laws of the State of Illinois. I have learned one very important truth; just how far it may work and be of value in our efforts, I do not know.

To some extent the chapter upon Courts and the Practice Act overlap each other. I observed that any attempt to amend the Practice Act is always received with jealousy. I have observed that any attempt to amend the Act in relation to courts rarely meets with favor, and as a result of that observation, I first propose and suggest for the records of the Association, that whenever possible, whenever a reform or proposed reform can be accomplished under either head it is very much easier to do it if it is called an amendment to the Act in relation to courts.

We have received from Mr. Herbert S. Hicks, of Rockford, two suggestions, one in relation to the method of instructing the jury. In times of war I doubt the wisdom of starting another war by taking up that subject. But Mr. Hicks has proposed an amendment to our procedure that I think may readily be accomplished, and which would result undoubtedly in real good, and about which I think there would be no real difference of opinion, and that is, that the Court have power, during the term, to cause a new suit to be placed upon the docket and summons to issue returnable during the term, at the interval of ten days, requiring ten days' service before the party is required to appear. Now

that is the law already in mandamus. You bring a suit in mandamus today in any county, and the court may at once issue a summons returnable, I think, in five days, perhaps in ten. You do not have to wait in matters of mandamus for the next term of court. It is true today in actions of quo warranto. And it is the proposal of Mr. Hicks that such practice be extended to all actions at law and in chancery. The same principle would apply to matters of amendment. You may bring suit, we will say, to the May term of Sangamon County, leave out the necessary party, for example, in that county, then you can not bring the new party in until September. In some of the other counties the interval might be even longer. Both are embraced in the suggestions of Mr. Hicks.

And I now move, first as a recommendation of the Committee on Law Reform, not of the full Committee, for they have not had an opportunity to consider the matter,—but I now move that it is the sense of the Association that the proper statute be so amended as that the court shall have power, upon a cause being commenced during a term, upon motion, to cause the cause to be docketed and process to issue returnable at a date fixed by the court in its order, substantially similar to the practice that now prevails in matters of mandamus and quo warranto; and that a like power shall exist with regard to amendments making new parties to pending suits.

I move that that be the sense of the Association.

MR. GEORGE H. WILSON: Why limit the application of that rule? Why should not your motion be broad enough so that any suit may be brought within the term and service be had without reference to terms of court? Why do you not make it broad enough for that? I do not see any reason why you stop at a half-way house.

MR. MATHENY: I think I would rather stop at a half-way house than not get anywhere. And if we go to the legislature with the statement that what we are going to

do in law and in chancery is exactly like what has been done in matters of quo warranto and mandamus, I believe the chance of accomplishing something is very much greater.

MR. BALDWIN: I second the motion as made.

MR. WILSON: I dislike to disagree with the gentleman, but it has been my experience in the legislature for a number of years back, and it is my belief, that a bill not so comprehensive as the bills that have been presented could be gotten through, and that a bill which incorporated this feature could readily be pushed to a successful conclusion in the legislature.

We have the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee here with us today, and for the purpose of getting it before the Association, I move to amend, to the effect that it is the sense of this Association that the Practice Act be amended so as to permit suits to be brought and prosecuted to judgment without reference to terms, process to be returnable at stated intervals, not less than twenty days from date of its issuance, and service to be had not less than ten days before the return day.

I would like to ask Mr. DeYoung what he thinks would be the prospect of getting a bill like that through?

MR. FREDEKIC R. DEYOUNG: The difficulty, gentlemen, that we have experienced in the last two sessions in the matter of the reform of the Practice Act and Legal Procedure has been that those bills have incorporated so much that they received objections from so many sources as to make it impossible—I will not say impossible; we made considerable progress the session before last, we did pass one of the bills in the House under the direction of Mr. Provine. At the last session I introduced both bills, but they were very comprehensive and there was much difficulty.

My impression is that the suggestion made by Mr. Wilson, who has had long experience in matters of that kind, longer than I have, is a very sound suggestion. I know the

discussions in our own committee and on the floor of the House were somewhat against that provision.

Personally, I am of the opinion if a bill were introduced with the amendment that Mr. Wilson suggests that it would have every prospect of success. I see no reason why we should ask permission by a motion, to make a writ returnable. I know you do in mandamus, but I know well from those who have given the matter the best attention, both in committee, where we had an elaborate discussion on these provisions, as well as from others, that it seems to me to be entirely practicable, in the interest of saving labor, to have this provision incorporated. I believe there is every chance of such a bill passing.

MR. J. J. NEIGER: Are we speaking upon the motion of the Chairman of the Committee?

THE CHAIR: It has not been seconded.

MR. KELLEY: I second the motion that has been made.

Then followed an informal discussion of the amendment by Messrs. J. J. Neiger, Carl E. Epler, Thomas Worthington, Frederic R. DeYoung, Henry S. Baldwin, Albert D. Early and James J. Barbour.

The motion upon the amendment of Mr. Wilson, and the motion as amended, were thereupon carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Legal Education, Mr. James Parker Hall.

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

Your committee in 1917, repeating a recommendation of the committee in 1915, recommended a change in the method of proving the general preliminary education required of applicants for admission to the Bar of Illinois, so as to exclude certificates based upon special examinations in high-school subjects, not given under some

recognized public educational authority. In October, 1917, the rules of the State Board of Law Examiners in this regard were revised so as to require either the diploma of a college or university in good standing, or that of a four-year Illinois high school in good standing, or a certificate of admissibility to the freshman class of a college or university in good standing, good standing in each instance to be determined by data furnished by the University of Illinois. This is entirely satisfactory to your committee, and the thanks of the Association are due to the Supreme Court and to the Board of Law Examiners for their ready response to this suggestion.

Last year the committee also recommended that at least one year of study in a law school be required, to be increased later to two years. While still of the same opinion regarding the general desirability of this, we recognize that in the present state of the country it is best to defer pressing such a recommendation, and it is accordingly postponed until after the war.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES PARKER HALL, Chairman,
CLAYTON J. BARBER,
EDWARD H. DECKER,
EDWARD T. LEE,
CHARLES J. O'CONNOR,
ROBERT P. VAIL,
RUSSELL WHITMAN.

I favor a repetition of our recommendation of last year, and think that even men who have served in the army or navy should be required to have had a year in a law school before being admitted to practice.

GEORGE P. COSTIGAN, JR.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Uniform State Laws, by Frederic R. DeYoung.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

*To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:
GENTLEMEN:*

The National Conference on Uniform State Laws has recommended twenty uniform acts for enactment by the several states.

Prior to the last session Illinois had enacted five of those acts. One was the Negotiable Instrument Act; another the Bill of Lading Act; Uniform Warehouse Act and the Marriage Evasion Act.

At the last session I caused to be introduced, or introduced my-

self, eight different acts, as well as one to amend the Sales Act, in which an error had crept in the preceding session. Of these eight acts and the amendatory act of the Sales Act, the last session enacted six. One was this act with reference to a uniform Probate Act; another a Uniform Stock Transfer Act; the Uniform Partnership Act; Uniform Limited Partnership Act; the Cold Storage Act; then the one that corrected the error in Section 64 of the Sales Act, enacted two years before. So that in Illinois we have today twelve uniform acts, the law of the state, out of a total of twenty that have been recommended to date by the National Commission. I believe the number now enacted in Illinois is as great if not greater than the number enacted in any other state of the Union. We were somewhat lax, we were behind in these matters, but I think at the present time we have at last made some progress and stand well up in the front, if we do not have, in Illinois, a greater number than any other state.

The two acts that failed at the last session were the Uniform Marriage License Act and the Act providing for uniform acknowledgments. It seems to me both of these acts are quite necessary but both of them elicited considerable opposition.

The uniform act in reference to marriage licenses required a notice of five days before license can be issued. That had a good deal of opposition, especially in southern Illinois, and failed.

The other provision was in reference to uniform acknowledgments, and it would seem that we ought to have such a law so acknowledgments in different states might be alike, for every one knows that we have often considerable difficulty in the matter of titles because the acknowledgments taken may not conform to the law of the state where the deed is executed or to our own law, and the purpose was to make this more simple. That was also a bill that had a good deal of opposition, and failed.

But of all those introduced at the last session we succeeded in enacting six, a greater number than had been enacted in all the history of uniform legislation in Illinois prior to the last General Assembly. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with this report? Do I hear a motion that it be accepted and adopted?

MR. KELLY: I move that it be received, with the thanks of this Association for the excellent work of the Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Organization, Mr. Walter V. Dysert. (No report).

The report of the Committee on Grievances, by Mr. Daniel P. Trude.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Chicago, May 15, 1918.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

Your Committee on Grievances respectfully reports that, while disbarment proceedings were pending against Frank W. Jones of Danville, who had been convicted of a felony, he surrendered his license to practice law, and on April 15th, 1918, his name was stricken from the roll of Attorneys.

Through Alonzo Hoff of Springfield, the Association successfully opposed the pardon of J. Marion Miller, convicted, with his sister, of obtaining about \$10,000.00 by means of the confidence game, and sentenced for an indeterminate period (278 Ill. 491). Petition for re-hearing was denied by the Supreme Court, June 7th, 1917, and petition of clemency heard by the Pardon Board on July 10th and October 9th, 1917.

There have been about 20 complaints filed with this committee, the most serious emanating from the Joliet district, where a certain attorney obtained fees from prisoners and promised to "get them out within a short time"—and failed to carry out his part of the contract. Under the particular circumstances of their cases, restitution having been made, the charges were placed on file.

In another district a more serious charge was made against an attorney, by verified affidavit, but the complainant refused to proceed with the evidence, and attempted to withdraw the complaint. The committee was therefore compelled to place this matter on file.

There are about six thousand attorneys in Chicago and Cook county, and about five thousand attorneys in the rest of the State. The complaints in Chicago and Cook County are filed with the Chicago Bar Association, and the Illinois State Bar Association takes care of the balance of the State. During the year 1917 there were filed with the Chicago Bar Association about 300 complaints, while the Illinois State Bar Association received about 25 complaints. From these figures one might argue that the morale of the downstate attorneys was higher than that in Cook County.

My experience as a member of the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, and as chairman of this committee, leads me to the conclusion that the difficulty of ascertaining and lodging the complaints with the proper persons, and the fact that the Illinois State Bar Association has no paid secretary whose duty it is to receive and investigate the complaints, nor a fund to devote to investigating work after complaints are filed, is responsible to a great degree for the discrepancy in these figures. Supplementing this, I quote from a letter received from June C. Smith, Chairman of the Second District, as follows:

"The only criticism that I could suggest is, that not enough cases are taken up with the Grievance Committees of the Bar Association throughout the State. It is a lamentable fact that there are many cases in every district which should be investigated and proper proceedings instituted, but lawyers are slow to take the initiative in matters of this kind and present them to the proper committee for investigation."

Your Committee respectfully requests:

(1) the Attorneys and Judges throughout the State to refer all matters respecting the conduct of attorneys to the Chairman of this Committee, who will see that they are either given attention by the Illinois State Bar Association, or referred to the Chicago Bar Association, with which organization we are constantly co-operating; and

(2) that the Board of Governors of this Association provide a fund of sufficient size to enable the Committee to properly carry on its investigations. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL P. TRUDE,

Chairman of the General Committee of Grievances.
Illinois State Bar Association.

Chicago, May 16th 1918.

MR. DANIEL P. TRUDE: Mr. President: My report is brief, and the main point I wish to bring out is that the Illinois State Bar Association has received about twenty complaints.

I served for two years as a member of the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, and during a corresponding time we had received about three hundred or three hundred and fifty complaints. So one might argue from that that the people outside of Cook County were better than we in Cook County.

But one chief difficulty that I may suggest is that the

work must be handled first by the Chairman, who assigns it to a sub-chairman in each particular district. From the way the complaints come to the Chairman it indicates they have traveled in some cases from a judge in the first instance, or from the Chicago Bar Association, or from the President of our Association, or from the Secretary, or perhaps sent in an informal way which does not conform to our rules, and which, oftentimes, is referred to the person making the complaint and is not followed up again.

We had one disbarment only, and that was a man who voluntarily gave up his license to practice after being convicted of a felony.

It seems to me that the field is not covered at all, that there is a great complaint throughout the state against lawyers, and yet they do not know how to get the complaint to the proper authorities, in the proper way. The lawyer can assist in drawing the complaint in conformity with our rules, which must be a complaint in due form, and we ask all lawyers to co-operate. If a complaint is against an attorney of Cook County it must be made to the Chicago Bar Association. Of course we always co-operate. If the complaint belongs to one it is immediately transferred to one or the other, as the case may be.

Then the judges, I think, should assist at all times in getting the complaints to us, in the spirit which prevails in small communities, when the lawyers know that a lawyer is crooked, and is doing the wrong thing continually, we ask the lawyers at least to make a complaint or give us the names of the attorney.

We have found there has been complaint against certain attorneys in Joliet, where the person was in prison and could not make complaint in due form, and of course we considered the informal complaint sufficient to base our investigation on.

We are up against this proposition: We have in the

treasury twenty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, or some such amount. This work which is done by our committee can get nowhere until we have a paid secretary. The Chicago Bar Association pays thousands of dollars for the work necessary to be conducted by their Grievance Committee. They have sessions Wednesdays; they have a committee that works in two parts, part of the lawyers work in the afternoon and part of them at night. A lawyer who goes through a trial for disbarment has had his case tried by at least six or seven judges,—I say judges, I mean attorneys or Masters in Chancery: It has gone through that number of investigations before the man is finally disbarred or reprimanded or receives any punishment.

We ask that the Supreme Court co-operate with us in requiring the lawyer who has been given the privilege of becoming a member of the Bar Association, or of the bar of Illinois, to be held strictly to account for that privilege. Usually the Supreme Court does not do this, and my personal opinion is that we should receive greater co-operation from the Supreme Court; that until they do this we will not get the best results, and we will be entitled to the censure which the people are constantly giving the bar of Illinois.

I thank you.

(The report was thereupon approved by unanimous vote).

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee on New Members, Mr. Vose.

(Mr. James H. Matheny was called to the Chair).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS

The Chairman of your Committee on New Members reports that the activities looking toward new members consisted in attending five meetings of the Federation of Local Bar Associations in the Supreme Judicial Districts of Illinois, at Mt. Vernon, Edwardsville, Quincy, Bloomington and Galesburg.

On these occasions the Chairman accompanied President Tolman

and was privileged to speak for membership activities during the session of each of the Federation meetings. As a result, the president of the Federated Association in each Judicial District was requested to appoint a local chairman to canvass the counties within his Judicial District for the purpose of adding to the membership. It was found that in a number of the districts a surprisingly large number of members of the local County Bar Associations were not enrolled in the State Association, that therein was a fertile field for enlargement of the enrollment of the State Association. It is expected that the presidents of the several District Associations will appoint local membership chairmen, who during this year should work toward 100% efficiency in enrollment of the members of the local Bar Association in the state body.

The Chairman was unable to attend the meeting in the Sixth Judicial District, held at Dixon, but on that occasion a call for new members was presented by two members of the bar. Your Chairman has written to the several presidents of the District Associations and to the District Membership Chairmen, urging results.

Early in November the Chairman sent a letter to the several hundred members of the Chicago Bar Association, and on May 29th, 1918, a final letter was sent to the 2,200 members of the Chicago bar, requesting such as were members of the Illinois State to use the application enclosed to obtain a fellow member in the Chicago Association for the State Association, with the alternative that if the receiver of the letter was not a member of the State body, he sign the application, which, under ordinary circumstances, will be approved by the Board of Governors, provided it is shown that the applicant is a member in good standing in the Chicago Bar Association. It is an unwritten rule to approve no application for membership in the State body unless it can be shown that the applicant is a member in good standing in the County or City Bar Association in the territory in which he resides.

As a result of these activities, there have been received 97 applications, of which 94 have been approved during the fiscal year just closing.

In conclusion, your Chairman desires to extend to many of our loyal members his appreciation for the good work done by them in assisting in this behalf.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK P. VOSE,
Chairman of New Members Committee.

PROCEEDINGS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

Your Committee on Admissions, beg leave to report that during the past year, 113 applications for membership have been received by the Committee. Of these ninety-eight have been admitted and three rejected. A list of the applicants elected are attached hereto.

The Committee feels that there should be a very strict watch over the applications for membership in our Association. A too close scrutiny cannot be made.

The Admissions Committee at the present time, is composed of a General Chairman, and a sub-chairman for each Supreme District, to which is added the sub-committee of four members in every district. When an applicant is recommended by his local Association, the application is submitted only to the General Chairman, and chairman of the District, but in event any question is raised, as to the applicant's standing, the application is referred to the entire sub-committee. To carry out this scheme, certain rules were adopted by our Committee, a copy of which are attached hereto, for the guidance of future Admission Committees of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER D. MANN, Chairman.

RULES OF THE ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE ILLINOIS STATE BAR
ASSOCIATION.

Rule 1. The by-laws of the Association provide in Article 1, as follows:

"Applications for membership may be made at any time to the Secretary. They shall be in writing and show the place of residence, (with office number and street in cities) age, date of admission and such other facts required by the Committee on Admissions of the applicant and bear the endorsement of two members of this association, and also be accompanied by an admission fee of five dollars. When the Secretary shall have received such application for membership, he shall give notice of the name of the applicant to each member of the Committee on Admissions and to the Secretary of the affiliated Bar Association of the county where the applicant resides if there be such an Association; if no objection to the admission of the applicant is made known to the Committee within twenty days after the receipt of such notice, then the Committee on Admissions may at once pass upon such application, and a majority vote shall be sufficient to admit applicant to this Association.

The Committee on Admissions shall report all members admitted by such committee at the next succeeding meeting of the Association.

The favorable action of the Committee on Admissions and the payment of the admission fee shall constitute the applicant a member of the Association. No annual dues shall be required for the first year's membership.

Any member of the legal profession in good standing, residing or practicing in this state, and who is eligible to membership in his local Bar Association, may be admitted to active membership."

Rule 2. The Board of Governors adopted at their meeting held September 30, 1916, the following resolution:

"On motion duly passed the Secretary was directed to refer the applications for new memberships received by his office to the Committee on Admissions immediately upon the expiration of the twenty days notice to the Local Bar Associations provided in the by-laws and that unless the Committee on Admissions objects to such application within ten days, the applicant be declared elected to membership, and the Secretary forward to him notice of such election."

Rule 3. The Admissions Committee consists of a general Chairman, one Chairman from each Supreme Judicial District and an additional sub-committee of four from each Supreme Judicial District. When an application is approved by a local bar association and no objection is filed, the Secretary shall submit such application to the General Chairman of the Admissions Committee and the Sub-Chairman of the committee for the Supreme Judicial District in which the candidate resides and to no other member of the Admissions Committee. In event both the General Chairman and the Sub-Chairman vote in favor of the candidate, he shall be declared elected.

Rule 4. In event an objection is filed or any local bar association certifies the candidate to be ineligible to membership in said local association, the vote upon the admission of such candidate shall be submitted to the entire sub-committee of the district in which the candidate resides and the vote of such sub-committee together with the vote of the General Chairman shall be taken as the vote of the entire committee.

Rule 5. The General Chairman shall have the right to submit the names of any candidates to any or all additional members of the Admissions Committee even though the applicant may be approved by the local bar association.

APPLICATIONS 1917-1918.

Adams, Asa G. -----	76 West Monroe St., Chicago
Andrews, Carlos S.-----	39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago
Baumer, Bernard J. -----	35 North Dearborn St., Chicago
Black, John D. -----	1400 First Natl. Bk. Bldg., Chicago
Block, Sidney H. -----	Waukegan

Blodgett, Wm. A.	Morrison
Boynton, Wm. P.	Alton
Browder, Olin L.	Urbana
Brower, Jule F.	38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Burst, Edward Mayo.	Sycamore
Carney, J. W.	Galesburg
Carpenter, Richard V.	Belvidere
Cattell, Archibald.	301-2 Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago
Chafee, George D.	Shelbyville
Chapman, W. J.	Jerseyville
Compart, Paul F.	10 South La Salle St., Chicago
Couchman, H. E.	Salem
Cruise, Linus	Carthage
Cutler, Reed F.	Lewiston
Dailey, John	Peoria
Dalby, E. L.	Darville
Damron, W. W.	Harrisburg
Darby, Raymond J.	72 West Adams St., Chicago
Day, Clyde L.	108 S. La Salle, Chicago
Day, Edward S.	1250 Otis Bldg., Chicago
De Stefano, Rocco	189 North Clark St., Chicago
Devine, John P.	Dixon
Dobbins, Donald Claude	Champaign
Du Hadway, F. A.	Hardin
Duhamel, S. S.	Tuscola
Eddy, Richard T. B.	Shelbyville
Essington, T. G.	Streator
Ewan, Wm. C.	Kewanee
Farthing, Robt. M.	Mt. Vernon
Fegen, Nicholas A.	245 South Wabash Ave., Chicago
Fischel, Frederic A.	1412 Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago
Fitts, Henry	208 South La Salle St., Chicago
Fulton, Arthur W.	1725 Conway Bldg., Chicago
Gardner, C. E.	Rochelle
Gilbert, Allan A.	110 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Gilbert, Barry	1060 The Rookery, Chicago
Gilbert, Miles S.	Cairo
Glenny, Ernest C.	1730 Tribune Bldg., Chicago
Green, Reed	Cairo
Gross, Harvey	Paris
Guthman, Max.	5318 South Park Ave., Chicago
Hairgrove, Wm. N.	Jacksonville
Hamilton, Fred	Decatur
Hamlin, Frank.	85 North Dearborn St., Chicago

Hodson, Wm. T.	Galena
Holton, Charles R.	110 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Horan, Lester J.	Ottawa
Hughes, C. B.	Bloomington
Huttmann, Henry W.	1518 Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago
James, P. M.	Amboy
Keller, Mark C.	Dixon
Layman, Nelson B.	DuQuoin
Leech, Wm. L.	Amboy
Levy, Daniel A.	1115 Lumber Exchange Bldg., Chicago
Lewis, Harry A.	6629 W. Washington St., Chicago
Link, Frank J.	127 North Dearborn St., Chicago
Little, Roger F.	Urbana
Luby, Oswald D.	10 South LaSalle St., Chicago
Ludens, J. J.	Sterling
Mathieson, Wm.	431 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mayo, Arthur E.	6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago
McKnight, T. I.	Carrollton
Middleton, O. R.	Gibson City
Nelson, S. B.	Galesburg
Oakley, F. A.	Belvidere
O'Donnell, Paul	112 West Adams St., Chicago
Oppenheim, Wm. S.	905 First Nt. Bk. Bldg., Chicago
Panneck, W. A.	La Salle
Perrin, L. N.	Belleville
Pierce, Wm. L.	Belvidere
Pottle, Edmond W.	806 Cunard Bldg., Chicago
Powell, Alexander J.	Kankakee
Preston, Charles F.	Paw Paw
Pruitt, Raymond	1518 Otis Bldg., Chicago
Rathje, S. L.	Wheaton
Rolofson, John J.	Clinton
Rosen, Ralph	810 Corn Exchange Bk. Bldg., Chicago
Ruel, Henry F.	Kankakee
Russell, Rayburn	Pekin
Shannon, Niel J.	30 N. La Salle St., Chicago
Staker, J. L.	Clayton
Storkan, James	1518 W. 12th St., Chicago
Straus, Ira E.	305-1 Ashland Block, Chicago
Townsend, Harold G.	116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Von Tobel, Walter	Pekin
Walberg, R. J.	Galesburg
Watson, Grover W.	Farmer City

PROCEEDINGS

Williams, J. Lester	523 Ins. Exchange Bldg., Chicago
Wilson, Eugene	212 West Washington St., Chicago
Wingert, E. E.	Dixon
Wisner, Carl V.	901 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago
Yates, Edward	Pittsfield

(The President resumed the Chair).

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I think there are no other committees here ready to report.

Before you make a motion to adjourn I call your attention to the fact that the Governor speaks here at two o'clock.

MR. VOSE: I move we take a recess until two o'clock.
The motion was seconded and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reconvened at two o'clock p. m.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the State Bar Association: This is an occasion when but few words are ever expected or desired from a presiding officer. This is so because the words which are to follow are those which you desire to hear, and not any words of introduction.

I cannot refrain, however, from calling your attention to the fact that the Chief Executive of this State at this great period in the history of the State is not only a member of our own profession, but here in the State of Illinois and in Chicago he began the practice of law; here he achieved success and won himself a place, and although he is today the war governor of the State of Illinois, we who knew him of old still remember him as Frank Lowden, our brother lawyer, our friend. (Applause).

Moreover, Frank Lowden is not only a lawyer but he has been a soldier. And there is something very natural in the combination of those two things. They both involve the development of the combative element, the fighting instinct, and both of them fight best when they fight for a righteous cause.

Governor Lowden comes here as the Chief Executive, as a lawyer, and as a soldier, to speak to the lawyers of Illinois, to acknowledge the aid and loyalty of the legal profession and to speak on behalf of the lawyers who are soldiers.

We have a service flag here with immortal stars representing lawyers who have given themselves to the cause of liberty. You will not see that service flag until the Governor presents it to you.

Gentlemen, I have the great pleasure of presenting to you Governor Lowden. (Applause).

Governor Lowden's address will be found in Part III.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the Joint Session of the Judicial Section and the State Bar Association now rises. The Judicial Section will meet on the second floor. The Criminal Law Section will meet in room 1709.

Before we take up any of the formal parts of this program I beg your attention for a moment to an announcement to be made to you by Mr. Floyd E. Thompson, State's Attorney of Rock Island County.

MR. FLOYD E. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman and brother members of the Bar Association: It is my sad duty to announce to you today that one of the members of the Illinois bar, my lifelong friend, associate and partner, was killed in action in France May 4th, 1918.

Lieutenant Andrian C. Edwards went to the second training camp for reserve officers. He graduated and was offered a position in the Quartermaster's Corps but refused it and took a lower commission, that of Lieutenant in the infantry, with the understanding that he would have immediate service in France. He went over the last of January. By a competitive examination he was given charge of a machine gun corps, Pershing's First Division. I received a letter from him day before yesterday which was mailed the night of May 3rd, and in that letter he said: "I am in an advanced position with my company. If the boches come through again I will be a prisoner or in blighty". He was neither one. He now rests on the fields of battle in France.

THE PRESIDENT: It happens that this year is the centennial of our existence as a state and work is being done to commemorate in record form the achievements of our profession during this centennial. We have the great pleasure of having with us Senator Hugh Magill, the Centennial Commissioner, who will now address the meeting. (Applause.)

Senator Magill's address will be found in Part III.

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that I speak what you all would have me speak when I thank Senator Magill for his

presentation of this very timely subject to the State Bar Association.

Now, we have some few Committee Reports that we passed that I think we can dispose of in the interim between now and four o'clock.

The Report of the Committee on Legal History and Biography, by Mr. George A. Lawrence.

Mr. William R. Curran was called to the Chair.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION, AT ITS
ANNUAL SESSION, 1918.**

To the President and Members of the State Bar Association:—

Your Committee on Legal History and Biography beg leave to submit the following report:

In accordance with the suggestions made in previous years, touching the interesting quality and very considerable quantity of material partially, if not wholly, forgotten, that is available to the legal profession of Illinois, within the lines of your Committee's work, we have undertaken to arrange, to a certain extent classifying, the material at hand.

Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Director of the Centennial celebration, in a communication to the President of this Association, suggested the propriety of the association making some distinct contribution to the Centennial History of the State, in connection with the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of its admission into the Union; and your committee held a conference during the month of March, at which time the subject was carefully considered. The committee were especially fortunate in having knowledge of the material accumulated by Mr. Joseph J. Thompson, a member of the Chicago Bar and of this Association, and of his qualifications. Mr. Thompson had been for a number of years connected with the Legislative Reference Bureau at Springfield, Ill., in the capacity of chief of the legislative drafting work and he was invited into the conference for the purpose of suggestions and assistance.

Your committee were very fortunate in finding Mr. Thompson not only willing to assist, but enthusiastic upon the subject, and under his efficient direction this report has been for the most part drafted. Your committee in this regard are well illustrating the maxim, "*Qui facit per alium, facit per se.*"

EARLY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

Under present conditions, it is a difficult task to trace the early laws to which the territory embraced within the present boundaries of Illinois was at some time subject.

When we think of our present government in its republican form of democracy and only of our many years of operation under such a form, we are inclined to look upon every other form of a government as abstract,—a thing apart from us,—and should we wish to examine other forms of government, we would naturally and involuntarily seek out far away places and times for such a study. It is a fact, however, that upon the domain of Illinois in some part has been practiced almost every kind of government known to man. Here has flourished tribal government in as pure a form as has been detailed in the Scriptures. Here have absolute monarchs held their sway. Here has the limited or constitutional monarchy governed. Here not less than two communistic governments have flourished and failed at different times. Here has socialism in its very best and most attractive sense been put to the test. Here has existed imperial and a territorial government chiefly under benign influences. And here, finally, has democracy, or as best known, a republican form of government existed for more than a century and experienced all the vicissitudes and triumphs of which democracy is capable.

For convenience, the government of our state may be considered with reference to the outstanding or controlling features thereof as they existed at various periods and with reference to the character of government. Such analysis will disclose the following periods of government:

I. Paternalistic. (The Indian government up to the close of the Black Hawk War.)

II. Absolute monarchy. (Under the French crown from 1665 to 1765.)

III. Limited monarchy. (Under English government—1765 to 1778.)

IV. Colonial. (Under colony of Virginia-Plymouth Company—1778 to 1787.)

V. Territorial. (Under United States, 1787 to 1818.)

VI. Democracy. (As a state, 1818 to the present time.)

Side by side with the state government, existed at different

times the following governments practically unaffected by either the government of the United States or the state of Illinois.

I. Communistic government. (The Swedes at Bishop Hill, 1846 to 1860, and the Mormons at Nauvoo, 1840 to 1846.)

II. Socialism. (The Icarians at Nauvoo, 1830 to 1855.)

PERIODS OF GOVERNMENT.

I. PATERNALISTIC PERIOD.

(The Indian government up to the close of the Black Hawk War.)

It would be a mistake to assume that there was no government in Illinois until white men set it up. Indeed, it is somewhat remarkable what an extended code of law the Indians had. This territory received its name from the Indians who were in possession of a large part of it when white men first reached here "The Illinois." In the language of those Indians themselves, "Illinois" meant men, and they called themselves "Illinois" or "men" as a distinguishing appellation. There were other tribes and families of Indians with whom they had to deal that were in the opinion of the Illinois, so cruel and inhuman that they considered them beasts, not men. The true sense then of the name Illinois is "good men." The Illinois consisting of at least five tribes, Kaskaskia, Peoria, Cakokia, Tamaroa and Mitchigamen, resident in the territory out of which this state is formed belonged perhaps the largest and in many respects the greatest Indian family of America, the "Algonquins." They were scattered from the Atlantic seaboard almost to the Rocky mountains. There were glorious traditions in their history. The Indian woman, around whom has been woven more poetry and romance than any other, and who has been given the credit of greater good, than any other, Pocahontas, was of the Algonquin family. In passing it should be said, that while their record in Illinois territory does not make them valorous or successful in warfare as some of the other Indians, yet, history shows them possessed of the highest type of fidelity and a fine sense of honor in the fulfillment of their engagements.

Besides the Illinois, there were in various parts of the territory now covered by this state, tribes of Sioux, Sacs, Foxes, Iroquois, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Weas and Piankeshaw and scattering representatives of other tribes.

The territory was quite accurately divided between these tribes, the Illinois occupying the southwestern and western portions of the state. When white men first visited Illinois, the "Illinois" had several quite important villages, the most populous amongst them, being

Kaskaskia, located in the neighborhood of the present city of Utica in La Salle county.

Peoria was also another important Indian village, and besides these there were other smaller villages. Of these Illinois there were according to Marquette, when he visited them, 20,000 men, and in all 70,000 souls. This estimate is said by some historians to be an exaggeration, but it seems possible that within the present boundaries of Illinois when white men first began to settle here, there were in the neighborhood of 50,000 Indian inhabitants.

INDIAN LAW. In a population of this size, it would be very strange if there were no law. True, the law would have to be unwritten, because the Indian neither read nor wrote, but a most interesting code can be traced through the conduct of these red children of the forest. For instance, in the matter of organization, they had their great families with the great chief at the head, like the Algonquins, the Iroquois and others. These families were divided into tribes and each tribe had its chief and its representatives called sachems. These sachems, or wise men, under the chairmanship, headship of the chief, sat as a court upon disputes and infractions of tribal rules and dispensed, if rough, at least even handed justice. There were also grand sachems, or those who represented the tribes at convocations or joint meetings of the several tribes belonging to a family or nation, and the big questions of war or policy were discussed and decided at such convocations.

With respect to laws bearing upon the individual, there were many rules of great interest obligatory upon the members of the tribe, perhaps, the first in importance being that which defined the family relations. Marriage, though frequently polygamous, was strictly enforced, and no promiscuous intercommunication between the sexes permitted without marriage. The rules of war and of hunt and of territory were well recognized and strictly enforced. In fact, they had a rule or law for all the activities of their circumscribed life; in other words all the law they needed.

Under the Indian rule the position of woman was peculiar, but that too was regulated by rule. She was the hewer of wood and the drawer of water, but she was also the family trunk. She was the revered and respected mother and the Indian stalwart traced his lineage to the female ancestor to the exclusion of the male. Woman's rights were perhaps thought very little of in those days, but wife abandonment was an offense subject to severe penalties, but not nearly so severe as unfaithfulness of a wife. It is known that this offense was considered particularly heinous by the fact that it was punished by cutting off the nose of the offender. The execution of this

punishment was entrusted to the offended husband and as in those, as well as in other days, there were suspicious husbands, many a poor Indian wife lost her nose, perhaps without just cause.

A most peculiar and interesting custom or rule obtained with respect to male children. At birth, every male child was marked by his mother either black or white by actually making a black or white mark upon such child with Indian paints. No special system seems to have been used in this marking, but the distinction between blacks and whites was preserved throughout the life of the child. In the hunt, and in the battle field there was a healthy rivalry to bring great success to the legions of their own number by the blacks, and in like manner of theirs by the whites. This competition was encouraged for the sake of improvement in the prowess and accomplishments of the race. While, of course, there was no extended code of laws, we have seen that certain rules of conduct were clearly recognized and in most cases strictly enforced.

In Haine's "American Indian," the government of the Indian is described in more or less detail, respecting which, the author says:

The institution of civil government prevailed among the American tribes throughout the two continents, as perfect and complete in form and principle, so far as adapted to their wants and conditions in life, as among the more enlightened nations. But their mode of life being simple, their wants were few and their plan of government as adapted to this simple and primitive condition. Their government was not a government of force, It was not maintained upon principles of this kind, but was rather one of acquiescence on the part of the governed. It was, in form, patriarchal, after the manner of the ancients. They had no such thing as rulers or officers appointed to enforce laws and oppress individuals; so that their government was not one of oppression, but one in which all felt an equal responsibility, and cheerfully acquiesced in all measures prescribed or incurred in for their general good.

A New England historian, on this subject, says their government was "rather a patriarchal state; for the Sachem concluded no important things—wars, laws or subsidies—to which the people were decidedly adverse. As murders, robberies, adulteries, and the like, common among the English, were not common with them, the duties of the Sachems were light. So that even Indian history shows how crimes are nearly all offenses against property, and grow out of that hunger for wealth; every man wanting to get, or to keep, more than his share."

Quoting Dr. Franklin, Mr. Haines says:

Dr. Franklin, who, during his life of literary work, gave considerable attention to the study of Indian character and history concerning Indian government, says that "all their government is by counsel or advice of the sages; there is no force; there are no prisoners; no officers to compel obedience or inflict punishments; hence, they generally study oratory, the best speaker having the most in-

fluence. He further adds, that having frequent occasion to hold public councils they have acquired great order and decency in conducting them. The old men sit in the foremost ranks, the warriors in the next, and the women and children, if there are any, in the rear."

An instance of the enforcement of one of the most drastic of Indian laws at a quite recent date within close proximity to Chicago is related by Mr. Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard, a highly intelligent trader of the very early days in Illinois. Mr. Hubbard, his employer Deschamps and the "Brigade" as the company of traders was called, were at Chicago on about the 25th of April, 1819 and went from there around the lake and up to near the Grand river where the Indians were celebrating the "Death Feast" and Mr. Hubbard in his Autobiography says:

"One evening at the close of the feast, we were informed that an Indian, who the fall previous, in a drunken quarrel, had killed one of the sons of a chief of the Manistee band, would on the morrow deliver himself up to suffer the penalty of his crime according to the Indian custom. We gave but little credence to the rumor, though the Indians seemed much excited over it. On the following day, however, the rumor proved true, and I witnessed the grandest and most thrilling incident of my life.

The murdered was a Canadian Indian, and had no blood relatives among the Manistees, but had by invitation, returned with some of the tribe from Malden, where they received their annuities from the English government, and falling in love with a Manistee maiden, had married her and settled among them, agreeing to become one of their tribe. As was customary, all his earnings from hunting and trapping belonged to his father-in-law until the birth of their first child, after which he commanded his time and could use his gains for the benefit of his family. At the time of killing of the chief's son he had several children and was very poor, possessing nothing but his meagre wearing apparel and a few traps. He was a fair hunter, but more proficient as a trapper.

Knowing that his life would be taken unless he could ransom it with furs and articles of value, after consulting with his wife, he determined to depart at night in a canoe with his family and secretly make his way to the marshes at the headwaters of the Muskegon river, where he had before trapped successfully, and there endeavor to catch beaver, mink, marten, and other fine furs, which were usually abundant, and return in the spring and satisfy the demands of the chief. As, according to the custom, if he failed to satisfy the chief and family of the murdered man, either by ransom or a sacrifice of his own life, they could demand of his wife's brothers what he had failed to give, he consulted with one of them and told him of his purpose, and designated a particular location on the Muskegon where he could be found if it became necessary for him to return and deliver himself up. Having completed his arrangements, he made his escape and arrived safely at the place of destination, and having but few traps and but a small supply of ammunition, he arranged dead-fall traps in a circuit around his camp, hoping with them and his few traps to have a successful winter, and by spring to secure enough to save his life.

After the burial of his son, the chief took counsel with his sons as to what they should do to revenge the dead, and as they knew the murderer was too poor to pay their demands, they determined upon his death, and set about finding him. Being disappointed in this, they made a demand upon the brothers of his wife, who, knowing that they could not satisfy his claims, counselled together as to what course to pursue, all but one of them believing he had fled to Canada.

The youngest brother, knowing of his whereabouts, sent word to the chief that he would go in search of the murderer, and if he failed to produce him would himself give his own life in his stead. This being acceptable, without divulging the secret of his brother-in-law's hiding place, he started to find him. It was a long and difficult journey, as he had no land-marks to go by and only knew that he should find his brother-in-law on the headwaters of the Muskegon, which he finally did.

The winter had been one of unusually deep snow, and the spring one of great floods, which had inundated the country where he was. The bears had kept in their dens, and for some reason the marten, beavers, and mink had not been found, so that when their brother-in-law reached them he and his family were almost perishing from starvation, and his winter's hunt had proved unsuccessful. They accordingly descended together to the main river, where the brother left them for his return home, it being agreed between them that the murderer would himself report at the mouth of Grand river during the "Feast of the Dead," which promise he faithfully performed.

Soon after sunrise the news spread through the camp that he was coming. The chief hastily selected a spot in a valley between the sand-hills, in which he placed himself and family in readiness to receive him, while we traders, together with the Indians, sought the surrounding sand-hills, that we might have a good opportunity to witness all that should occur. Presently we heard the monotonous thump of the Indian drum, and soon thereafter the mournful voice of the Indian, chanting his own death song, and then we beheld him, marching with his wife and children, slowly and in single file, to the place selected for his execution, still singing and beating the drum.

When he reached a spot near where sat the chief, he placed the drum on the ground, and his wife and children seated themselves on mats which had been prepared for them. He then addressed the chief, saying: "I, in a drunken moment, stabbed your son, being provoked to it by his accusing me of being a coward and calling me an old woman. I fled to the marshes at the head of the Muskegon, hoping that the Great Spirit would favor me in the hunt, so that I could pay you for your lost son. I was not successful. Here is the knife with which I killed your son; by it I wish to die." The chief received the knife, and handing it to his oldest son, said, "Kill him." The son advanced, and placing his left hand upon the shoulder of his victim, made two or three feints with the knife and plunged it into his breast to the handle and immediately withdrew it.

Not a murmur was heard from the Indian or his wife and children. Not a word was spoken by those assembled to witness. All nature was silent, broken only by the singing of the birds. Every eye was turned upon the victim, who stood motionless with his eyes firmly fixed upon his executioner, and calmly received the blow with-

out the appearance of the slightest tremor. For a few moments he stood erect, the blood gushing from the wound at every pulsation; then his knees began to quake; his eyes and face assumed an expression of death, and he sank upon the sand.

During all this time the wife and children sat perfectly motionless, gazing upon the husband and father. Not a sigh or a murmur escaping their lips until life was extinct, when they threw themselves upon his dead body, lying in a pool of blood, in grief and lamentations, bringing tears to the eyes of the traders, and causing a murmur of sympathy to run through the multitude of Indians.

Turning to Mr. Deschamps, down whose cheeks the tears were trickling, I said: "Why did you not save that noble Indian. A few blankets and shirts, and a little cloth, would have done it." "O, my boy," he replied, "we should have done it. It was wrong and thoughtless of us. What a scene we have witnessed."

Still the widowed wife and her children were clinging to the dead body in useless tears and grief. The chief and his family sat motionless for fifteen or twenty minutes, evidently regretting what they had done. Then he arose, approaching the body, and in a trembling voice said: "Woman stop weeping. Your husband was a brave man, and like a brave, was not afraid to die as the rules of our nation demanded. We adopt you and your children in the place of my son; our lodges are open to you; live with any of us; we will treat you like our own sons and daughters; you shall have our protection and love." "Che-qui-och" (that is right) was heard from the assembled Indians, and the tragedy was ended.

Many writers have attempted to delineate the Indian laws or customs, and it is only fair to state that there is much variance of statement, due perhaps to differences in the customs of different tribes and divers times. A quite satisfactory, as well as quite complete statement of such customs is contained in the Margry Collection, assuming to be a statement of De La Salle himself. It has been frequently quoted as possessing a high order of reliability, but is little known. A writer in the magazine of Western History has translated the statement, and though quite extended, it is of great interest and very comprehensive.

II. THE PERIOD OF ABSOLUTE MONARCHY.

(Under the French crown from 1675 to 1765.)

For a time, the French people living in Illinois were governed as part of New France by the king of France through his governors or intendants at Quebec and for another period from 1717 attached to the French province of New Orleans but through the nearly one hundred and twenty-five years that passed from the time of the earliest settlement at Kaskaskia virtually to the taking over of the control of this territory by the United States, this State, all the white people therein, and, indeed, virtually all the people, Indians included, were under a system of the most remarkable self-government ever known to history.

True, by the Treaty of Paris, the English became entitled to the sovereignty over Illinois, but English laws were never enforced. By the "Quebec Bill," passed by the British Parliament in 1774, French laws were virtually continued in force.

It is literally correct to say that the laws were never enforced. By Commandments and in modern history perhaps there never was so few breaches of the law as occurred in this state under that rule.

It is justifiable to emphasize the government of the French people of Illinois, in view of the circumstances under which it originated, the conditions with which the early inhabitants had to cope and the length of time that this pure government subsisted.

Before the French came white civilization was utterly unknown. The inhabitants intruded upon the possessions of savages. While building up a new world, they maintained a just government and peaceful relations for a period almost as long as the official life of the United States.

While the life of the French in Illinois was simple, it was by no means primitive. They had the best there was in society of their time, were just as advanced as Old World peoples and while the period was troubloous in other parts of the country and of the world, the French in Illinois were living in peace with their Indian neighbors and with all the world.

The governmental machinery was just as simple as their every day life. In a quite satisfactory history of the early years of Illinois, written by Alexander Davidson and Bernard Stuve, published in 1874, we find this description which furnishes the key to French life in those days:

"No regular court was held in the country for more than a hundred years or till its occupation by the English, evidencing that a virtuous and honest community can live in peace and harmony without the serious infraction of the law. The Governor, aided by the friendly advice of the commandants and priests of the villages either prevented the existence of controversies or settled them when they arose without a resort to litigation. Although these several functionaries were clothed with absolute power such was the paternal manner in which it was exercised, it is said that 'the rod of domination fell on them so lightly as to hardly be felt.'

The commandant, as he was called, appointed by the Governor of Canada in the first instance and latterly by the Governor of Louisiana exercised all executive functions and as stated by Justice Breese:

"This official, up to 1750, exercised supreme judicial power also, except in capital cases, they being cognizable by the Superior Council of Louisiana, which consisted of the intendant who was the first judge,

and specially charged with the king's rights, and with all that related to the revenue, the king's attorney, six of the principal inhabitants, and the register of the province, all appointed by the crown, subordinate to the major commandant, as he was styled. Each village had its own local commandant, usually the captain of the militia. He was as great a personage, at least as our city mayors, superintending the police of his village, and acting as a kind of justice of the peace, from whose decisions an appeal lay to the major commandant. In the choice of this subordinate though important functionary, the adult inhabitants had a voice, and it is the only instance wherein they exercised an elective franchise."

In 1750, the "Court of the Audience of the royal jurisdiction of the Illinois," was established and proceedings were carried on before a single judge who himself entered his decrees in a "register." Judgment and decrees were executed by the captain of the militia or the provost. Judge Breese remarks that "occasions, however, were not frequent calling for the exercise of judicial authority or rendering a regular administration of justice necessary for the inhabitants were generally peaceable and honest and punctual in their dealings."

It would perhaps be more proper to state that there was very little for a court of justice to do than that there was no such court. The Late Judge Breese in his "Early History of Illinois," although stating that there was a court says that the supposition is justified,

"That the aid of the judge was not often invoked to settle difficulties, in fact, the most common and usual mode was by the commandant himself and by arbitration of friends and neighbors * * * trifling matters—such small difficulties as will arise even with the best regulated communities—were usually settled by the mild interposition of the commandant or the priest—the offending party would carry his complaint to the good cure and in the confessional or somewhere else, the 'tort-feasor' would be required to make the proper atonement."

The actual situation with reference to court and government is clearly stated by Judge Breese. He says:

"Their code of laws was the 'Customes of Paris,' then the common law of France, and introduced into all her American colonies, changed and modified, more or less, by the ignorance or arbitrary will of those called upon to expound and apply them. Their own peculiar local usages, of course, had the force of law."

Officers with judicial functions become more important toward the end of the French regime in the matter of land allotments or conveyances. In a sense the French settlers were squatters, but succeeding generations have considered that they earned their possessions by the service rendered the county and state in their set-

tlement. In the deed of cession from Virginia to the United States and carried through all the subsequent proceedings, will be found a clause to this effect:

"That the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties."

And the report of the committee of Congress agreed to on June 20, 1788 provided:

"That the Governor of the Northwestern Territory be instructed to repair to the French settlements on the Mississippi at and above the Kaskaskias; that they examine the title and possessions of the settlers as above described in order to determine what quantity of land they may severally claim which shall be laid off for them at their own expense."

In addition to the lands of which such settlers were in possession, provision was made for confirming to the inhabitants of the several villages the common lands or "Commons" theretofore held.

By reason of these provisions, we still trace a portion of our law to the French government and occupancy. Instead of titles beginning with the patent of the United States as in the case in all territory where lands were unoccupied at the time of securing them by the United States, the first link in the chain of title in these Kaskaskia lands begins with the possession of some early French settler.

Out of the supposition that some Pierre or Jacques might have made a fraudulent claim has arisen some litigation and at least two of such suits have reached the Supreme Court of Illinois and at least one the Supreme Court of the United States. The first one being the case of Doe, ex dem, etc., vs. Hill, 1 Ill., 304. In that case, in an able opinion by Justice Lockwood, the rule was laid down that a confirmation made by the Governor as provided in the report adopted by Congress to a person claiming a tract of land in the territory comprised in the report was valid and operates as a release of all the interest of the United States therein. It is a matter of interest that in this decisive case, John Reynolds appeared for the plaintiff and Thomas Ford appeared for the defendant, the same John Reynolds and Thomas Ford who, in their lifetime, served as Governors of the State of Illinois. This case was confirmed by an able opinion written by Mr. Justice Breese as will appear by reference to the case of Reichart vs. Felps, et al., 33 Ill. 433, and also on appeal as appears by the opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

PROCEEDINGS

These, however, are not the only examples of the French titles to be found in our laws. In connection with the village of Kaskaskia there was, as has been stated, a "Common," which aggregated some 6,500 acres. The title to this common remained undisturbed in the inhabitants of Kaskaskia down to modern times. Its history is best told in a preamble to Senate Bill No. 159, passed by the 46th General Assembly, which became a law July 1, 1909, and which provided for the sale of the said Common. The preamble reads as follows:

"Whereas, The inhabitants of the island of Kaskaskia, in the county of Randolph, are in common entitled to the use and benefit of certain lands commonly known as the Kaskaskia commons, consisting of about 6,500 acres, by virtue of an ancient grant recognized and confirmed by the government of the United States and the State of Illinois; and,

"Whereas, The right to sell or lease said lands, or any part thereof, was granted by the Constitution of Illinois of 1848 to a majority of the qualified voters therein; and,

"Whereas, Pursuant to said right, a majority of the qualified voters of Kaskaskia did petition the General Assembly of Illinois for permission to lease said lands, whereupon the General Assembly of Illinois passed an Act which was approved January 23, 1851, granting said privilege for school and other purposes as herein specified; and,

"Whereas, The said lands, pursuant to said Act of 1851 have been leased in separate subdivisions at different times for a period of fifty years; and,

"Whereas, It appears, from a petition now presented to the General Assembly of Illinois by a majority of the legal voters of said island, that a large portion of the funds secured by the said leasing, and intended for school purposes, have been misused and misappropriated by the trustees entrusted with the care thereof; and,

"Whereas, It also appears from said petition that the school system provided by the Act of 1851 for the said island, is now wholly inadequate and insufficient for the inhabitants of said island and that the common schools of said island are in need of said funds; and,

"Whereas, There is no general law in this State, nor can one be enacted, applicable to the case because there is no other such a grant of commons within the State nor any other community so situated; therefore," etc.

It was to be expected that such an important law would be questioned and the constitutionality of the act was indeed attacked but the same was found constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court in the case of Land Commissioners vs. Commons of Kaskaskia, 249 Ill. 578.

But our interest in the old French regime is still maintained by an act which passed at a more recent session of the General Assembly and which became a law July 1, 1915, making additional and

more stringent provisions for the conservation of the school fund created by the sale of Kaskaskia Commons Lands.

In the foregoing, is indicated the traces which the French settlement has left upon our government and laws. Were there a record, we might be able to read with much satisfaction of governmental proceedings of this early day and might be able to quote sound decisions of these early French tribunals as precedents.

Mr. E. G. Mason, in an able address before the Illinois Bar Association, at its tenth annual meeting in Springfield, January 12, 1887, on "The Beginning of Law in Illinois," gave utterance to the following interesting suggestions:

"To Illinois lawyers, the first edition of Breese's Reports, printed at Kaskaskia, in 1831, seems a venerable volume. But how juvenile it would appear had the Illinois reports of the last century been preserved to our day. What a fine flavor it would add to the practice of the law, if we could cite familiarly the first Pierre Boisbriant, bearing date in 1718, or the second of D'Artaguette, in 1735, or, with that soulful glance which betokens complete harmony between court and counsel, could remind his honor of that well known ruling of De La Loire Flancour in 1744, or that famous decision of Buchet in 1752. These all and many another held court in the Illinois country long before any Englishman had set foot therein, but the reports of their proceedings have perished. We shall never know what treasures of wisdom and learning, what well considered judgments and what weighty opinions, easily applicable, perhaps, to the causes of our own time, have vanished from the judicial records of Illinois."

What became of the "reports of these early courts" is graphically described in Mr. Mason's address. Stating that he had reason to infer from Judge Breese's statements that such records existed, he went to Randolph county and finally persuaded some elderly officials to help him search for the records. The following is his account of the search:

"We traced the records from pillar to post; from their deposit in an open hall-way exposed to wind and weather, to the transfer of what remained to the grand jury room, where their identity was fully established by a chronic grand juryman, who had lit his pipe by the aid of their leaves during many years of public service, reading an occasional fragment before he offered it up at the shrine of tobacco. When, by diligent attention to business, he and his associates had reduced the residue to the compass of a small box, their hearts had softened toward what remained of the venerable manuscripts, and they had consigned these remnants to the care of the janitor to be preserved, and until my coming they had been forgotten. The janitor, under pressure, confessed that he, too, had used them for kindling; and a single scrap of less than a page, containing the entry of judgments in four cases, was all that remained of the records of the Court of the Royal Jurisdiction of the Illinois."

As for direct legislation during the French Period, the form of government, which existed, would not lead us to expect much in that direction. But it is known that there were at least some rules and regulations specially promulgated for this particular part of the world amongst which was what has since been known as the Slave Code of Louis XIV. This was an extensive body of laws which governed the conduct of the slave relations between him and his master, and between slave, his fellow-slave, and others and provided drastic punishments for its infraction either by the slave, the master or any other person.

There was, too, an extremely interesting and curious regulation promulgated in this territory, fixing definitely and minutely the order of precedence of officers, ecclesiastics and individuals when appearing in public, at church or in social gatherings.

III. LIMITED MONARCHY.

(Under English Government 1763 to 1778.)

By the Treaty of Paris all the Territory of New France east of the Mississippi river was ceded to Great Britain and that monarchy became entitled to the possession of the Illinois territory. It was not until 1675, however, that the British actually gained possession when St. Ange de Bell Rive surrendered possession of Ft. Chartres, the capitol of the Illinois country, at the time located twelve miles above Kaskaskia, to the British. A lame administration of law was set up subject to the provisions of the treaty, and later to those of the Quebec Act, which saved to the French inhabitants their rights under the French regime.

Governor John Reynolds in his work, "The Pioneer History of Illinois," leaves us this picture of conditions:

The French settlements in Illinois were at the greatest prosperity at the close of the war, in 1763, and ever since, to this day, the French inhabitants have been declining in Illinois. It is stated that old Kaskaskia, the Paris of Illinois, in 1763, contained two or three thousand inhabitants, and was a place of business, wealth, and fashion. The Jesuits had a college there, and all other ecclesiastical concerns, suited to the wealth and population of the country. The commerce to New Orleans was regular and profitable. A great portion of the Illinois Egypt, the American Bottom, was in a state of profitable cultivation. Wheat, tobacco, and various other crops were raised not only for consumption but for exportation. But over this happy prosperity a sad cloud of misfortune extended. The British whom they so bitterly hated, and for good cause, captured the country by force of arms, from these innocent and unoffending people."

And Mr. Moses, secretary and librarian of the Chicago Historical

Society and for many years a prominent officer in different positions in Illinois says that:

"The French subjects of Great Britain who had remained in Illinois early exhibited a disposition to become troublesome and as a panacea for most civil ills, General Gage instructed Colonel Wilkins to establish a court of common law jurisdiction at Fort Chartres with a bench of seven judges—the first British court west of the Alleghenies."

It does not appear that this newly established court was called upon extensively to adjust legal difficulties amongst the inhabitants. There is some evidence, however, that such adjustments as were attempted were quite unsatisfactory, more especially because they comprehended the jury as an element of the trial, contrary to the long established usage of the French people. It appears, also, that the officers ran counter to the French notions of land titles, and began conveying or granting to others lands which were claimed by the French settlers.

The complaints of the French proved a source of much difficulty, apparently, to the British government, so much so that Parliament, with a view to the conciliation of the French inhabitants, on June 2, 1774 passed what has since been known as the "Quebec Bill" which confirmed the French inhabitants in the free exercise of their religion and restored them their ancient laws in civil cases *without trial by jury*.

Perhaps the principal events of the British government by which it will be remembered were its attempts at the wholesale bestowal of lands upon its favorites and administrators.

Governors and agents of the British government succeeded each other with considerable rapidity, but the one whose tenure of office was longest and whose deeds were most evil was Colonel Wilkins. In Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois, it is said that:

"The most notable feature of Colonel Wilkins' administration was the wonderful liberality with which he parceled out a large domain over which he ruled in large tracts to his favorites in Illinois, Philadelphia and elsewhere without other consideration than the requiring of them to reconvey to him an interest."

And since many of the French had left the settlement, Colonel Wilkins considered their lands forfeited and granted them away.

In one tract, a grant was made to John Baynton, Samuel Wharton and George Morgan, merchants of Philadelphia who "trading in this country have greatly contributed to his majesty's service"—"for range of cattle and for tilling grain," 13,986 acres, but the metes and bounds disclosed the tract to cover some 30,000 acres.

PROCEEDINGS

Another instance of this wholesale disposal of the public domain included the grant of a tract which was bought by the "Illinois Land Company" from the Indian chiefs and paid for in blankets, shirts, stockings and gun-powder to the value of a few hundred dollars and which included ten or twelve of the most southerly counties in the State. Still another covered territory bounded by a line beginning on the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Missouri, thence up the Mississippi river 6 leagues, then up the Illinois river 90 leagues to the Chicago or Garlick Creek, thence north 50 leagues, thence west 40 leagues, thence northeast 14 leagues, thence north 15 leagues, thence taking a southwest course in a direct line to the place of beginning about 40 leagues. The number of acres contained in these grants was about 37,479,600. These deeds were registered at Kaskaskia. It is a satisfaction to know that the success of the American arms in the Revolution prevented the consummation of this immense steal.

"The policy of the British government was not favorable to the economic development of the newly-acquired country, since it was feared that its prosperity might react against the trade and industry of Great Britain. But in 1769 and the succeeding years of English control, this policy was relaxed, and immigration from the sea-board colonies, especially from Virginia, began. In 1771 the people of the Illinois country, through a meeting at Kaskaskia, demanded a form of self-government similar to that of Connecticut. The petition was rejected by General Thomas Gage; and Thomas Legge, earl of Dartmouth (1731-1801), Secretary of State for Plantations and President of the Board of Trade, drew up a plan of government for Illinois in which all officials were appointed by the crown. This, however, was never operative, for in 1774, by the famous Quebec Act, the Illinois country was annexed to the Province of Quebec, and at the same time the jurisdiction of the French civil law was recognized. These facts explain the considerable sympathy in Illinois for the colonial cause in the War of Independence. Most of the inhabitants, however, were French, and these were Loyalists. Consequently, the British government withdrew their troops from the Illinois country. The English authorities instigated the Indians to make attacks upon the frontiers of the American colonies, and this led to one of the most important events in the history of the Illinois country, the capture of the British posts of Cahokia and Kaskaskia in 1778, and in the following year of Vincennes (Indiana), by George Rogers Clark who acted under orders from Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia. These conquests had much to do with the securing by

the United States of the country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio in the treaty of Paris, 1783."

What is said of the slight need for courts during the French period cannot be maintained respecting the English period. The different elements of population introduced during this time seems to have had the effect of creating disputes, and the courts organized in the communities were kept fairly busy.

Until Dr. Alvord of the State University discovered at large quantity of court records in the clerk's offices at Belleville and Chester, very little was known of the history and activities of these early courts, but due to the pains-taking efforts of Mr. Alvord and his associates at the University, we may read the record of some hundreds of trials before these early courts, in volumes one and two of the Virginia Series of the Illinois Historical Collections. The reader of these records will be surprised in many instances to find that these courts not only exercised a very sound judgment without the aid of precedents or anything much in the way of written laws, but also that justice was administered summarily and quite satisfactorily.

IV. COLONIAL PERIOD.

(1778 to 1787.)

After the territory was won from England by the Virginia Volunteers under George Rogers Clark in 1778, the country became subject to Virginia and, consequently, to the laws of that colony. Virginia was herself just beginning to develop a government and almost at the time of securing control of the western territory, including Illinois, adopted her constitution which is one of the best declarations of human rights found in either Federal or State constitutions. It also adopted a law defining the form of government which is remarkable for its utility and clearness.

Though Virginia ceded the territory to the United States in 1784, no effective steps were taken by the United States for its government until the ordinance of 1787 creating the northwest territory was adopted by Congress and consequently the country remained subject to the laws of Virginia.

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION.

We are in the habit of thinking of our State government as being administered through three State constitutions, but in reality, there were five, not the least in merit being the first; namely, the constitution of Virginia.

By reason of the importance of this enactment and of the further fact that it was frequently referred to as the rule of action by which this territory should be governed, the Constitution of Virginia is here set out in full.

At the General Convention of Delegates and Representatives from the several counties and Corporations of Virginia, held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, on Monday the 6th day of May, 1776, a declaration was adopted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

Declaration of Rights made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free convention; which rights do pertain to them, and their posterity, as the basis and Foundation of Government. (Unanimously adopted June 12th, 1776).

I. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

II. That all power is vested in, and primarily derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

III. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security, of the people, nation, or community. Of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration; and that when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged conducive to the public weal.

IV. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public service; which not being descendible, neither ought the office of Magistrate, Legislator, or Judge, be hereditary.

V. That the Legislative, and Executive powers of the State should be separate and distinct from the Judiciary; and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating in the burdens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, returned into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain and regular elections, in which all, or

any part of the former members, to be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

VI. That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people, in Asembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bounden by any law to which they have not, in like manner assented for the public good.

VII. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

VIII. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusations, to be confronted with the accusers, and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

IX. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

X. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact commanded, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

XI. That in controversies, respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

XII. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

XIII. That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state; that standing armies, in time of peace, should be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all cases, the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

XIV. That the people have a right to uniform government; and therefore, that no government separate from, or independent of, the government of Virginia, ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof.

XV. That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moder-

ation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

XVI. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity toward each other.

CHAPTER II.

The Constitution or Form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Delegates and Representatives of the several Counties and Corporations of Virginia. (Unanimously adopted, June 29, 1776.)

1. WHEREAS, George the third, King of Great Britain, and Ireland, and Elector of Hanover, heretofore entrusted with the exercise of the kingly office in this government, hath endeavored to pervert the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative on laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; By denying his governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and, when so suspended, neglecting to attend to them for many years: By refusing to pass certain other laws, unless the persons to be benefited by them would relinquish the inestimable right of representation in the legislature; By dissolving legislative assemblies repeatedly and continually, to those opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people: When dissolved, by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head: By endeavoring to prevent the population of our country, and, for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners: By keeping among us, in time of peace, standing armies and ships of war: By effecting to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power: By combining with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation; For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us of the benefits of the trial by jury: For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences: For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever: By plundering over seas, ravaging our coasts, burning our towns, and destroying the lives of our people: By inciting insurrections of our fellow subjects, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation: By prompting our negroes to rise in arms among us, those very negroes, whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he hath refused us permission to exclude by law: By endeavoring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is in undistinguished destruction of all ages,

sexes and conditions of existence: By transporting at this time, a large army of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation: By answering our repeated petitions for redress with a repetition of injuries: And finally, by abandoning the helm of government, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection. By which several Acts of misrule, the government of this country as formerly exercised under the crown of Great Britain, is totally dissolved.

2. We, therefore, the Delegates and Representatives of the good people of Virginia, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy country must be reduced, unless some regular, adequate mode of civil polity is speedily adopted, and in compliance with a recommendation of the General Congress, do ordain and declare the future form of government of Virginia to be as followeth:

3. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that the Justice of the county courts shal be eligible to either House of Assembly.

4. The Legislature shall be formed of two distinct branches who together shal be a complete Legislature. They shall meet once or oftener, every year, and shall be called the General Assembly of Virginia.

5. One of these shall be called the House of Delegates, and consist of two Representatives to be chosen for each county, and for the district of West Augusta, annually of such men as actually reside in and are freeholders of the same, or duly qualified according to law; and also one Delegate or Representative to be chosen annually for the city of Williamsburg, and one for the burrough of Norfolk; and a representative for each such other cities and burroughs as may hereafter be allowed particular representation by the Legislature; but when any city or burrough shall so decrease, as that the number of persons having right of suffrage therein shall have been for the space of seven years successively less than half the number of voters in some one county in Virginia, such city or burrough thenceforward shall cease to send Delegates or Representatives to the Assembly.

6. The other shall be called the Senate, and consist of twenty-four members, of whom thirteen shall constitute a House to proceed on business, for whose election the different counties shall be divided into twenty-four districts, and each county of the respective districts, at the time of the election of its Delegates shall vote for one Senator, who is actually a resident and freeholder within the district, or duly qualified according to law, and is upwards of twenty-five years of age; and the sheriffs of each county within five days at farthest after the last county election in the district, shall meet at some convenient place, and, from the poll so taken in their respective counties, re-

PROCEEDINGS

turn as a Senator the man who shall have the greatest number of votes in the whole district. To keep up this Assembly by rotation, the districts shall be equally divided into four classes, and numbered by lot. At the end of one year after the general election, the six members elected by the first division, shall be displaced, and the vacancies thereby occasioned supplied from such class or division, by new election, in the manner aforesaid. This rotation shall be applied to each division, according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

7. That the right of suffrage, in the election of members of both Houses, shall remain as exercised at present, and each House shall choose its own Speaker, appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies.

9. All laws shall originate in the House of Delegates, to be approved or rejected by the Senate, or to be amended with the consent of the House of Delegates, except money bills, which in no instance shall be altered by the Senate, but wholly approved or rejected.

9. A Governor, or Chief Magistrate, shall be chosen annually by joint ballot of both Houses, to be taken in each House respectively, deposited in the conference room; the boxes examined jointly by a Committee of each House; and the numbers severally reported to them, that the appointment may be entered (which shall be the mode of taking the joint ballot of both Houses in all cases) who shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, not to be eligible until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office. An adequate, but moderate salary, shall be settled upon him during his continuance in office; and he shall, with the advice of a Council of State, exercise the executive powers of government according to the laws of this commonwealth; and shall not, under any pretense, exercise any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, statute or custom of England; but he shall, with the advice of the Council of State, have the power of granting reprieves or pardons, except where the prosecution shall have been carried on by the House of Delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; in which case, no reprieve or pardon shall be granted, but by resolve of the House of Delegates.

10. Either House of the General Assembly may adjourn themselves respectively. The Governor shall not prorogue or adjourn the Assembly during their sitting nor dissolve them at any time; but he shall, if necessary, either by advice of the Council of State, or on application of a majority of the House of Delegates, call them before the time to which they shall stand prorogued or adjourned.

11. A Privy Council or Council of State, consisting of eight members, shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly either from their own members or the people at large, to assist in the administration of government. They shall annually choose out of their own members a President, who, in case of the death, inability,

or necessary absence of the Governor from the government shall act as Lieutenant Governor. Four members shall be sufficient to act; and their advice and proceedings shall be entered of record, and signed by the members present (to any part whereof any member may enter his dissent) to be laid before the General Assembly, when called for by them. This Council may appoint their own clerk, who shall have a salary settled by law, and take an oath of secrecy in such matters as he shall be directed by the Board to conceal. A sum of money appropriated to that purpose shall be divided annually among the members in proportion to their attendance; and they shall be incapable, during their continuance in office, of sitting in either House or Assembly. Two members shall be removed, by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the three next years. These vacancies, as well as those occasioned by death or incapacity, shall be supplied by new elections, in the same manner.

12. The Delegates for Virginia to the Continental Congress shall be chosen annually, or superseded in the meantime by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly.

13. The present militia officers shall be continued, and vacancies supplied by appointment of the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, or recommendations from the respective County Courts; but the Governor and Council shall have a power of suspending any officer, and ordering a court-martial, on complaint of misbehavior or inability, or to supply vacancies of officers happening when in actual service. The Governor may embody the militia, with the advice of the Privy Council, and, when embodied, shall alone have the direction of the militia under the laws of the Country.

14. The two Houses of Assembly shall, by joint ballot, appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and General Court, Judges in Chancery, Judges of Admiralty, Secretary, and the Attorney General, to be commissioned by the Governor, and continue in office during good behavior. In case of death, incapacity, or resignation, the Governor with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or displaced by both Houses. These officers shall have fixed and adequate salaries; and, together with all others holding lucrative offices, and all Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, be incapable of being elected members of either House or Assembly or the Privy Council.

15. The Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint Justices of the Peace for the counties; and in case of vacancies, or a necessity of increasing the number hereafter, such appointments to be made upon the recommendation of the respective County Courts. (a) The present acting Secretary in Virginia, and Clerks of all the County Courts, shall continue in office. In case of vacancies, either by death, incapacity or resignation, a secretary shall be appointed as before directed and the clerks by the respective courts. (b) The present and future clerks shall hold their offices during good behavior, to be judged of and determined in the General Court. The sheriffs and coroners shall be nominated by the

PROCEEDINGS

respective courts, approved by the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, and commissioned by the Governor. The Justices shall appoint Constables, and all fees of the aforesaid officers to be regulated by law.

16. The Governor, when he is out of office, and others offending against the state, either by mal-administration, corruption or other means by which the safety of the state may be endangered, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates. Such impeachment to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, or such other person or persons as the House may appoint, in the General Court according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they shall be either forever disabled to hold any office under the government, or removed from such office pro tempore, or subjected to such pains or penalties as the law shall direct.

17. If all, or any of the Judges of the General Court, shall, on good grounds (to be judged of by the House of Delegates) be accused of any of the crimes or offenses before mentioned, such House of Delegates may, in like manner, impeach the Judge or Judges so accused, to be prosecuted in the Court of Appeals; and he or they, if found guilty, shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed in the preceding clause.

18. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and bear teste by the Governor, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed. Writs shall run in the same manner, and bear teste by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

19. A Treasurer shall be appointed annually, by joint ballot of both Houses.

20. All escheats, penalties and forfeitures heretofore going to the King, shall go to the Commonwealth, save only such as the Legislature may abolish or otherwise provide for.

21. The territories contained within the charters erecting the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, are hereby ceded, released and forever confirmed to the people of those colonies respectively with all the rights of property, jurisdiction and government, and all other rights whatsoever which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by Virginia, except the free navigation and use of the rivers Potomac and Pohomoke, with the property of the Virginia shores or strands bordering on either of the said rivers, and all improvements which have been or shall be made thereon. The western and northern extent of Virginia shall, in all other respects, stand as fixed by the charter of King James the first, in the year one thousand six hundred and nine, and by the public treaty of peace between the courts of Great Britain and France, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; unless, by act of Legislature, one or more territories shall hereafter be laid off, and governments established westward of the Allegheny mountains. And no

purchase of lands shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

22. In order to introduce this government, the representatives of the people met in Convention shall choose a Governor and Privy Council, also such other officers directed to be chosen by both Houses as may be judged necessary to be immediately appointed. The Senate to be first chosen by the people, to continue until the last day of March next, and the other officers, until the end of the succeeding session of Assembly. In case of vacancies, the Speaker of either House shall issue writs for new elections.

Besides the constitution and the act defining the form of government, the Virginia assembly, during the time that the territory now embraced in Illinois was subject to that colony, passed twenty-nine laws on the following subjects in the order named: Rights, Elections, Wrecks, Cession, Copy Right, Shipping, Frauds, and Perjuries, Banking, Aliens, Conveyances (fraudulent), Bail, Trial (right to speedy and impartial), Estrays, Roads and Bridges, Religion (freedom of), Affrays, Conspiracies, Pure Food, Partitions, Informer (Collusion), Death (Presumption of by 7 years absence), Ejectment, Mob Violence, Bills of Exchange, Usury, Exchange, Records (Restoration of Lost), Fire (Establishment of Companies), Convicts, Office (Incompatible).

V: TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

AS A TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Upon the cession of the territory northwest of the Ohio River to the United States and its acceptance thereof, the Congress (then the Continental Congress) passed the well known ordinance of July 13, 1787, which may properly be described as another constitution or charter of government.

This enactment has been highly praised in many quarters and undoubtedly contains a great many valuable guarantees but it was very inferior to the constitution of Virginia and granted but meagre privileges as to participation in government to the people.

It failed to provide for the liberty of the press, the right of free speech, the right of petition, the freedom of election, the right to bear arms, and did not prohibit ex-post facto laws, provisions which were included in many of the contemporary State constitutions. The right of suffrage was so limited as to virtually prohibit its effective exercise.

The ordinance of 1787 is so familiar, being found in every compilation of Illinois laws, that it is perhaps unnecessary either to publish it or review its provisions except incidentally.

PROCEEDINGS

The territory now known as Illinois was subject to the government and laws of the northwest territory from the time of the passage of the ordinance by Congress until 1800 and during that time, the Governor and judges acting as a legislature, under the authority of the ordinance, enacted laws upon the following subjects:

1. Acts of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, (Northwest Territory).

(a) Enacted by the governor and judges.

1788. Militia, Courts, Administration, General Courts, Oaths, Criminal Code, Marriage, Coroners, Limitations.

1790. Liquor, Gambling, Township Organization.

1791. Publication Notices, Clerk of the Legislature, Records, Murder and Treason, Fences.

1792. Licenses, (Liquor and Merchandise), Officers, Revenue, Roads and Bridges, County Buildings, (Court House, Jail, Pillory, Whipping Post and Stocks), Prisoners, Fees and Salaries.

1795. Executions, Attachments, Small Debts, Debt (Action of), Practice, Fines, Orphans, Courts, Recorder, Poor (Relief of) Wills, Husband and Wife, Dower, Forcible Entry and Detainer, Common Law (adopted) Divorce, Trespass, Partition, Landlord and Tenant, Imprisonment for Debt.

1798. Corporations, Insolvency, Acknowledgment (of Deeds), Land Office.

(b) Acts of the first General Assembly of the Northwest Territory passed at its first session.

1799. Confirming Act (Confirms Acts theretofore passed by the Governor and Judges), Attorneys, Interest and Usury, Arbitration and Award, Ferries, Bills and Notes, Mills and Millers, Justices and Constables, Elections, Prairie Fires, Wolves, Appropriations.

These laws were carefully and honestly prepared and form the basis of virtually all of the Statute law of this State.

Before the convening of another session of the territorial legislature, Congress had divided the territory putting Indiana and Illinois into a new territory called "the territory of Indiana" and thereafter, the Illinois country became subject to the laws of the territory of Indiana and so remained until 1809 when the territory of Illinois was created by Act of Congress.

2. LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF INDIANA.

When the territory of Indiana was created, the seat of government of the newly created territory, including Indiana and Illinois, was established at Vincennes, Indiana. Here the governor and judges legislated in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, until the territory was raised to one of the second grade in 1805, when the elected legislature met at Vincennes and annually thereafter.

All laws of the northwest territory were recognized as in effect in the new territory, and the governor and judges set to work amending former laws and enacting new ones.

During the period of the Indiana territory, and up to the time that Illinois was separated from Indiana legislation upon the following subjects was enacted:

1801. Levies, court practice, amendment and jeoffails, establishing courts of judicature, creating territorial treasurer, respecting the establishment of ferries and fees, a salaries act, an act fixing the compensation of the clerk of the legislature (governor and judges).

1802. Surveyors, deputy surveyors and an act fixing their fees.

1803. The repeal of an act to encourage the killing of wolves, resolution repealing certain parts of the fees and salaries act, an act in addition to the fees salaries act, amendments to the practice act, a law concerning servants, amendments to fees and salaries act, a law authorizing the appointment of pilots, an extensive repeal act, a law to prevent forcible and stolen marriages and for punishment for the crime of bigamy, to regulate county levies, laying a tax upon law processes and several resolutions.

The legislature when convened in 1805-1806-1807 and 1808 adopted at the various sessions a considerable number of acts, many of which are of interest, especially since they became in a large measure the laws of Illinois.

An interesting tradition in connection with one of the laws of the Indiana territorial legislature has to do with a conspicuous figure in the early history of the northwest. A body of laws had grown up authorizing imprisonment for debt, and under the law Simon Kenton, who was a noted scout and plainsman, who rendered invaluable services to the country during the Revolutionary War, later in his life, was sent to prison at the instance of one of his numerous creditors, and languished in jail such as existed at that time, for more than a year. When it became known that the great popular hero who had rendered such distinguished service to his

country, (one instance of which was the part he played in the conquest of the northwest by George Rogers Clark when he led the detachment of Clark's force into Ft. Gage, and took the commander prisoner,) there was such an outcry against that method of enforcing payment of debts, that the Indiana legislature very greatly modified the law concerning imprisonment for debt, and it is supposed that this very incident had an influence upon the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1818, by reason of which the constitution formulated by the convention forbade imprisonment for debt, the first constitution to make such provision up to that time.

It was the legislature of the territory of Indiana that first introduced into the laws of the northwest the servant or indenture laws, afterwards called the black laws, through which the inhibition upon slavery contained in the ordinance of 1787 was evaded, and which early brought on the contest over the slavery question in Illinois.

3. LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.

Upon appointment by the president, the governor and judges of the new territory of Illinois established in 1809, began to legislate, and during the three years preceding the elevation of the territory to one of the second grade, enacted thirty-five laws.

A legislature was elected in 1812 which met annually, and during the six years following, legislated upon a large number of subjects, enacting some important laws and repealing and amending many of the laws enacted by the territories of which the state had formerly been a part, and became especially conspicuous for reversing its own acts or the acts of former legislatures.

The original northwest territory and the territories of Indiana and Illinois, each declared the common law of England with certain named exceptions to be in force, and each succeeding territory adopted the laws of its predecessor, so that at the time of the adoption of the constitution, the laws of Illinois consisted of that part of the common law which is still declared to be a part of the law of the state, of all the laws enacted by the territory of Indiana, and the laws enacted by the territory of Illinois, which remained amended or unrepealed.

The lawyer in examining this body of legislation will be surprised to find that the salient features of most of our present laws were embodied therein and that a great part of the legislation enacted since that time is but a modification, with some additions to those early laws.

In all these early laws there are quite drastic provisions re-

specting punishments for crime, and to the lawyer the inquiry naturally arises, were these punishments frequently inflicted? Apparently not, at any rate the record of such punishments is rare. As to whipping one sentence may be cited, but that within the period of the British. A sentence was imposed on May 17, 1769 as follows:

"It is the opinion of the court that the prisoners are guilty of the crime laid to their charge and so under the first article of the sixth section of the articles of war we do sentence accordingly Sergeant William Johnson to be reduced to service in the rank as private and receive one thousand lashes; they also sentence John Wells, soldier, to receive one thousand lashes."

During the reign of Colonel Clark after the conquest of Virginia, Clark himself issued a proclamation which was a virtual slave code. On December 26, 1778, as commander of the eastern part of Illinois he issued regulations for the conduct of slaves which among other things provided that "slaves who shall be found after the beating of tattoo or eight o'clock in the evening, in the cabins of other slaves than those of their masters shall be arrested and in a public place beaten with thirty-nine strokes of the whip at the expense of the master."

Territorial laws especially of Illinois and Indiana are somewhat easier of access and lawyers are more or less familiar with them, but there is a body of decisions comprehending many of the decisions of the courts of Illinois which have been recorded and are still preserved that few people have seen. They are to be found in four large volumes in the court house at Chester, Illinois, and constitute a most interesting collection of judicial records. Our Supreme Court reports begin with that of I Breese, and include only the decisions of the Supreme Court since the adoption of the constitution. The four volumes of records spoken of contain the proceedings with the decisions of the cases tried by the courts corresponding to our Supreme Court during the territorial period. These records are of great interest and no doubt the State Bar Association will at some time desire that they be published in somewhat the same manner as the decisions of the State Supreme Court.

INTERESTING EARLY LAWS.

There are many of these old laws that are very interesting and some of them especially so to attorneys. As for example: The law of the original territory of August 1, 1792, which limited the employment of counsel to two in number on one side of a case and provided that when there are no more than two attorneys practicing at any bar, a client will not be permitted to hire more than one of them.

Another act of the same date fixed attorney's fees as follows:

"For a pleading fee when counsel is employed on an issue in law or fact joined in the Supreme Court, two dollars; for all other causes in the Supreme Court and for all causes in the court of common pleas and court of general quarter sessions of the peace where an issue in fact or law is joined, one hundred and fifty cents; and for all other causes in the common pleas court of quarter sessions as a retaining fee one dollar; in criminal causes where one or more defendants are tried by jury at the same time or where a cause is determined by an issue at law a pleading fee for the counsel in the Supreme Court (but to one counsel only) two dollars; and when no trial is had by jury nor the cause determined by an issue in law, one dollar and a half; and in the court of general quarter sessions of the peace the fees shall be the same as is allowed in the court of common pleas."

By an act of 1798 this law was amended as follows:

"Retaining fee one dollar; pleading fee where issue or denuneration one dollar and fifty cents; term fee fifty cents; the Attorney General's deputy in the court of common pleas or quarter sessions one-half the fees by law allowed the Attorney General in the general court for similar services."

An act of October 1, 1795 prescribed the oath which an attorney or counsellor at law was required to take. It ran as follows:

"You shall behave yourself in the office of counsellor at law (or attorney as the case may be) while within this court according to the best of your learning and with all fidelity as well to the court as to the client. You shall use no falsehood nor delay any person's cause for lucre or malice (so help you God)."

An act was passed in 1792 relative to admission to the bar which would answer well even now.

Going still farther back, we find that the Legislature of Virginia on November 27, 1786, passed a very salutary pure food law forbidding a butcher to sell the flesh of any animal dying otherwise than by slaughter, and forbidding a baker, brewer, distiller or other person from selling unwholesome bread or drink. The punishment for violation of any provision of the law was for the first offense, amercedment; for the second offense, pillory; for the third, fine and imprisonment; and for each subsequent offense the person convicted was adjudged to hard labor for six months in the public works.

In the first year after the organization of the Northwest Territory, 1788, by an act adopted September 6 of that year, quite a complete criminal code was adopted. It dealt with the usual crimes, but the notable features in connection therewith were the punishments provided. Treason and murder were the only crimes punishable by death in this first law though arson, horse stealing and bigamy were made punishable by death in later laws. For arson, the convicted person might be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, pilloried for

two hours, confined in jail three years, made to forfeit all his estate and if a death resulted from the burning, the convict should be put to death. For robbery or burglary with theft, thirty-nine lashes, a fine of treble the value, one-third of the fine to go to the territory and two-thirds to the party injured. For robbery or burglary with abuse and violence, the same punishment as burglary with theft and in addition, forfeiture of all property and confinement in prison for not to exceed four years. Robbery or burglary with homicide was punishable by death and all persons aiding or abetting were deemed to be principals. For obstructing authority, one might be fined and whipped not to exceed thirty-nine lashes. For larceny, one might be adjudged to return double the value of the goods stolen or to receive thirty-one lashes. For forgery, a fine of double the loss caused and not to exceed ten lashes and three hours in the pillory. For disobedience on the part of servants or children, imprisonment was provided; for striking a master or parent, not to exceed ten lashes. For drunkenness, a fine of one dollar was payable and the person convicted might be required to sit in the stocks for one hour.

As early as 1790, gambling of every species for money or property was forbidden under severe penalties and all gambling contracts were declared void.

Under an act of January 5, 1795, for the trial and punishment of larceny under \$1.50, upon conviction, the accused might be publicly whipped upon his bare back not exceeding fifteen lashes or fined not to exceed three dollars, thus apparently fixing a whipping value of twenty cents per lash.

On December 19, 1799, an act was passed to punish arson by death.

On August 24, 1805, under the authority of the Territory of Indiana, a stringent law was passed to prevent horse stealing. For the first offense, the thief might be required to pay the owner the value of the horse stolen, to receive two hundred stripes and be committed to jail until the value of the horse was paid. On a second conviction, the offender should suffer death.

By the same law, hog stealing was made punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and the thief might be given not to exceed thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. This same act provided a fine for swearing.

By an act of October 26, 1808, the law was further amended making horse stealing punishable by death and making the receiver equally guilty with the thief and also punishable by death.

The governor and judges as legislators for the Territory of In-

diana, dipped into the proposition of conclusive presumptions when, on December 5 of that year, they passed an act to prevent altering and defacing marks and brands and the misbranding of horses, cattle and hogs. It provided a penalty for misbranding equal to the value of the animal misbranded, "one dollar and forty lashes on the bare back well laid on," and for a second offense, the same fine and "to stand in the pillory two hours and be branded in the left hand with a red hot iron with the letter "T" (meaning "thief").

It provided further that any person bringing to market or to ship "any hog, shoat or pig without ears, he or she so offending shall be adjudged a hog stealer."

The first Territorial act to impose any duty upon counties was that of August 1, 1792, which required each county to build and maintain a court house, a jail, a pillory, whipping post and stocks.

The whipping post, pillory and stocks were institutions of the law to which this State was subject from their institution in 1788 to 1832. This character of punishment was justified on the ground that there were no penitentiaries in which to confine criminals and there was still a sharp division of sentiment as to which, confinement or whipping, was the better mode of punishment, in 1829, when the movement for a penitentiary, led by the rough old backwoodsman, John Reynolds, afterwards Governor, was launched."

In all the early acts authorizing the licensing of tavernkeepers, fair dealing and proper treatment of the customers were the principal aims. There was plainly no prejudice against the selling of liquor, but a determined intent that the public should be well treated.

To that end, the tavern-keeper was obliged to furnish good eating and sleeping accommodations and to refrain from overcharging. The judges or others empowered to grant licenses were authorized to fix a scale of prices for board, lodging and drinks which must be rigidly adhered to under severe penalties.

By an act adopted in 1792, the sheriff and other officers were made responsible for the safe keeping of prisoners. If a prisoner escaped, the officer was severely punished, and if he were imprisoned for debt, the officer could be held liable for the debt.

It is interesting to know that there has been for several years past, a movement to have a stringent liability provision inserted in the statutes of the several states relating to mob law, riots and unlawful assemblies, and it is of still further interest to find that the Legislature of the greater territory, by an act of December 19, 1799, repealed the liability provisions of the early law above referred

to, expressly upon the ground that escapes were consummated by collusion in order that the officers might be held responsible.

An act passed by the Territory of Indiana on September 17, 1807, and another by the Territory of Illinois on July 22, 1809, are genuine curiosities, as regulating the manner of holding prisoners in confinement, out of doors. The one providing for fixing a boundary, (200 yards at the highest), beyond which prisoners were not allowed to pass. It is presumable that when the prisoners were numerous, it was easier for them to escape, and consequently the act of 1809 provided that guards might be hired to keep them within the bound, or if none could be found willing to engage for the purpose, power was given to impress guards. All of this was before we began building prison strongholds.

It is quite popular nowadays to advocate the levy of a tax upon bachelors, but it is by no means new. As early as June 19, 1795, the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory included a tax of \$1.00 per head on single men, and such a tax was imposed throughout the territorial period.

The governor and judges of the Illinois Territory by an act of July 20, 1809, fixed a license of \$25.00 per annum for the sale of merchandise, and the Territorial Legislature of Illinois by an act of December 22, 1814, levied a tax of \$40.00 annually on billiard tables.

By an act of January 9, 1816, the tax on billiard tables was raised from \$40.00 to \$150.00; \$100.00 to go to the Territorial treasury and \$50.00 to the county treasury.

It became the settled policy of the several territories to levy a tax on Dunkards and Quakers as a consideration for their being released from military duty, and a similar provision as to all persons having scruples against military duty still exists in the Constitution of 1870.

For several years past, there has been a great deal of agitation concerning the manner of jailing delinquents, thus depriving their families of their support, and it is suggested that such persons be obliged to work and their earnings, or part thereof, be available for the support of their families. The Indiana Territory accomplished this purpose over one hundred and ten years ago. By an Act of September 14, 1807, concerning vagrants, it was provided that "every person suspected of getting his livelihood by gaming, every able-bodied person found loitering and wandering about, having no visible property and who doth not betake himself to labor or some honest calling; all persons who quit their habitation and leave their wives and children, without suitable means of subsistence, and all other

idle, vagrant and dissolute persons rambling about without any visible means of subsistence, shall be deemed and considered vagrants."

The act further provided for arrest of all such and upon conviction that such as are adult, shall be hired out by the sheriff and their earnings paid to their families, if they are in need of them, and if not, to the discharge of their debts.

It further provided that if no one would hire them, such vagrant should receive not to exceed thirty-nine lashes. Adults might be discharged by giving bond conditioned upon their going to work and keeping at it. If the vagrant be a minor, he shall be found out until of age.

RARITY OF PUBLICATIONS.

The volumes in which these laws are published have become exceedingly rare. So far as investigation has disclosed, only one complete set exists. By the painstaking efforts of the Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Library, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Dr. Edmund J. James and Dr. Clarence W. Alvord, of the State University, and others of the State, all of the volumes, much worn and decayed by time, have been collected and are necessarily very closely guarded in the State Historical Library. Odd volumes exist in other places, notably at Harvard, in the Historical Library of Indiana and the Chicago Law Institute, and so rare and fragile are all these books that they are virtually inaccessible except as curiosities or mementoes simply for the purpose of infrequent exhibition.

On account of the rarity of the books and the absorbing interest in the laws, both from a historical and a utilitarian standpoint, the Committee on History and Biography have for sometime had under consideration a plan for their reproduction in a usable form.

The interest of the Committee and of many lawyers and public spirited citizens in this matter has been heightened by the occurrence of the Centenary of the admission of the state into the Union, which is being observed during this year. Naturally enough it is desired that the State Bar Association contribute to the observance of this notable anniversary, and the Centennial Celebration Commission, appointed under authority of an act of the legislature, has requested that some contribution to the historical literature of the state be made.

After careful consideration and frequent conferences with members of the Committee of the Bar Association, and the officers and members of the State Historical Society, and members of the Centennial Celebration Commission, a plan has been worked out for the publication of the legislation prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1818, which looks both feasible and satisfactory.

Mr. Joseph J. Thompson, who has prepared the foregoing review for your Committee, has for some years been an interested and unselfish student of the History of Illinois, and the North West, especially of all that part of history which pertains to the Government Courts and Law, and has been of material assistance in connection with the State Historical Library and the Centennial Celebration Commission, and is in the judgment of your Committee, well qualified to collate, digest, annotate and supervise the publication of these laws and the carrying out of this report in some appropriate volume; and the Committee have had a full and very satisfactory conference with Mr. Thompson relative to his employment in that behalf.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

In the matter of publication a plan has been worked out, by means of which the State Historical Society will undertake the printing and publication of a limited edition, somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 volumes, if the manuscript and supervision thereof be furnished and provided for by the State Bar Association.

Assuming that perhaps more than 3,000 copies will be needed, the Committee has been advised by the Committee on Publication of the State Historical Library that special arrangement might be made for a somewhat larger number, and the belief has been expressed by the members of the Library Committee that should there be a demand for further additional copies, the Legislature at the request of the State Bar Association, would make an additional appropriation to the State Historical Library sufficient to cover the expense of such additional volumes.

And your Committee would further report that in case difficulty should arise in securing the needed legislation or appropriation for additional copies, and should there be a sufficient demand therefor on the part of the legal profession of this State or elsewhere, that we have no doubt arrangements could be made with some responsible publishing company, for the use of the stereotype plates of the State Historical Library, of the proposed volume and publication arranged for at an expense to the profession but little above actual cost of production. This will probably be the most feasible way of furnishing the book to the ordinary customer as publications under state authority are not put upon the market.

The volume that has been considered in connection with the Publication Committee of the State Historical Library, would be identical with other volumes issued by that body in connection with the Centennial Celebration, and can be estimated to contain about six hundred pages of letter press copy, and from 130 to 150 pages of index.

PROCEEDINGS

The Committee is further influenced to the decision to recommend and urge the publication of these laws by the fact that in numerous cases property rights were, and in some cases, still are affected by the very early laws, and also by the fact that lawyers and courts are much aided in the interpretation of laws by being able to trace them to their original form and look upon them in the light of the circumstances under which they were enacted or subsequently amended. Mr. Thompson has completed a digest of all the laws to which the territory now within the boundaries of Illinois was ever subject, which in connection with the text of the laws, referred to by appropriate marginal notes will put this information within easy access.

It is true that the legislation enacted since the adoption of the Constitution is of great interest, and that a knowledge of these early laws and easy access to them would be valuable, especially the private laws which have never been carried into compilations. Fortunately, the Legislature has already provided for the republication of all the session laws since 1818, and though that work cannot be undertaken immediately, by reason of a want of an appropriation, it is more than likely that the Legislature in the near future, will make the necessary appropriation, and that that work will be carried out. These two publications then would constitute a connected record of Legislation since the very earliest day, and would be most interesting and of the highest value.

As to the expense for the compilation and supervision of publishing, aside from proof reading, which will be undertaken by the experts of the State Historical Library, your Committee are able to report the following tentative arrangements with Mr. Thompson.

Estimating the value of the services and the time necessarily employed at not less than \$1,200, he is willing, as a matter of personal contribution, to donate half thereof, which is in a sense but a small part of the donation Mr. Thompson is in fact making. The work he has already accomplished has occupied years of training and skill and a high order of intellect, which does not enter at all into the price suggested between himself and the Committee.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend an appropriation by this Association of the sum of six hundred dollars to secure the services of Mr. Thompson in connection with the proposed publication, and that the same shall be ordered published in accordance with the suggestions herein made, under the auspices of the State Bar Association.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK B. CROSSLEY,
ORRIN N. CARTER,
WILLIAM McCULLOUGH.

MR. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Illinois Bar: You have before you, I assume, the rather extended report of this Committee, and under the regulations I am not to add especially to that written or printed report. But I do wish to call your attention to a few things in connection with it.

In the first place, as has been suggested by Senator Magill, the report is along the lines, distinctly, of the celebration of our Centennial year, and is full of profitable suggestions, I think, along historical and centennial lines. I think it will prove of the utmost interest to the members of the Illinois Bar Association. I think I can well say also that it will contain many things that will be entirely new to the members of this Association, because, after all, we are grossly ignorant of the history that is really comparatively near to us.

This report covers thirty or forty printed pages, and while it does not purport to contain anything but an outline of a book that the Committee suggested should be published in connection with the Centennial celebration, even those suggestions are full of historical interest.

I think it is due also to say that this is not very largely the work of this Committee. The Committee as constituted are, all of them, more or less, interested in historical subjects and have given these questions their consideration for the past two or three years. But it was Mr. Joseph J. Thompson of the Chicago bar that the preparation of this work has been largely turned over to, and to him very much of the credit for what you will read should be given. Mr. Thompson has been for many years associated with the Legislative Bureau at Springfield. He is an indefatigable student of history. Mrs. Weber, the Librarian of the State Historical Society, told me that he was the most conscientious and industrious investigator she ever knew; and he is one of the men she was willing to entrust the precious volumes in that library to outside of its walls for

examination. And I wish at this point to give Mr. Thompson full credit for the suggestions that will appear upon the reading of this report. (Applause).

Now, the report you will notice, suggests the publication of a volume that shall contain in the first place, chronologically, a history of the different dominions under which the State of Illinois has existed since it was originally started. I will not speak of those because the report shows what they are. But this volume also contemplates the publication, the re-publication of all statutes and other enactments that bear upon the legal history of Illinois in any way. Provision has been made by the Legislature for the publication of the statutes, but in the absence of funds no steps have been taken toward that end as yet. The Committee, in co-operation or collaboration with the State Historical Society and the Centennial Commission have agreed, in a way, that the printing of the volume which we propose containing this general statement of history, the republication of the statutes, territorial and up to 1818, will be undertaken by the State Historical Society; but their publications are necessarily limited ordinarily to about 3,000 copies, all of which are used in the ordinary exchange, and none of which are available in the open market. The proposition is if possible for the Centennial Commission or possibly with some further assistance of the Legislature if the suggestions of this report are followed, to furnish the material and to supervise the publication, at the expense, however, of the State, for all of the work except the preparation of the material. If that should fail it is possible, I think, to arrange with some publishing house—like A. C. McClurg & Company—to make an arrangement similar to that which has been made by the Centennial Commission for the publication of a series of books they are issuing, so that they will be available to the bar of the state at practically the cost of publication.

And furthermore, the suggestion of the Committee is,

that many of these publications which are very, very rare, only two or three copies perhaps in existence in the entire world, one of them Pope's Consolidated Statutes of 1812, and the other the statutes of Indiana, or the Territory of Indiana between 1801 and 1806, should be published in facsimile in connection with the volume. And it is estimated, as nearly as we can determine, that the book will contain practically 600 pages of text, and from 120 to 130 pages of index, thus making a most valuable book not only for the lawyer's library but for the private library, as well.

The request is made of the Association that an appropriation of \$600 be made for this purpose and that to be used for the purpose of compensating Mr. Thompson for the work that will be before him. Mind you, the published report here is but a taste of what the volume will contain. The Committee have made, as the report shows, a tentative agreement with Mr. Thompson, that for the sum of \$600 he will furnish the material and supervise its publication, estimating at the very lowest amount \$1,200 as the value of the services; he is entirely too modest, let me say, in that regard. It is not a question of compensation at all, this item of \$600, it is simply a subscription, in spite of the \$600, of this very valuable work on the part of Mr. Thompson. And the Committee are asking, at the hands of the Association, Mr. President, an appropriation of \$600 to complete the work outlined in the printed report. I thank you. (Applause).

(The report was thereupon approved).

MR. EARLY: I move we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

The Association was called to order at ten o'clock, the President in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The first business this morning will be the report of the Necrologist, Mr. Thomas Dent:

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF NECROLOGIST.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

The Necrologist did not learn of the death of Ray Nelson Anderson, of Pittsfield, in time to include with the other biographical sketches a sketch relative to him; but such a sketch having since been made up, will be found here, while the others are in alphabetical order following the Report.

RAY NELSON ANDERSON, of Pittsfield, died May 21, 1918. In the evening of May 20, he seemed to be suffering from a severe attack of indigestion and arose after retiring, and while sitting in a chair expired, though his death was not known until about 7 o'clock in the morning of May 21.

He was born at Summer Hill, Illinois, August 8, 1874, and was a son of H. L. and Eliza (Stebbins) Anderson. The father was from Hartford, Conn.; served in the Civil War, and has since been prominent as a merchant or grain dealer. The mother passed away about three years before the death of the son who is the subject of this sketch.

When 17 years of age he entered a preparatory school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and after a course of study in the University of Michigan, he was graduated from its Law Department in 1899. He was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois October 14, 1899. He went to Seattle, Washington, and was in practice there about two years. Returning to Pittsfield, he became a partner of the late Col. A. C. Matthews, and since the death of Col. Matthews has been associated in practice with Ben H. Matthews.

Mr. Anderson married Helen Gray Bush, of Pittsfield, October 18, 1905, and she survives him with two children, Nora Virginia Anderson and Winthrop Bush Anderson.

He was highly esteemed socially and professionally and in business relations. He had been counsel for a long time for the Sni Island Levee and other drainage districts, and had been attorney for the Wabash and C., B. & Q. R. R. companies for some years; was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and of the Knights of Pythias and other orders.

To the Illinois State Bar Association:

A list of Biographical Sketches to be reported is in alphabetical order, as follows:

- Abbey, Charles P., of Chicago.
- Adams, George E., of Chicago.
- Ahrens, John Paulsen, of Chicago.
- Ball, Farlin Quigley, of Chicago bar.
- Benjamin, Reuben M., of Bloomington.
- Burres, Joseph R., of Chicago.
- Choisser, William V., of Harrisburg.
- Crea, Hugh, of Decatur.
- Creel, Thomas Z., of Macomb.
- Ferguson, Elbert C., of Chicago.
- Frost, Arthur H., of Rockford.
- Gibbons, John, of Chicago.
- Ingram, John J., of Rock Island.
- Jenks, Anson B., of Chicago.
- Kohlsaat, Christian C., of Chicago.
- McIllduff, Robert S., of Pontiac.
- Mackay, Henry, of Carroll Co. bar.
- Meagher, Thomas F., of Chicago.
- Peirce, James H., of Chicago.
- Puterbaugh, Leslie D., of Peoria.
- Rankin, Chase R., of Chicago.
- Richberg, John C., of Chicago.
- Stead, William H., of Ottawa.
- Strawn, Halbert J., of Albion.
- Stubblefield, Arnott, of Chicago.
- Thompson, Morton W., of Chicago; lately of Danville.
- Turner, Chester M., of Cambridge.
- Uhlir, Joseph Z., of Chicago.
- Waters, John E., of Chicago.

Welsh, John D., of Galesburg.
Whitley, Marion S., of Harrisburg.
Williams, John C., of Evanston and Chicago.

More recent deaths which I have thus far noticed embrace:

Sydney Stein
J. Otis Humphrey
Ethelbert Callahan
Stephen A. Foley
Thomas J. Dawson
John V. A. Weaver.

Two of such sketches could have been embraced in the Year Book of the Association published in 1917. They relate to Judge John Gibbons of Chicago, and Thomas Z. Creel of Macomb, and from some mishap were omitted in publishing that volume.

The nativity of the persons of whom the sketches treat was as follows: Ten were natives of Illinois, one was from New Hampshire, two from Germany, two from Ohio, three from New York, one from Canada, one from Vermont, one from Ireland, one from Massachusetts, two from Pennsylvania, one from Delaware, one from Tennessee, one from Kentucky, one from Bohemia, one from Wisconsin, and one from Iowa.

The three most advanced in age were Hugh Crea, who was nearly 85 years of age; Judge Reuben M. Benjamin, who was in his 85th year, and Anson B. Jenks, who was in his 84th year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS DENT,

Chicago, May 30, 1918.

Necrologist.

CHARLES P. ABBEY, of Chicago, died May 21, 1918, after an illness of about four months. His death was attributed to heart disease. He was born in Chicago May 23, 1865. His collegiate studies were begun at the Chicago University (the former institution, so designated), but were continued at the Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1889. He was graduated from the Chicago Kent College of Law, and was admitted to the bar June 9, 1891. In his practice at the bar he was a member of different firms, namely: Millard & Abbey, 1896-1901; Millard, Abbey and Millard, 1901-1905; Buell and Abbey since 1908. For some years he was a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

He was married to Julia N. Trimmer November 21, 1894. The widow and two children, Kathryn Abbey and Stuart C. Abbey, survive him.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, of Chicago, died at his summer home at Peterboro, New Hampshire, October 5, 1917. He was born at Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840. His parents were Benjamin Franklin and Louise Ruth (Redington) Adams. He attended school at Keene, N. H., prior to the removal of his parents to Chicago in 1853. He was a student in Harvard University, from which institution he received the degree of A.B. in 1860, and the degree of LL.B. in 1865. He was for some time a teacher in the Chicago High School. During the Civil War he was for a time a member of Battery A Ill. Artillery. He was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois Sept. 27, 1865. He was a member of the Senate of Illinois from the Sixth District in the 32nd and 33rd General Assemblies—1880-1883. He resigned that office after his election as a member of Congress; and he was a member of the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses—1883-1891.

He was an Overseer of Harvard University, 1892-1893; a trustee of the Newberry Library, and of the Field Museum, and president for six years of the Chicago Orchestral Association, and has been a member of the Chicago Board of Education. He was much esteemed.

He married Miss Adele Foster of Chicago, November 30, 1871, and left surviving him two daughters, Mrs. Mason Bross, of Chicago, and Mrs. George E. Clement, of Winchester, Mass. The death of Mrs. Adams occurred a few months before that of Mr. Adams.

[REDACTED]

JOHN PAULSEN AHRENS, of Chicago, died January 31, 1918. He was born on an estate near Hamburg, Germany, October 1, 1851, and came with his father's family to Davenport, Iowa, in 1855, and obtained his education in the public schools in Davenport. His parents were Edward A. and Elizabeth M. (Paulsen) Ahrens. In his early manhood he taught in the country schools some years, and then took up legal studies under the late General Joseph B. Leake, then of Davenport, Iowa. He was enrolled as an attorney, etc., in Illinois, August 1, 1873. In his partnerships as a lawyer, he was a member of the firms of Bisbee, Ahrens and Becker; Bisbee and Ahrens, and Bisbee, Ahrens and Hawley, respectively, but at his death had no partnership. He married in 1877 Miss Fannie Hamblin, and she survived him with their four children: Mrs. Robert E. Kenyon, Miss Leila M. Ahrens, Edward H. Ahrens, and John P. Ahrens, Jr.

He was prominently connected with various fraternal organizations, Masonic and other. He was for many years a deacon in the First Baptist Church in Chicago, and was active in the First Baptist Executive Council, and was highly esteemed socially and professionally.

His death was sudden. The bursting of a blood vessel in his stomach, following a pain which arose while he was in his office in the afternoon of the day before his death, occasioned his removal to a hospital and an operation there; and his death occurred soon afterwards.

[REDACTED]

FARLIN QUIGLEY BALL, of the Chicago bar, died at his home in Oak Park August 29, 1917. He was a son of James M. and Keturah (Ford) Ball, and was born in Shelby County, Ohio, March 28, 1838. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1861. He enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment in the Civil War, and during his service rose to the rank of Major. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in November, 1865, and had served two terms as State's Attorney for Dane County, Wisconsin, before coming to Chicago in 1869. He was admitted to the bar in this State August 13, 1869. He was attorney for the town of Cicero three years, and was an ex-president of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Chicago Law Institute, and was Judge Advocate of the 1st Brigade of I. N. G. six years. He became a judge of the Superior Court of Cook County November 16, 1895, as successor of George F. Blanke, deceased, and was twice re-elected to that position, and he filled it for sixteen years—1895-1911. In June, 1902, he was assigned to the Appellate Court in and for the First District, and he served on that bench four years—1902-1906—until succeeded by Judge Holdom. The opinions of Judge Ball as a Justice of the Appellate Court will be found in 102 Ill. Appellate and subsequent volumes. His work on the "Law of National Banks" was first published in 1881.

He married Miss Elizabeth Hall June 23, 1868, and she, with two sons, Farlin H. Ball and Sydney H. Ball, survived the husband.

[REDACTED]

REUBEN MOORE BENJAMIN died at his residence in Bloomington August 4, 1917. He was the youngest son of Darius and Martha (Rogers) Benjamin, and was born at Chatham Centre, Columbia Co., New York, June 29, 1833. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and his paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Benjamin, was an officer in the Revolutionary army.

After taking a preparatory course of study at Kinderhook Academy, N. Y., Reuben M. entered Amherst College, and in 1853 was graduated therefrom with high honors. He was principal of Hopkins Academy, at Hadley, Mass., 1853-'54; a student in the Harvard Law School, 1854-'55, and a tutor in Amherst College for a year before coming to Bloomington in April, 1856. He entered the law office of

Gridley & Wickizer in Bloomington, and was enrolled as an attorney at law in Illinois, December 2, 1856. Abraham Lincoln was one of the committee by whom Mr. Benjamin was examined as an applicant for admission to the bar, and wrote the certificate on which the license was issued.

In his practice as a lawyer, Mr. Benjamin was at first with Gridley & Wickizer, and so continued while those gentlemen were associated together, or until about December, 1863. Three years later he and the late Thomas F. Tipton became law partners. In after years, at different periods, Mr. Benjamin was a partner of J. H. Rowell, Lawrence Weldon and John J. Morrissey, respectively. In the later years of his life, until within a year or two past, he gave his attention and time to his duties as Professor in the Law School and to his law publications, which were important. He and the late Judge Owen T. Reeves were the founders of the Bloomington Law School, connected with the Wesleyan University, and for a long period he was Dean of the Law Faculty therein.

He was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1869-'70, and performed excellent service in the preparation of important parts of the Constitution which was adopted and came into effect August 8, 1870. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of McLean County. He was continued in that office during three terms—1873-1886—and voluntarily retired at the end of his third term.

Among the important cases with which he was connected as counsel, may be noted Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. v. The People, etc., 67 Ill. 11; Munn v. The People, etc., 69 Ill. 80; same case affirmed, 94 U. S. 113; Ruggles v. The People, etc., 91 Ill. 256.

He married September 15, 1856, Miss Laura Woodin at Chatham, N. Y., and the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day was celebrated in 1906. The death of Mrs. Benjamin occurred about two years before that of her husband.

His scholastic attainments brought him literary degrees from Eastern institutions and the degree of LL.D. from the Wesleyan University.

He had occupied his home in Bloomington sixty-one years, and was highly esteemed as an honored citizen of much worth and ability.

JOSEPH R. BURRES, of Chicago, died January 10, 1918. He had been confined to his home with illness since the previous July. He was born in Coles County, Illinois, October 5, 1858, and was a son of George W. and Amanda (Woods) Burres. He attended public schools in Coles and Douglas counties, and afterwards was a student

in DePauw University and in the Wesleyan Law School in Bloomington, and was enrolled as an attorney at law in Illinois June 9, 1885. Prior to that time, he had been a teacher in public schools in Illinois and had served for a term of four years as County Superintendent of Schools in Douglas County. He was located for some time in Tacoma, Washington, but came to Chicago in 1892, and for fourteen years was associated with Hon. M. L. McKinley, now one of the judges of the Superior Court of Cook County. His firm was afterwards Burres & Wamsley for a time. He was much interested in Masonry and had a good professional standing.

He married May 28, 1885, May Wamsley at Tuscola, Illinois, and is survived by her as his widow, and also by their younger son, Joseph Burres, aged 16 years. Their elder son, Guy Walmsley Burres, died when 13 years of age.

WILLIAM VOLTAIRE CHOISSEUR, of Harrisburg, Illinois, died May 16, 1917, in St. Louis, Mo. He was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, August 28, 1848. His parents were Dr. Edmond and Melvina (Wilkey) Choisser. The father was of French descent and is said to have been the first male child born of white parents in Illinois.

The son, William V., attended the common schools near his boyhood home, and subsequently was a student in the Illinois Normal University at Carbondale and in Ewing College in Franklin County, and completed his college education in McKendree College at Lebanon, graduating in 1874 with marked honor. While in college he had attended a course of law lectures, and after his graduation he continued his law studies under Hon. W. H. Parish of Harrisburg, and was enrolled as an attorney in this State January 8, 1876, and became associated in partnership with Mr. Parish. He was subsequently a member of different firms in practicing law.

He married Miss Kate Pearce of Harrisburg, September 20, 1881. The wife survived the husband, as also did four of their five children, such surviving children being Robert E. Choisser, City Attorney of Harrisburg; Roger M. Choisser, Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy; Mrs. Mary Hayes, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, and Mrs. Nellie Reed, of St. Louis, Mo.

The subject of this sketch was prominent, not only as a lawyer, but also as a public official and energetic citizen. He was State's Attorney in Saline County four years; a member of the 34th General Assembly, 1884-1886; a Presidential Elector (Democratic), 1892; a Commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary two terms of two years each; and during Governor Deneen's administration was selected

for service on some commissions. He was chairman of the Democratic Central Committees in Saline County for a number of years, and at different times a delegate to National Democratic conventions. He was appointed by Governor Dunne Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, May 1, 1913, and was holding that position at the time of his death.

When but 13 years of age he became a drummer boy in the 60th Illinois Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in the Civil War, in which regiment his father was an officer. The lad continued in service during the war. During two years of the time, he was detailed as Orderly to General Vandeveer, and after the battle at Bentonville, N. C., he was promoted to the position of Sergeant of Orderlies, as a reward for tact and bravery; and he participated in the Grand Review by President Johnson in Washington City, May 24, 1865.

[REDACTED]

HUGH CREA, of Decatur, died January 31, 1918. He was born February 7, 1833, at Ganaurque, Canada, and was a son of William and Sarah Crea. He attended school at Ganaurque and an Academy at Port Hope, Canada, and studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and with Clifton H. Moore at Clinton, Illinois, and was admitted to the Illinois bar March 29, 1862. In his practice he was a member of the following firms: Crea & Ewing, 1880-1896; Crea & Housum, 1902-1916; Crea, Housum & Hamilton, 1916-1918.

He was a Presidential Elector in 1876 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908.

He deservedly acquired a high standing in the legal profession and in other relations in life.

He was married in 1854 to Celia Irish. Her death occurred in 1913. Two children survived the father, namely, Mary Lillian Crea and Harry H. Crea, of Decatur.

[REDACTED]

THOMAS Z. CREEL, of Macomb, died at the Holmes Hospital in Macomb, Saturday, December 23, 1916. He seemed to be recovering from an operation for gallstones, but on the Friday before his death he became critically ill from acute dilation of the stomach, and this malady caused his death.

He was born at Industry, Illinois, April 22, 1858. His parents were Dr. D. M. and Mary (Adkisson) Creel. He was graduated from Lincoln College in 1882, and from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1885, and was admitted to the bar June 9, 1885.

In his practice at the bar, he was first associated with Judge C. F.

Wheat and later with J. A. Shippey. In 1890 he became a partner of L. B. Vose, and this partnership continued until Mr. Creel's death, at which time he was serving in his third term as a Master in Chancery in McDonough County.

He was highly esteemed as a man of an attractive personality, congenial disposition and general worth and ability, and for his interest in the good of the community.

He was married May 9, 1903, to Maude Morgan, and she survives with their two children, Ruth and Dean.

ELBERT CAMPBELL FERGUSON, of Chicago, died June 8, 1917. He was a son of William G. and Eliza Jane (Hildreth) Ferguson, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1, 1856. Before coming to Chicago he had received the degree of A.B. from the Farmers' College of Cincinnati. He became a student in the Union College of Law in Chicago (now known as Northwestern University Law School) and received therefrom the degree of LL.B. He was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois March 17, 1880. From 1889 to 1906 his firm was known as Ferguson & Goodnow, and at the latter date the junior member, Hon. Charles N. Goodnow, became one of the judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Mr. Ferguson married Estelle G. Gobel of Chicago, June 28, 1893, and she survives him as his widow.

He was an active member of the Commercial Law League of America, and had served as president of that association. He was a capable and trustworthy lawyer. An Address by Mr. Ferguson on Workmen's Compensation Acts will be found in 45 Chicago Legal News, p. 45. It shows much consideration of sociological subjects.

ARTHUR H. FROST, of Rockford, one of the Circuit Court Judges in the Seventeenth Circuit, died June 18, 1917. His parents were Jeremiah and Marcia (Kilborn) Frost, and he was born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, May 12, 1855. Before entering upon law studies, he attended the Eastside High School in Rockford. In preparing for the bar he was connected with the office of Norman C. Warner of Rockford. He was enrolled as a member of the bar of this State January 17, 1879. He was State's Attorney of Winnebago County, 1892-1902 (two terms, and a part of a third term), and Circuit Judge from March 5, 1902, to the time of his death. He was a good student and an able lawyer and Judge.

He married Ida Southgate May 17, 1883. Her death occurred in 1909, and in 1911 he married Laura Beal, and besides her, he left

surviving him four children, namely: Bertha Schniedeman, Raymond S. Frost, Arthur H. Frost, Jr., and Walter H. Frost.

JOHN GIBBONS, of Chicago, died February 11, 1917. He was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, March 3, 1848, and was a son of John and Cecilia (Carr) Gibbons. He came to the United States in 1866; was in school at Broad Street Academy in Philadelphia, and was graduated from Notre Dame University, and took up the study of law in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1870. For some time he was City Attorney or connected with the office of the City Attorney in Keokuk, 1871-1876, and before his removal to Chicago he became a member of the Iowa House of Representatives. He came to Chicago in 1880, and on the 12th of May in that year was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois. He was the author of a work entitled, "Tenure and Toil, or the Rights and Wrongs of Property and Labor." He also edited "American Criminal Reports." From November 28, 1893, he was one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, up to the time of his death.

He married Mrs. R. B. Fuller, of Chicago, nee Elizabeth Christener, April 20, 1892, and she survived his as his widow.

JOHN J. INGRAM, of Rock Island, died at Mercy Hospital in Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1917. On account of illness, he had been treated in different hospitals, at intervals, for two years before his death.

He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 2, 1868. His parents, Andrew and Mary Ingram, removed to Moline, Illinois, in 1872, and he attended school there, and after graduating at Augustana College, studied stenography in Davenport, Iowa. He entered the law office of Sweeney & Walker in Rock Island in 1887, and after pursuing law studies was enrolled as an attorney at law January 11, 1894. Since September 17, 1910, he had been a member of the firm of Walker, Ingram & Sweeney.

He was president of the Rock Island Title and Abstract Company, vice-president of the Black Hawk Homestead Building Loan and Savings Association, and secretary and treasurer of the Banner Coal Oil Company, and had been attorney in Rock Island for the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. He was esteemed in the fraternal society of which he was a member, as also in the community as a just and upright citizen.

He married Miss Sarah A. Freeman, of Orion, October 8, 1890, and she and their son, Bernard Ingram, of Rock Island, survive the husband, as also do the parents of the subject of this sketch.

ANSON B. JENKS, of the Chicago bar, died January 12, 1918, at Asheville, North Carolina, after a long period of physical weakness. He was born December 28, 1834, in Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, and was the third son of Calvin and Annis A. (Brown) Jenks, and in his early years was invigorated by life on a farm while obtaining his education through attendance in the schools at that place. His literary studies were partly also at The Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, Oneida county, New York. He began his legal studies in the office of the late General Benjamin F. Tracy, then of Owego, New York, but afterwards of Brooklyn, New York. He taught school in Michigan before coming to Chicago, to make further preparation for the bar. He was enrolled as an Illinois lawyer April 14, 1860, and acquired and retained a good standing in the profession, as a lawyer of discernment, good judgment, and ability to handle intricate cases; and he was a friend worthy of esteem.

CHRISTIAN C. KOHLSAAT, of Chicago, one of our Federal Judges, died May 11, 1918. He was born on a farm in Edwards county, Illinois, January 8, 1844. His parents, Reimer and Sarah (Hall) Kohlsaat, were of foreign birth. The mother was a native of Surrey, England. The family removed to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, when this son was about ten years of age. He was in school in Galena and in an Academy while living there. On coming to Chicago in 1862 he entered the "Chicago University" and was one of its graduates. He was a student or assistant in the law offices of Gallup and Hitchcock, and Scates, Bates and Townslee, respectively, in Chicago, and did newspaper work as reporter for the Chicago Evening Journal, and in 1867 became Minute Clerk in the County Court of Cook County. He was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois October 3, 1867. He was a member of the firm of Smith & Kohlsaat for about three years. Later he became a member of the firm of Ward, Stanford & Kohlsaat, and continued to be a member of Mr. Stanford's firm after Mr. Ward removed to Colorado. At one of the sessions of the General Assembly of Illinois he was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk in one of its branches. He was engaged in practice in the legal profession, 1869-1890, and was a member of the Board of West Park Commissioners in Chicago, 1884-1889. He received the appointment by Governor Fifer of Judge of the Probate Court of Cook county, in 1890, to succeed Judge Knickerbocker then deceased, and having been elected and re-elected to the same position served in it until he resigned on becoming United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, which position he filled, 1899-1905; and in the latter year, he became one of the Judges

of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and he was filling that office up to the time of his death. In 1896, he was President of the Union League Club of Chicago.

He married Frances S. Smith in 1871. She survived him as his widow, as did also their four children, Mrs. W. W. Jaques, Edith M. Kohlsaat, Edward C. Kohlsaat and Mrs. H. L. Wells.

The biographical notice in 50 Chicago Legal News, p. 333, gives a likeness of Judge Kohlsaat.

ROBERT SPEER McILDUFF, of Pontiac, died April 8, 1917. He was born June 1, 1848, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania. His parents were James M. and Agnes (Speer) McIlduff. He attended the public schools in Dwight, Illinois, and in studying law was with Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntington, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of that state August 13, 1870. His enrollment as an attorney in Illinois occurred January 5, 1872.

He married Mary J. Paul of Dwight, Illinois, and she survives him with their daughters, Helen S. McIlduff and Mrs. Gratia M. Thompson.

He had been State's Attorney for Livingston county, a member of the school board and an alderman in Pontiac.

He had been a member of the former firms of Pearce & McIlduff, McIlduff & Baker, McIlduff & Torrance, McIlduff & Yost, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of McIlduff & Thompson.

He was one of the leaders of the bar in his section of Illinois.

HENRY MACKAY, of the Carroll county bar, died at his country home, Northwood, near Mt. Carroll, July 22, 1916. He was one of ten children of John and Catherine (Rupple) Mackay, who were among the early settlers of Carroll county; and this son was born in Salem township in that county, March 17, 1854.

The father was a native of Scotland and the mother was from Germany; and in youth or before marriage lived among a group of Scotch people forming a settlement called Oakville, in Carroll county. The son Henry had the advantage of a fairly good district school training in that locality, and afterwards, with two of his brothers, passed through the high school at Mt. Carroll, and later they were students in the University of Illinois at Urbana, from which institution Henry was graduated in 1876. He taught school for two years, one year of the time at Elizabeth in Jo Daviess county; and having pursued a course of legal study, he was enrolled as an attorney at law

September 17, 1860; and he thereafter prosecuted his professional work usefully and successfully during his life.

In 1883 he married Susan Hostetter, who survives him with their three children. Of these children, one daughter is married to C. C. Austin, the other daughter is married to Capt. Carey P. McCord, and the son, Robert P. Mackay, a farmer, is living with his mother at their Northwood home.

Henry Mackay was a man of culture, and was devoted to the good of others.

In the 9th Volume of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, at pages 536 and 537, there is a memorial sketch of Mr. Mackay.

JAMES FRANCIS MEAGHER, a member of the law firm of Meagher, Whitney Ricks & Sullivan, in Chicago, died October 30, 1917, at Greenwich, Connecticut. He went east in the previous summer on account of feeble health, having had a stroke of paralysis about two years before his death.

He was born January 26, 1858, on Long Island, New York, and was a son of James D. and Mary (Nagle) Meagher. The father died in 1867 and the family came to Chicago when James was about 11 years of age. The education of the son James was thereafter in the Chicago schools, and when he was 18 years of age he entered the office of the late George C. Campbell as an office boy or assistant. He became a stenographer, and also pursued law studies, and was admitted to the bar January 11, 1882, and in 1886 became a partner of Frederick S. Winston, as a member of the firm of Winston & Meagher. During the past twenty-five years he has had much to do with the affairs of the Peoples' Gas Light & Coke Company, and a part of that time was president of the company. He was capable and practical in business.

He married Miss Pauline Hayes. Her death occurred January 21, 1917. The father and mother are survived by two daughters and two sons, namely, Pauline Hayes Meagher, Grace Meagher, James Francis Meagher, Jr., and Richard Hayes Meagher.

JAMES HARVEY PEIRCE, of Chicago, died December 9, 1917. He was born at Wilmington, Delaware, August 15, 1853. His parents were William Huston and Mary Moore (Eldridge) Peirce. In his youth he attended the Friends' school in Wilmington, Delaware, until 1870. He was graduated from Cornell University as B.S. in 1874. He studied law at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and

received therefrom the degree of LL.B. in June, 1876, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. He had been admitted to the bar of New York before removing to Chicago, and as his practice was largely in the Federal courts, he did not secure an enrollment of his name in Illinois until April 17, 1899.

He was a law clerk in the U. S. Patent Office for a time, and later was a principal examiner in that office, 1879-1880. He began the practice of law in Chicago in November, 1881, as a member of the firm of Peirce & Fisher, which firm continued until 1908, when it became Peirce, Fisher and Clapp. He was a member of the Chicago Patent Bar Association, and was twice president of that association. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and a charter member of the University Club of Chicago.

He was survived by a sister, two nieces and a nephew.



LESLIE D. PUTERBAUGH, of Peoria, died January 4, 1918. He was born August 9, 1858, in Pekin, Illinois, and was a son of Sabin D. and Anna E. (Rye) Puterbaugh.

The father, long since deceased, was a Presidential Elector in 1880, and was Circuit Judge in the 16th District of Illinois from June 20, 1867, until he resigned that office March 14, 1873. He was the author of a work on Chancery Pleading and Practice, and of one on Common Law Pleading and Practice, both of which works have been in much use by the lawyers in this state; and later editions of one of those works were edited by the son, Leslie D., the subject of this sketch, who was enrolled as a lawyer in this state June 14, 1880, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Peoria, and for a number of years was associated with his father as a law partner. He was a Master in Chancery of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, 1885-1890. In the latter year he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Peoria county. He held that office until June, 1897, when he was chosen to be a Circuit Judge in the Tenth Judicial District under the apportionment then established, and he thereafter held that office until he resigned the same in June, 1913, being at that time the republican candidate in the Fifth District for the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was a member of the Appellate Court of Illinois in the Third District from June, 1903, to June, 1912. He was president of the Peoria Bar Association in 1914, and in 1917 accepted the appointment of Director of the Department of Public Works and Buildings on being nominated for that position by Governor Lowden.

He was prominent in business affairs also, as is evidenced in part

from his being a Director in two leading banks in Peoria,, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and Vice-President of the Dime Savings and Trust Company.

He remained single. He was survived by his mother, and also by a brother and sister.

CHASE R. RANKIN, lately of the firm of Rankin & Donnelly in Chicago, died September 6, 1917, at Jefferson City, Tenn., after an illness of about one year. He was born in the latter city September 24, 1869, and at his death had not quite attained the age of 48 years. His parents were Samuel and Sarah Lorinda Rankin. In his literary education and training, after attending public schools, he was a student in New Market, Tenn. Academy, Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tenn., two years, and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, two years; and having pursued law studies, he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, and was engaged in practice there two years. He was a graduate of Kent College of Law, Chicago, and was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois January 16, 1896. He was successively a member of the firms of Tinsman, Rankin & Neltor, Rankin, Howard & Donnelly, and Rankin & Donnelly, respectively, in Chicago.

He was married November 14, 1901, to Sue Keen of Oxford, Ohio, and she survives him with their three children, Marshall Lyle Rankin, aged 14 years, Bernice Rankin, aged 12 years, and Chase R. Rankin, Jr., aged 6 years.

JOHN C. RICHBURG, the senior member of the firm of Richberg, Ickes, Davies & Lord, in Chicago, died February 18, 1918, at the Morehouse Rest Cure in that city. On account of failing health he had retired from active practice since 1915. He was born in Romrod, Germany, January 26, 1845, and was a son of Louis and Katharina (Mesz) Richberg, who with their family came to America when this son was quite young. He was a student in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and in the U. S. Naval Academy. The former institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1909. He was a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, 1864-1867, and was at one time Commandant of the Farragut Naval Veterans Association.

He was enrolled as an attorney at law in Illinois, December 14, 1868; was a member of the Board of Education in Chicago three terms, and in two of them was President of the Board; was a member of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1896, and was counsel for some years for the Board of Assessors in Cook county, and

for the City Treasurer of Chicago. Other of his activities, which were important, are mentioned in an obituary notice in the Chicago Legal News, Volume 50, page 237. One of such activities was with reference to Uniform State Laws, a subject to which he gave much consideration.

He was survived by his widow, Eloise (Randall) Richberg, formerly of Woodstock, Vermont, and five children, namely, Elsinore, Fanella, Donald R. and Windsor V. Richberg and Mrs. Lida R. Hornsby. One of the sons, namely, Donald R. Richberg, is a member of the law firm of which his father had been the senior member.

WILLIAM H. STEAD, of Ottawa, died April 13, 1918. The pistol shot which caused his death is supposed to have been fired by himself, probably in a fit of melancholia, greatly to the surprise of his friends. He was born June 12, 1858, on a farm near Marseilles, Illinois, and was a son of Henry and Sarah (Read) Stead.

After attending the public school near his home, he pursued studies in the Seminary at Onarga, Illinois, and the Normal College at Ladoga, Indiana, and the Indiana Asbury University (now the DePauw University), Greencastle, Indiana. He was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois March 24, 1882, and attained quite early a fine standing at the bar.

He was City Attorney for Ottawa two years.

State's Attorney for LaSalle county four years.

Attorney-General of Illinois two terms, 1904-1912.

In an interval prior to 1902 he acted as Assistant General Attorney of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company, in Chicago, one year.

At the time of his death, he was Director of the Department of Trade and Commerce under the recent Illinois Statute creating that department.

His wife, Ida (Martin) Stead, died some years before his death.

HALBERT JACOB STRAWN, of Albion, in Edwards county, died December 31, 1817. He was born in Perryopolis, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1847, and was a son of Jesse and Rachel (King) Strawn. In his 17th year he enlisted as a soldier in the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to serve the union cause in the Civil War. His company was transferred to the 188th Pennsylvania Regiment, and he was in numerous engagements, among which were the battles of Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Fort Gregg, Petersburg

and Appomattox. He was seriously wounded in the battle at Deep Bottom but continued in the service, a part of the time with the Freedmen's Bureau, until discharged in December, 1865. After that time he went to Winona, Minnesota, for a season, and then to Southern Indiana, and was engaged in teaching school.

He married Cassandra Harris of Griffin, Indiana, in 1870, and in that year removed to Albion, Illinois. He was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois September 12, 1873, and soon obtained a good professional standing. He was State's Attorney for Edwards county fourteen years; served as Grain Inspector a short time under Governor Tanner, and in the latter part of his life was a Master in Chancery.

He had a lively interest in educational matters and in Masonry. His wife died a few years ago, leaving one of their two sons and also their seven daughters surviving. One of the sons, Lloyd George Strawn, had died September 7, 1895. The other son, John H. Strawn, has an official position at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Of the daughters two, namely, Ray (Strawn) Ives and Hallie (Strawn) Alderman, reside in Florida; one, namely, Margaret (Strawn) Parmon, lives in St. Louis, Missouri; one, namely, Evelyn (Strawn) Odun, resides at Benton, Illinois; two, namely, Myrtle and Bernadine Strawn, are engaged as teachers, the former in Los Angeles, California, and the latter in the high school at Bridgeport, Illinois, and the other daughter, namely, Virginia Strawn, had remained at home and had the care of her father during the illness from which his death occurred.

ARNOTT STUBBLEFIELD, of Chicago, died November 2, 1917, from hemorrhage of the brain which resulted from injuries which he had received while on a visit to his mother in Tennessee. He was born September 25, 1862, at Fancy Farm, Graves county, Kentucky. His parents were David and Julia (Peck) Stubblefield. He had a collegiate course of study in Clinton College, Clinton, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in that state in 1881. He was a law student in the Northwestern University Law School and Chicago Kent College of Law, and was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois March 18, 1891. In his early work as a lawyer in Chicago he was with Thornton & Chancellor.

He was married in 1901 to Mabel Hordinge, and she with three children survived him.

MORTON W. THOMPSON, recently of Chicago, but formerly of Danville, Illinois, died March 8, 1918. He was born May 23, 1858,

on a farm near Fithian, Illinois, and was the eldest of seven children of John R. and Elizabeth Thompson; was graduated from the Danville high school in 1879, and afterwards from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois June 12, 1883, and entered upon the practice of the law in Danville. He was an assistant of William J. Calhoun, when Mr. Calhoun was States' Attorney of Vermilion county, and from 1889 they were partners, or were associated together in the same firm until Mr. Calhoun removed from Danville about 1896. In 1897, Mr. Thompson was elected County Judge of Vermilion county to fill a vacancy in the office, and in November, 1898, he was elected to the same office for the full term of four years. Before the expiration of that term, however, he was appointed by Governor Yates a Circuit Judge in the Fifth Circuit, to succeed Ferdinand Bookwalter, then deceased, and was commissioned September 17, 1902. In June, 1903, he was elected to the same office, and in June, 1909, we re-elected, and thus held that position until June 21, 1915. During a part of his last term of service as Circuit Judge he was assigned to sit as a Justice of the Appellate Court in and for the Second District, to-wit: from October 11, 1911, until June 15, 1912; but his health having at the latter date become infirm, he was relieved from service in that court. His removal to Chicago in May, 1915, was with reference to his retirement from office and becoming counsel for the John R. Thompson Company, of which his brother, John R. Thompson is the head.

A meeting of the bar of Vermilion county was convened soon after the death of Judge Thompson, and a high tribute was paid to his memory by the addresses which were made and the Memorial and Resolutions which were adopted.

He married Mary W. Steen, of Danville, November 30, 1887. She survives him as his widow.

CHESTER M. TURNER, of Cambridge, died April 27, 1918. He was stricken with apoplexy while engaged at his office shortly after 6 o'clock P. M., and died about 10:30 o'clock the same evening. Until the shock came he had seemingly been in his usual health. He was born near Toulon, Illinois, November 1, 1861. His parents, Benjamin and Ruth (Myers) Turner, came from the State of Delaware to Stark County, Illinois, in 1839. He attended school in Toulon and was among the first to graduate from the Toulon High School; this being in 1879. Later he entered Knox College at Galesburg, and was graduated therefrom in 1884. He studied law in the office of Martin Shallenberger in Toulon, and was admitted to the bar Novem-

ber 10, 1888, and entered into practice at that place, but in June, 1890, removed to Cambridge. He acquired and retained prominence as a lawyer and as a citizen. He was elected County Judge of Henry County in 1899 and held that office during the term of four years. He was also a trustee and president of the Board of Trustees, and president of the Board of Education, in Cambridge, and was highly esteemed in social circles and in fraternal societies with which he was connected.

He married Miss Emma F. Follett, of Toulon, June 6, 1889. Of the children of this marriage, one, Helen M. Long, wife of Dr. Lester L. Long, is deceased, and two, namely: Ruth A. Carlson, wife of Clarence W. Carlson, and Benjamin Follett Turner, survive the father.

JOSEPH Z. UHLIR died April 13, 1918, from pneumonia, with which he had been ill for a week. He was born in Bohemia, December 9, 1872. The father died in Joseph's infancy, and the mother came to Chicago when the son was three years of age. He attended the public schools in the west division in Chicago, began working in a law office when 15 years of age; was a law student under John F. Geeting; was graduated from the Law Department of Lake Forest University in June, 1893, and after further studies was enrolled as a member of the Illinois bar March 26, 1894. However, while practicing, he took up post-graduate studies under Thomas A. Moran in the same law school. He was elected an alderman from the Twelfth Ward in Chicago in 1904, and re-elected to that position in 1906, and again in 1908. In the last named year, however, he became a judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, and having been re-elected in 1914, continued to be such judge until his death. He gave much satisfaction as an official. He was for some time at the head of the branch of the Municipal Court specially concerned with domestic relations, and later he was at the head of the branch styled Morals' Division of the Court.

He had served as chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of the Twenty-Seventh District Exemption Board in Chicago, under the Conscription Act.

He was married August 15, 1900, to Caroline Zack, and she, with three children, the eldest of whom is 15 years of age, survives the husband.

JOHN E. WATERS, of Chicago, died January 7, 1918. His death was sudden, from heart disease. He was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, June 23, 1861. His literary education was acquired in the

public schools and the University of Minnesota, and he was graduated as a law student in Columbia University and admitted to the bar in 1883; and began to practice law in Fond du Lac, but removed the next year to Minneapolis, and was in practice there until he came to Chicago in 1894. He was enrolled as an attorney in Illinois June 15, 1894. He was for a number of years a member of the National Guard in Wisconsin and Minnesota. While in the latter State, he became second lieutenant of Company 1, First Minnesota Infantry. (Chicago Legal News, Jan. 10, 1918.) He remembered the Chicago Bar Association by a bequest in his will.

JOHN D. WELSH, of Galesburg, ex-County Judge of Knox County, died August 10, 1917. He was one of seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Welsh of Truro Township, in Knox County, and was born September 10, 1858, and was reared on his father's farm in that township. He was graduated from Lombard College in the class of 1885, and subsequently attended the Law School of Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1887, and for two years was located for professional work in Springfield, Missouri.

After returning to Galesburg, he was from 1890 to 1895 associated with George W. Prince, and in August of the latter year entered into partnership with E. P. Williams and George A. Lawrence, under the firm name of Williams, Lawrence & Welsh; which firm subsequently, during the life of Mr. Welsh, became, through changes in it from the death of some new members and the addition of one still surviving, the recent firm of Williams, Lawrence, Welsh and Green. However, during a period of four years—1902-1906—the subject of this sketch was County Judge of Knox County.

He married Miss Ella C. McCullough, of Galesburg, June 27, 1888. Their son, Vernon Welsh, survives the father and mother, and at the time of the father's death was in the Training School at Fort Sheridan, preparing for military service.

Judge Welsh was highly esteemed as a worthy and useful member of the community, and as a lawyer and member of the judiciary, and fine tributes were paid to his memory.

MARION SUMNER WHITLEY, of Harrisburg, Illinois, died July 27, 1917. He was born on a farm near Eldorado, in Saline County, Illinois, June 17, 1860. His parents were Silas and Hannah (Crawford) Whitley. In his early years, he attended the country

schools, worked on a farm and in a saw mill, and was a school teacher in White, Gallatin, Hamilton and Saline Counties, Illinois. His studies for entrance into the legal profession were in part under Honorable J. J. Parish, of Harrisburg, and he was enrolled as an attorney November 10, 1888.

In 1892 he was elected State's Attorney in Saline County; and he filled out his term in that office. He was Mayor of the city of Harrisburg one term. As president of the School Board, he organized the Township High School in Harrisburg, and for a considerable period he served as a member of the Board of Education. He was a presidential elector in 1900, in the campaign for McKinley and Roosevelt. In 1898, in the Spanish American war, he held a commission from Governor Tanner as Major of the Tenth Illinois Regiment. He was quite distinguished as an able lawyer, public speaker and prominent citizen, of great industry and resourcefulness, and was much esteemed in social life.

During the past twelve years, he had been much interested as attorney or counsel for various corporations. He was prominent as a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was of the firm of Choisser, Whitley and Choisser, 1893-1904; of that of Whitley and Sommers, 1904-1911; of that of Whitley and Combe, 1911-1917, and of that of Whitley, Miley and Combe at the time of his death.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Alice Thomas, and she survived him as his widow with their three children, Dr. C. W. Whitley, Mrs. Eugene Mulholland of Harrisburg, and Mrs. K. W. Peterson of Vincennes, Indiana.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, of the Cook County bar, a resident of Evanston, died September 25, 1917. He was a son of Owen E. and Ann Williams, and was born at Lime Springs, Iowa, May 8, 1873. He attended public schools near the family residence in Iowa and Dakota, and was graduated from the Aberdeen, South Dakota, High School in 1891. He began teaching school when but sixteen years of age, and was a school teacher a part of the time after he entered the High School and prior to his graduation. On coming to Chicago in 1892, he entered the law office of McMurdy and Job, and attended the night school in the Chicago College of Law, and having been graduated in the Law Department of Lake Forest University, he was enrolled as an attorney at law June 15, 1894. For some time thereafter, and before entering much upon an individual practice, as he did in 1901, he was an assistant of Dent and Whitman in Chicago.

He was married in 1896 to Miss Lillian Fisher Whipple, of Evans-

ton, and she survives him with two daughters, the Misses Gladys E. Williams and Helen L. Williams. Two sisters and two brothers of Mr. Williams also survived him.

In his individual practice as a lawyer, he was associated with Emory S. Walker—1904-1905—and in 1906 was assistant attorney for the Sanitary District, and in 1907 became the head of the Law Department of the Sanitary District. In 1912 he resigned that position and became a member of the firm of Buell, Abbey & Williams, and he so continued until 1914.

He was a Representative in the General Assembly of Illinois 1905-1906. He was much esteemed.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Necrologist is received and ordered printed.

The report of the Committee on Classification of Illinois Statutes by Mr. H. W. Ballantine.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF
ILLINOIS STATUTES.**

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

I. *Different Methods of Classification.* There are two methods of arranging statute law in use in different States; the "Alphabetical" and the "Logical" systems. There are also various combinations of these two systems.

The alphabetical or "scattering" system, which is the one principally followed in Illinois, divides the Statute Book into a large number of rather small chapters, each covering a more or less narrow topic, with all the chapters arranged in alphabetical order, and with little attempt to combine into complete chapters Acts bearing on different aspects of the same subject.

In Hurd's Illinois Revised Statutes of 1917 there are 179 chapters, some of them very long and comprehensive and some very brief. Within these chapters the section headings are not in alphabetical order. In the Criminal Code (Chapter 38) the alphabetical arrangement of different crimes is followed under division 1. Under divisions 2 to 15 Criminal Procedure is taken up in a more or less logical or chronological order; then follow various sections of a miscellaneous sort, which have been added by later legislation. In Chapter 3 on Administration of Estates, we have Probate Procedure dealt with

in a logical and chronological order. In Chapter 110, on Practice, a similar internal classification is followed; and so with Chapter 37 on Courts. In general, a logical rather than alphabetical arrangement has to be followed everywhere in sectionizing the various chapters.

With reference to the broader subdivisions of the statutes, under the "Logical" plan, the Statute Book is divided into a comparatively few independent parts. Thus in many states we may find Part I. entitled, "Political Code," and dealing with matters of government, such as Civil divisions of the State; public offices; elections; public education; militia; charities and public institutions; roads and bridges; police; revenue and taxation; health; counties, cities and villages.

Part II. may constitute a Code of Civil Procedure, and deal with the jurisdiction of the courts; pleading and practice in civil actions; evidence; appeal and error; probate procedure, Municipal and Justice courts.

Part III. may be a Penal Code, dealing with crimes and criminal procedure; also prisons and jails.

Part IV. may be entitled a Civil Code, dealing with private, personal and property rights, domestic relations, and corporations.

Part V. may be entitled General Laws, dealing with miscellaneous acts not falling under other main divisions.

Wisconsin, where revisers have spent much study on classification, is a good example of the "Logical" plan, or system of arrangement of statutes fully carried out. In New York they have a Code of Civil procedure; a Code of Criminal Procedure; and the Consolidated Laws of 1909, divided into 64 chapters; within these chapters a logical arrangement of sections is followed, but the chapters are arranged alphabetically.

A good discussion of the merits of the Logical system, as compared with the Alphabetical arrangement, is given by L. J. Nash, Reviser of Statutes, in the Introduction to the Wisconsin Statutes of 1911. He severely criticizes the alphabetical arrangement, (Introduction P. 27) "As a mere stringing out of legal principles in a straight line, separating neighbors, joining strangers, and obscuring limitations and distinctions which are supported and emphasized by an arrangement founded on induction and deduction." He contends that even the argument of convenience for an Alphabetical system fails, as a good index is necessary in any case.

Those who favor the present alphabetical arrangement contend that it facilitates easy and quick reference, even if related statutes are somewhat scattered throughout the book. They urge that ar-

rangement is a minor matter anyway; that on the whole the present plan is satisfactory and intelligent; that the lawyers and judges of the state are familiar with the classifications used in Hurd's statutes, and that they can get along very well with it as it is, while changes would give rise to confusion and inconvenience. Other practitioners state that they believe that there is need of a complete revision of the statutes, and also, of some internal rearrangement. The present arrangement can be greatly improved without radical departure.

In some cases single chapters need separation into two or more chapters. More frequently two or more chapters such as those dealing with matters of procedure, need to be consolidated into one. For example, we have a comprehensive chapter relating to Courts (Chap. 37); but shortly preceding this in Hurd's Statutes we have chapter 25, relating to Clerks of Courts; and further along in the Statutes we find chapter 90 dealing with Masters in Chancery. Would it not be desirable that in the general chapter on Courts, all statutes concerning the various courts in the State, the clerks of the courts, masters in chancery, judges and court officials, should appear in proper order?

But even if the present order and division of chapters is retained, the order of sections within the chapters is another matter. There is little to be said in defense of the illogical manner in which the various Acts have from time to time been thrown into "hotch-pot" in the chapters upon the subject to which they relate; especially is this true with reference to the various Acts upon Insurance, Corporations, Cities and Villages and Parks. Statutes in *pari materia*, relating to the same subject matter, are construed together, although they may contain no reference to each other. (People v. Cowan, 283 Ill. 308.) Each Act within a chapter should be part of a logical consistent whole, instead of an independent unit wandering at large. Custom is a poor excuse for our present slovenly, misleading and inconvenient arrangement. For example, Chap. 76, Sec. 1, abolishing survivorship between joint tenants should be brought into relation with Chap. 30, Sec. 5 of the Conveyancing act, which impliedly repeals this provision as to real property.

II. *Section Numbering.* The sectionizing in Hurd's Revised Statutes is purely unofficial, except in so far as the Revised Statutes have continued the original section numbering of the Revision of 1874. What Hurd has done has been to insert new matter in the form of new sections; or, if he thought the subject sufficiently important, to establish new chapters.

The section numbering plan in Illinois has always been much the same. In the official revisions, where a chapter consisted of a

single Act, the sections have been numbered consecutively throughout each chapter; but where a chapter consisted of several Acts, consecutively through each Act. The official and private compilations have usually in addition to the original section number, given each section a consecutive number to indicate its position on the chapter as compiled.

In some cases, as in the City and Village Act, (Chap. 24), where a long Act has been divided into articles, the original sections are numbered in a new series for each article, instead of consecutively throughout the Act. This is troublesome for reference, and also in connection with drafting amendments to such an Act. The possibility of error in having to refer to act, article, and section, is much greater than where it is only necessary to refer to the act or chapter and then to the section.

It therefore seems desirable that the section numbers should run through the entire chapter consecutively and not be cut up into articles and divisions, as appears in our "Criminal Code," "Cities, Villages and Towns" and "Justices and Constables" Acts. This system seems preferable also to having the sections numbered in a single series throughout the entire book, by which the numbers run into the thousands, as in Wisconsin.

III. Reference to the Revised Statutes by the Session Laws.
It has not been the common practice for the Legislature to refer to Hurd's Revised Statutes in repealing, amending, or adding to the existing laws. It has, instead, been the practice to refer to the original Act, to be located in the Session Laws. It is suggested that the statute law of the State would be more intelligible if the Sessions Laws would refer to the Revised Statutes, and if they could be arranged upon the same classification basis. The Session Laws might then supplement and perpetuate the Revised Statutes. This convenient method is followed in New York, Wisconsin, and other States.

IV. No Reason for Delay: It has been urged that the problem of the classification and arrangement of the statutes forms a part of a larger and a more important problem, viz.; statutory revision. It is also urged that a revision or classification of our Statutes should be deferred until after the adoption of a new Constitution, and any attempt to reclassify the statutes at this time would be a useless expenditure of time and labor. These arguments for delay do not seem to be well taken. It is not at all likely that a new constitution, if adopted, would differ radically from the Constitution of 1870. In other words, the new organic law will be much like the old one. The Revision of 1845 was made but a short time before the adoption of the

Constitution of 1848, and at a time, doubtless, when there was considerable discussion over the necessity of a new constitution. Many of the provisions in the Revision of 1845 were preserved in the Revision of 1874, notwithstanding the fact that two constitutions were adopted between the dates of the two revisions.

It may well be contended that the adoption of some satisfactory plan of classification is necessary first of all, in order that the place to be occupied by each subject shall be duly assigned, before revision can be undertaken and prosecuted advantageously. (Wisconsin Laws 1911, Introduction P. 27.)

V. Conclusion. If the general suggestions contained in this report meet with the approval of the Bar Association, a committee might be authorized and directed to prepare a general plan of arrangement or classification of the Statute Book. After the committee has prepared this general plan, the governing board of the State Bar Association might be instructed to present the prevailing views and recommendations of the bar to the next session of the Legislature, so that the real work of arranging the statutes may be done by a proper commission similar to that authorized by the Legislature in 1893, which may be appointed at the 1919 session to undertake the work of Statutory Revision.

This report represents in general the views of Judge O. A. Harker, Major W. F. Dodd of the Legislative Reference Bureau, to both of whom special credit is due; also Louis J. Behan, W. Tudor ApMadoc, Louis W. Mack, and the Chairman. W. G. Palmer and Samuel P. Irwin expressed themselves as opposed to taking up the question of classification at present.

H. W. BALLANTINE, Chairman.

MR. H. W. BALLANTINE: Gentlemen, the Committee on Classification of Illinois Statutes has been appointed in previous years, but I believe the present committee is the first one to present a report. But the Secretary apparently desired to suppress the report and so it is not mentioned on the program at this meeting. The subject of classification of statutes is a very large subject and would take for its presentation all of the rest of today and part of tomorrow, so that I can do no more than call the subject to your attention.

The committee believes, although you may not be educated on this subject, that it is a very important subject.

The Revised Statutes of Illinois is the most important law book which is used by the profession, and it ought to be a credit as well as a convenience to the legal profession.

There has not been a revision of the Illinois statutes since the revision of 1874, forty-four years ago, and the condition and arrangement of the statutes is not improving from year to year. In the opinion, then, of a majority of the Committee on Classification of the Statutes the subject of the arrangement and classification of our statutes ought to be taken up in some systematic matter. There are two members of the committee, however, who believe that the subject should not be taken up at the present time, and probably there will be that difference of opinion. There is a very decided difference of opinion among the members of this association.

There are two methods in general followed in the classification of the statutes of the different states which may be termed the alphabetical method and the logical method. The Illinois method, perhaps, is neither alphabetical nor logical, but might be termed the scattering method. For instance, we have the subject of procedure scattered all the way from abatement, at the beginning of the statutes books to the subject of venue at the other end of the statute book. The subject of classification relates, not only to the order and division of the chapter, the bringing together into single chapters of subjects relating to the same thing. Perhaps the most important aspect of classification relates to the internal arrangement, the order of the sections within the chapters. As acts have been passed from time to time the successive enactments of the Legislature have been incorporated into the various chapters usually being added on toward the end without any regard to bringing together subjects relating, or acts relating to the same subject. So, whether or not we modify or alter the division and order of the various chapters, it is important to take up the matter of internal arrangement, and arrange the varying sections within the

chapters which are now arranged neither on the alphabetical nor upon a logical plan of classification.

Each section of a chapter should be a part of a logical and consistent whole, instead of being an independent unit wandering at large without any reference to the other legislation on the same subject.

Among the objections which are made to entering upon the subject of proper classification of the statutes is the familiarity of the profession with the present arrangement. That objection relates to the order and division of the chapter rather than to the arrangement of the sections within the chapters.

Another objection that is raised to taking up any consideration of the classification of the statutes is the prospect of a constitutional convention, and the fact that a constitutional convention may submit a new constitution which may be adopted by the people of the state. But the committee is of opinion that this is not a valid objection to taking up the subject of the classification, because the changes which may be adopted in our constitution would not be very radical changes, and if they are they will have no important bearing upon the classification of the statutes. Two or three constitutional conventions were held during the consideration of certain other revisions of the statutes and they did not affect the matter of the revisions which had been previously submitted.

Another objection that is raised is that a classification is an essential part of a larger problem—the problem of the revision of the statutes, and the subject of classification and the subject of the revision of the statutes ought to be carefully distinguished. It is the opinion of the committee that this is not a valid objection; that the classification, the making of a proper arrangement, is an essential preliminary and a foundation for the work of the commission on the revision of the statutes.

The Legislative Reference Bureau is making now an

elaborate study and will publish a report on the various revisions of the statutes of this state, and it is the opinion of Major Todd, a member of this committee, and connected with the Legislative Reference Bureau, that the classification and revision must be taken up together, but it is the opinion of a majority of the committee that revision will probably have to go chapter by chapter, and the matter of classification will have to be taken up as a whole.

And therefore, it is the concrete and specific recommendation of this committee that some committee of the Bar Association be authorized to prepare a general plan of the classification of our statute books, and that that be presented by the Bar Association to the coming Legislature, and that the Legislature be asked to refer to a proper commission the working out in details of this general plan of classification of the statutes, which will furnish a basis for the revision of the statutes, which is bound to come within the next few years. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Will Dean Ballantine state whether he desires now to present a motion?

MR. BALLANTINE: I would move in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the committee on page 9 at the conclusion of the report, that a committee be authorized to prepare a general plan of arrangement for classification of the statute books to be recommended to the attention of the Legislature, and that after the committee has prepared this general plan the governing board of the Bar Association be instructed to present this plan and this recommendation of the Bar Association to the next session of the Legislature, and that it be referred to the attention of a commission similar to that authorized by the Legislature in 1893, to undertake the work of classification of the statutes as preparatory to a general revision.

The motion was seconded.

MR. KELLEY: May I ask whether Mr. Ballantine has any suggestion to make as to whether the present commit-

tee should carry this work on or whether a special committee be appointed? It seems to me that the committee which has already given this matter consideration ought to be continued and the motion ought to provide for that now.

MR. BALLANTINE: I would incorporate that—let the Committee on Classification of Statutes to be appointed by the President be the one to carry on this work.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion of this motion? If not, I will put the motion.

The motion was carried.

We pass then to the report of Delegates to the American Bar Association, by Mr. Albert D. Early.

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association was held at Saratoga Springs, New York, September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1917.

Preceding the meeting, and on September 3rd, there was a conference of representatives of the American Bar, state and local bar associations, at which were present nine members from Illinois.

Hon. Elihu Root presided at the conference and made an eloquent, impressive and patriotic address. He was followed by Mr. Henry R. Rathbone of our association, who presented patriotic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and which resolutions were afterwards adopted by the American Bar Association.

This conference was the result of efforts by Mr. Julius Henry Cohen of New York, and for the purpose of bringing state and local bar associations in closer union with the American Bar Association.

The conference was also addressed by Professor Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, who recommended that state associations interest themselves in remedial state legislation.

The opening address of the annual meeting was delivered by President George Sutherland on "Private Rights and Government Control." Other addresses were delivered by Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia on "Regulation of Commerce between the States under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States;" by Charles E. Hughes of New York on "War Powers under the Consti-

tution;" by Robert McNutt McElroy of New Jersey on "Representative Idea and the War;" by William N. Burgess of Texas and Illinois on "A Hot-house Constitution: the Mexican situation of 1917;" and by Maitre Gaston de Leval of Belgium on "Prussian Law as Applied in Belgium." He, as attorney, interceded for Edith Cavel, who was shot by the Germans, and because of the intercession was banished from Belgium by the Germans.

Before the judicial section an address was delivered by His Excellency Boris A. Bakhmetieff upon "The Re-organization of the National Life of Russia."

The whole meeting was intensely patriotic. There were present thirty-nine members from Illinois.

Walter George Smith of Philadelphia was elected president John T. Richards of Chicago was elected member of the General Council. Charles J. O'Connor of Chicago was elected vice-president. Thomas Francis Howe, John F. Voigt of Chicago, Edward C. Kramer of East St. Louis, and Albert D. Early of Rockford, were elected members of the local Council.

The report of the special committee on Plan to Promote Adoption of Plan of Committee on Masters-in-Chancery, by Mr. Andrew R. Sheriff.

The report is as follows:

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PLAN TO PROMOTE ADOPTION
OF PLAN OF COMMITTEE ON MASTER IN CHANCERY**

*To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:
GENTLEMEN:*

The Committee on Masters in Chancery respectfully reports that no session of the Illinois General Assembly has been held since the last report of your committee was presented, and consequently no action has been taken during the intervening period.

The committee therefore renew their former recommendations, viz., that legislation similar to that embodied in Senate Bills 529 and 530, which were duplicated by House Bills 929 and 930 of the 1917 (50th) General Assembly, printed in the proceedings of this Association for 1917, (pages 176-192) be enacted into law and that the committee be continued and authorized to support them on behalf of the Association.

Respectfully Submitted for the Committee

**ANDREW R. SHERIFF,
Acting Chairman.**

(The report was thereupon adopted.)

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Corporations Assuming to Practice Law, by Simeon Straus, chairman. Are there any recommendations?

MR. R. ALLAN STEPHENS: We have no report on that.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Non-Partisan Judiciary, by Horace Kent Tenney.

THE PRESIDENT: Report of Committee on Schedule of Charges will be read by the Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

During the past year, practically every member of this Association has been called upon to either render some character of service to the Government, or to gratuitously represent the interests of the men who have been called into active service.

That this work, very considerable in extent, has been done cheerfully and efficiently, without thought of remuneration, is taken as a matter of course, both by the Bar and by the public. Problems involving the question of fees, charges or of personal profit have been given scant consideration.

In only one branch of the practice, and that where changing economic conditions have at this time made a reference to charges imperative, has the attention of your Committee been called to the advisability of a specific recommendation.

The members of the Bar, whose practice include the handling of collections and commercial litigation, have found it necessary to amend the general schedule for such services.

The schedule of fees reported by your Committee and adopted by this Association at its annual meeting in 1916, included the adoption of the schedule of fees and charges as recommended by the Commercial Law League of America. That Association at its convention in 1917, in response to the almost universal demand of members of the Bar engaged in the commercial practice, adopted a new and increased schedule of charges. Your Committee is informed, that this new schedule has now been formally adopted by a majority of the local Bar Associations throughout the United States and that it has been very generally approved and adopted by the commercial world.

The schedule so adopted for the handling of collections is hereto appended.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommends that the schedule of fees and charges heretofore adopted by this Association, be amended in conformity thereto.

Your Committee believes that this is an opportune time to suggest to this Association, the thoughtful consideration of some plan whereby the compensation paid to lawyers can be generally increased.

It is apparent to every student of present conditions, that from now on the lawyer must devote more and more of his time and energy to public service; service that must be freely given, without thought of financial returns.

Elsewhere throughout the world, an economic, social and political revolution is under way, with terrific impetus.

We will not, we cannot if we would, escape the changing world conditions.

Society more than ever before, demands the time, the energy and the best ability of the men fitted by training and experience to guide and shape the necessary changes. The lawyer who must rely on his earnings to live, must be better paid for his services in order that he may properly serve society.

Your Committee submits that the problem is one that is practical, not selfish; one that is of sufficient importance to justify careful consideration by this Association at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

THADDEUS O. BUNCH, Chairman.

NEW SCHEDULE OF COLLECTION CHARGES:

15% on first \$300.

8% on excess to \$1,000.

4% on excess of \$1,000.

Minimum fee \$5.00.

Claims under \$10.00—50%.

Minimum suit fee \$7.50, plus commission.

On motion duly passed the report and recommendations contained therein were unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Legislative Drafting, by Ernest Freund.

The report of the committee is printed and I presume there is no motion to make with regard to it.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING.

R. Allan Stephens, Esq., Secretary Illinois State Bar Association.

DEAR SIR:

The Committee on Legislative Drafting has not met during the current year, and has no formal report to present. One of the functions of the Committee being to keep the State Bar Association advised concerning the work done by the Legislative Reference Bureau of the State, the Chairman of the Committee has obtained from the Secretary of the Bureau, Major W. F. Dodd, the accompanying note, which is herewith transmitted for the information of the Bar Association.

Yours very truly,

ERNST FEUND,
Chairman Committee on Legislative
Drafting.

NOTE

REGARDING WORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

During the legislative session of 1917 the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau related, primarily, to the day by day activities of the General Assembly. This work fell into three groups: (a) The actual drafting of bills for presentation in the General Assembly, the revision of bills which had been drafted elsewhere, and the drafting of proposed amendments to bills before either house; (b) the publication, each week, of a Legislative Digest, which summarized each bill and gave the status of the bill in the legislature, the Legislative Digest being completely indexed so that all measures upon a particular subject could be easily located; (c) the furnishing of information to legislators with reference to bills presented or likely to be presented.

Since the adjournment of the Fiftieth General Assembly on June 29, 1917, the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau has taken on a somewhat different character. The general plan has been that, during the intervals between sessions, the Legislative Reference Bureau should devote itself to problems of importance in connection with legislative matters, so as to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity of meeting unprepared, the somewhat urgent problems of an actual session.

The work of the Bureau has related, primarily, to the following subjects:

(1) Constitutional studies, in view of the possibility of a constitutional convention in this state. The Bureau has prepared, and

has already for issuance, a study, in about one hundred and fifty pages, of the problems involved in the question of calling a constitutional convention in this state. The Bureau has prepared, and has ready for issuance, a study, in about one hundred and fifty pages, of the problems involved in the question of calling a constitutional convention in this state. It has also edited and prepared for publication, the several constitutions of Illinois, together with some other constitutional documents of importance. It is undertaking a rather careful digest of all constitutional decisions, arranged with reference to the clauses of the constitution construed, so that a convention, if assembled, may have readily before it not merely the text of the present constitution, but also the substance of all decisions bearing upon each clause of the constitution. The Bureau is also undertaking to edit the debates of the constitutional convention of 1847. These debates have never been published in an available form, and throw a good deal of light upon provisions now in the constitution of Illinois.

(2) A second important activity of the Bureau has been that with respect to present methods of legislative procedure in Illinois. A report, with supporting tables, upon the problems of legislative procedure, has been prepared and circulated informally. The question of publishing this report has not yet been determined upon.

(3) A third important activity of the Bureau during the recess of the General Assembly has been that of preparing for legislative measures likely to come before the Fifty-first General Assembly. In connection with this work the Bureau has prepared for the Department of Registration and Education a summary of "Laws Regulating Professions, Trades and Occupations" in Illinois, and this summary has been published by that Department. Also, in connection with the future work of bill drafting, the Bureau has in preparation a rather careful summary, by departments and offices, of the present governmental organization and powers of the State of Illinois, and contemplates a similar summary of local government within the state.

(4) The Bureau has also had in preparation a careful historical study of statutory revision in this state supplemented by a study of the present statute book of Illinois, and a discussion of methods of statutory revisions in other states. It is planned to publish a study on this subject as soon as it is completed.

The work of bill drafting is, of course, the most important work of the Legislative Reference Bureau, and is the work to which its other activities must naturally bend themselves. The matters referred to above all relate to preparation, either for legislative bill drafting or for the more permanent task of constitutional draftsmanship. In

connection with the problem of legislative drafting, one thing should be emphasized strongly. In almost all cases, those interested in proposed laws wait until the General Assembly is in session and then proceed to undertake the work of draftsmanship. In the rush of a legislative session it is out of the question for the Bureau, or for members of the General Assembly, to devote an adequate amount of attention to each piece of draftsmanship, and the one thing which should be strongly urged is the desirability of working upon proposed legislative measures well in advance of the assembling of a legislative body. Much of the difficulty with legislation today comes, not from inherent defects in the organization of a legislative body, but rather from the fact that those desiring legislation and competent to advise with respect to specific fields of legislation, do nothing until the legislature has actually assembled, and then expect from the legislators an amount of consideration for each proposed measure which it is physically impossible to give. A piece of proposed legislation which is carefully considered by those interested in it, and which comes to the General Assembly carefully drafted and with a careful preliminary consideration of all the problems involved in it, stands a real opportunity of being considered upon its merits. The Legislative Reference Bureau is glad to afford its services to individuals, or organizations, that may care to take up proposed legislation in a deliberate and careful manner in advance of the legislative session. Such deliberate and careful attention in advance of the session would not only lighten the burdens of the General Assembly and of the Legislative Reference Bureau, but would make for more effective and more desirable legislation.

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee on Budget, Expenses and Audits.

MR. R. ALLAN STEPHENS: There is no report.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee to Cooperate with Illinois Society of Criminal Law and Criminology, and to Improve the Administration of Criminal Law, by Jesse L. Deck.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CO-OPERATE WITH ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY, AND TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

Your Committee on Criminal Law and Criminology report as follows:

In our report of last year this committee recommended a number of proposed reforms in our criminal law and procedure. Since that time the Legislature has not been in session, and therefore there has been, to this time, no opportunity to crystalize any of the suggestions then made into law.

Realizing the importance of legislative action with reference to these matters we again call attention to some of the reforms then proposed in the hope that by again emphasizing them in this report the legislature may be constrained to consider the same at the next session of the General Assembly.

1. Repeal the Statute making jurors judges of the law in criminal cases.

2. Extend power to the prosecutor to amend indictments in matters of both form and substance so long as the crime charged is the one which the Grand Jury preferred against the defendant. This reform would save many delays in the administration of the criminal law and would be of benefit both to the State and the defendant; to the State in that where errors have been committed in the drafting of the indictment, which vitiate it, by amendment the case could proceed while the evidence is available; to the defendant in that it would prevent his having to remain in jail for the sitting of another Grand Jury to consider his case, in instance where he is unable to give bail.

3. A statute should be enacted allowing the payment of a moderate fee to lawyers appointed to defend pauper criminals, the same to be allowed by the County Board and be paid out of the County Treasury.

4. The people should have the right to review the rulings of the trial courts upon matters relating to criminal pleadings.

5. The parole statute might very properly be amended to apply to prisoners serving sentences in the county jails, parole to be granted in the discretion of the trial judge, or his successor, either in term time or in vacation and upon such reasonable terms and conditions as the judge should fix and prescribe.

6. Amend the Probation statute giving power to the Court

admitting a defendant to probation to impose such additional conditions to those now provided by statute as to the Court may seem peculiarly fitting and proper in the particular case. The necessity for this amendment seems imperative to a proper administration of the probation statute in many cases, since in its most efficient administration the trial court should be permitted to impose special conditions, patent and necessary from the facts in particular cases to work out a proper reform by the use of this statute.

7. Repeal the statute which prevents reference by the State's Attorney to the defendant's failure to testify in his own behalf in criminal cases.

8. As an antidote to crime we suggest a statute making it a felony for any persons, aside from peace officers while on duty, to carry deadly weapons concealed about their persons. A statute such as this would materially reduce murders and assaults with deadly weapons.

9. The statute relating to wife and child abandonment should be amended making it a felony for a husband to unlawfully desert his wife within eighteen months of his marriage to her where the marriage was had to abate prosecution for bastardy, rape, seduction or other crimes.

10. To make the statute more effective which is designed to prevent marriages within certain prescribed periods after divorce amend that statute to provide that prosecution may be had for the felony prescribed by statute, either in the county where the unlawful marriage occurs or in which the parties subsequently cohabit, such as may be done in cases of bigamy.

11. We recommend the enlargement of the statute which now provides immunity to witnesses in bribery cases and in cases of attempted bribery, making the same of general application in all criminal cases. By this reform many offenders could be brought to justice where under existing laws their convictions are impossible.

12. A statute should be passed making it a felony for persons confined in county jails either awaiting trial, or serving sentences to break jail.

13. The effectiveness of the work of the Grand Jury could be very considerably augmented by the passage of a statute making it unlawful for witnesses before Grand Juries to divulge to any persons the matters about which they have been questioned while before that body. A statute of this kind would in many cases prevent the escape of defendants who are indicted resulting from information, imparted to them by witnesses that they are under investigation.

14. While not a criminal statute we believe that public interests are enough involved to suggest in this report, that the bastardy statute of the State should be amended making bastardy an extraditable offence, and also providing that the putitive father, when convicted of bastardy, should become liable for the support of his offspring as in cases of legitimate children. The present statute providing a maximum liability of five hundred and fifty dollars to be paid by the father is wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the child is the merest makeshift and an unjust discrimination against these unfortunate children who are in no way responsible for their situations.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE L. DECK,
Chairman.

WILLIAM G. HALE,
Committee on Criminal Law and Criminology.

I move that the suggestions in this report be referred to the Legislative Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The report of Committee to Devise Plan for Retirement Fund for Aged Lawyers and to Raise Funds Therefor—Andrew R. Sheriff, chairman. That report is printed. It is a mere report of the state of the fund, and requires no further action.

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF BAR PENSION FOUNDATION.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF WASHINGTON.

May 23rd, 1918.

*To the Illinois State Bar Association,
Assembled in the Annual Meeting of 1918.*

GENTLEMEN:

The chairman of the Committee on Illinois Bar Pension Foundation begs leave to make his report in this unusual form, for the reason that, being in Washington engaged with matters of military

necessity, he finds it improbable that he will be able to return to Chicago in time to prepare a more formal report or attend the annual meeting.

By reason of the pendency of the war and its heavy and superior demands for funds on all of the public, it has clearly been inopportune during the last year to seek further subscriptions to our pension fund. Accordingly, our efforts have been confined to collecting the subscriptions in hand not previously paid, and the annual contributions under pledges of same on file.

At this distance, and apart from his records, the chairman is obliged to rely on memory for a statement of the financial condition of the fund, which, however, he believes to be substantially correct.

Principal invested in U. S. Liberty Bonds.....	\$3,500
Cash, about	500
	\$4,000
Unpaid subscriptions, considered good, about.....	\$ 500
Total in hand and subscriptions, about.....	\$4,500
Annual pledges, about \$250 per year.	

The above funds are held by the Central Trust Company of Illinois as the duly elected custodian.

There is thus a very substantial beginning of the pension fund, which can doubtless be largely increased when general conditions become more propitious for the advancement of such projects.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW R. SHERIFF, Chairman.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS
125 WEST MONROE STREET
CHICAGO

Chicago, May 27, 1918.

MR. R. ALLAN STEPHENS,
Secretary Illinois State Bar Association, Danville, Illinois.

DEAR SIR: *In Re No. 3605.*

In response to your request of the 25th inst., please be advised that we hold the sum of \$123.96 in cash, \$2,500.00 par value of United States First 3 1-2% Liberty Loan, and \$1,400.00 United States 4% Second Liberty Loan Bonds as Depositary for the Illinois Bar Pension Fund.

Yours very truly,

LLOYD R. STEERE. Estate Officer.

MR. LLOYD R. STEERE, Estate Officer,
 Central Trust Company of Illinois,
 125 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

June 11th, 1918.

DEAR SIR:

I hand you herewith for the account of the principal of Illinois Bar Pension Foundation, checks covering additional contributions as follows:

H. T. Shumacher (described as covering subscription for 1917-1918) -----	\$ 2.00
Harold F. White-----	5.00
Edward T. Lee-----	5.00
Henry Bartholomay-----	5.00
J. T. Bullington-----	10.00
Louis J. Behan-----	10.00
Robert D. Early-----	10.00
Henry C. Morris-----	25.00
Thomas G. Windes-----	<u>10.00 \$82.00</u>

Also check of the Illinois State Bar Association for \$85 to cover the following items:

Mitchell D. Follansbee, contribution to principal fund-----50.00

Annual Subscription paid as follows:

1917	NOVEMBER	Edward O. Brown-----	\$1.00
	Franklin Boggs-----	Frank H. McCulloch-----	\$1.00
	Richard I. Gavin-----	Sigmund Zeisler -----	\$1.00
	M. L. McQuiston-----	Joseph H. Defrees-----	\$1.00
	Henry S. Dixon-----	Edgar B. Tolman-----	\$1.00
	Wm. S. Forrest-----	Frank A. Helmer-----	\$1.00
	Ernest M. Gridley-----	FEBRUARY	
	W. H. Holly-----	John D. Drennan-----	\$1.00
	DECEMBER	N. M. Jones-----	\$1.00
	John R. Cochran-----	Wm. Beye-----	\$1.00
	Henry H. Erland-----	M. V. Kannally-----	\$1.00
	Henry P. Chandler-----	MARCH	
	Joseph P. Eames-----	Mark E. Guerin-----	\$1.00
	Frederick B. Crossley-----	Robert Carr-----	\$1.00
	George C. Otto-----	Darius Pingrey-----	\$1.00
1918	JANUARY	APRIL	
	Harry A. Dow-----	John W. Burdette-----	\$1.00
	Carl A. Melin-----	Thomas St. P. Morris-----	\$1.00
	Frank J. Loesch-----	Julius Smietanka-----	\$1.00
	Frank F. Reed-----	Almon Bulkley-----	\$1.00
	Thomas G. Windes-----	Total remittance herewith-----	<u>\$35.00 \$167</u>

I think the best disposition to make of all the above funds amounting to \$167, is to put them into the principal fund of the Illinois Bar Pension Foundation. If any division between principal and annual contribution is necessary later, the amount can then be divided; but I think it is very unlikely that any such division will ever be called for.

Please let me have your receipt in due course.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ANDREW R. SHERIFF,
Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on Enforcement of Law and to Co-operate with the Illinois State's Attorneys' Association, by Mr. Floyd E. Thompson, chairman. Mr. Thompson has been in attendance. He is not here at present.

The report of Committee to Arrange for Bar Primary When District in Which Judge is to Be Elected is Larger Than a Single County, by Mr. Rudolph J. Kramer, chairman. Mr. Kramer is probably in the hall. Will some one inquire at the desk in the hall?

MR. KELLEY: While that is being done may I ask why there is no report from the Committee on Non-Partisan Judiciary? I regard that as an important committee. Why is there not a report from that committee? I would like to find out if somebody knows.

If not, I think some action ought to be taken here with respect to the reform that is covered by that committee. If this committee is not going to act I think we ought to have a committee that will act. I think that a fertile field for reform myself. I have seen reform on that subject carried on in several states to the great profit of the bar and the people. I do not intend to sit in a bar association to see something like this go by. It is the one field now open for the effort of every lawyer, and while it is along the line of selfishness it is also along the line of a public benefit. I think something ought to be done on this subject. (Calls for a motion.) I would like to make a motion but do not want

to make one that is a courtesy to the committee. We ought to find out whether it is a live committee or a dead one. If it is a dead one let us get a new one. There are men here who are able to man that committee, and accomplish something, I am sure.

I will make a motion, Mr. President, if you will consider it in order now, that the Illinois Bar Association consider it important and feasible to adopt plans looking towards the securement of a non-partisan judiciary, and that the officers of this Association are hereby instructed to make such efforts as are possible by the appointment of committees or otherwise to produce plans to this end at once.

THE PRESIDENT: Does the motion receive a second?

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: Before putting the motion I have this to suggest: I think there was a complete report of this committee and a complete plan formulated, presented at the last meeting of the Association. I am speaking now from impression and not from distinct memory. At any rate the committee has presented, if not at the last meeting, in some public way, a well-considered plan. I think the explanation of the lack of presentation of a report at this meeting is that between two meetings there has been no session of the Legislature. That is not, however, intended to apply either for or against the motion which will now be presented to the house. Are there any remarks on the motion?

Calls for the question.

A MEMBER: The expression of the opinion of the Association on the subject will not interfere with the plans heretofore submitted and will be of value to the delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any further remarks on this question? If not, all who favor the motion signify by saying aye. Opposed, no. The motion is carried.

The Secretary will now present his report.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my Annual Report as Secretary for the year ending June 1, 1918.

MEMBERSHIP.

Owing to the war which brought so many unusual duties and financial responsibilities to the lawyers of Illinois and also to the fact that practically every one of our new lawyers of draft age was called into government service, we have not had as large an increase in membership as last year. We commenced the year with 2,145 members. We have lost by death, resignation, and non-payment of dues, 18, and have added to our list 98 members, making a net increase of 80 members, and our present membership 2225 members.

FINANCES.

Under the present system, all moneys collected have been deposited to the credit of the Association in the First National Bank of Danville, and on the last day of every month, the collections for that month have been forwarded to the Treasurer.

The Auditor, Mr. M. B. Stine, has audited all of the receipt stubs and disbursement vouchers and his report is attached hereto.

During the year, it became evident that with the increased cost of supplies and labor, the Association could not carry on its present activities on the basis of \$3.00 annual dues. By vote of the Board of Governors the dues were raised to \$5.00 commencing June 1, 1918, and the means for 1918 should be ample to take care of the financial needs of our Association.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

District Meetings have been held in six of the seven Supreme Court Districts. All of them were attended by a much larger number of lawyers than we had anticipated and offered a field of usefulness which is increasing as the organizations grow older. No meeting has been held in the Seventh District, but it is hoped there will be one before the end of this year.

Our Annual Dinner, given in honor of the Supreme Court, was held at the Hotel Morrison, December 1, 1917. Over 300 members attended and excellent addresses were delivered upon the "Patriotic Duties of the Legal Profession at This Time"—"From the Standpoint of a Lawyer," by the Hon. John S. Miller; and "From the Standpoint of a Judge," by Chief Justice Orrin N. Carter.

On January 7, 1918, we had the pleasure of entertaining the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Bart., K. C., M. P., at a dinner at the Hotel La Salle. Unfortunately, a blizzard hit the middle west the

day before so that only 246 members were able to get into Chicago for the meeting and were rewarded by hearing a most brilliant patriotic address by England's Attorney General. The address has been printed and should be read by every member of the Bar.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

The Secretary's office has been engaged practically all the time in some phase of Government War Service. During the early part of the year we adopted the resolution defining the ethics of the profession in War Exemption Matters. This was followed by mobilizing the lawyers of the State for War Activities in the way of volunteer service according to suggestions by the State Council of Defense. Lists of lawyers for all kinds of volunteer service were prepared, covering the state and submitted to the State Council of Defense for its use. This list has been used by the Council on several occasions and we are glad to be able to report that as far as we have been able to learn, members of our profession have been willing to do their full duty to the Government in the present War Crisis.

All of the details and arrangements for the various District Meetings have been handled by the Secretary's office and in each of them the effort has been made to make the Lawyer's Duty in the War the predominating feature.

Our Association took part through designated delegates, in the various activities of the National Security League being represented at their meetings and taking an active part in organizing its varied interests in Illinois.

When the Provost Marshal General's office called on the lawyers for legal advisory boards, we immediately mobilized the lawyers of Illinois, and submitted a list of volunteers for this service. When it developed that the service of practically every lawyer would be required to handle the large number of questionnaires, we at once called our members to the work and with the assistance of the local Bar Associations were able to be of great service to the Government.

The War Risk Bureau has called upon us for service of Legal Advisory Boards in each County for their work and we have again taken this work up with the local Bar Associations, received their recommendations and submitted them to the Bureau.

Our President has been devoting a great deal of his time to war work, but in spite of the pressure brought to bear on him by his official position with the government, he has been always ready to do his part of the work of the Association. He attended all of the District Meetings and all meetings of the Board of Governors. We have indeed been honored to have Major Tolman as our President and the Secretary cannot close without expressing the regret that this Annual

Meeting closes his term as the active managing head of our organization.

Respectfully submitted,

R. ALLAN STEPHENS,
Secretary.

MR. R. ALLAN STEPHENS: My report is on page 67, but you need not turn to it—I will tell you what it is.

In the first place, on membership: Last year we had 2145 members; this year has been a very hard year as far as getting new members is concerned when you consider the fact that practically every young lawyer in Illinois who has come into the practice simply walked into his office, hung up his shingle, put on his hat and went out to get the Kaiser. All our new material has gone, so we have only had the older lawyers of the state to work upon. But during this last year our membership has increased, I think, about 98. We have 2225 members now. (Applause.) This 2225 includes, I think, about eighty honorary members, so that you can readily see how many paying members we have.

Our dues this year have been paid up very well. Up until the annual meeting, before we started to vote, about 1800 members had paid their dues during the year. That is very good for lawyers during war time. Since then I think another hundred have paid for the privilege of casting their vote.

That leads me to a suggestion which has been in my mind; it is not in my report, but I want the consideration of the Association on it. That is the question of our method of voting. It strikes me that the thing which we need more than anything else is the participation of every member of our Association in the activities of the Association. Now all of you know the members of the Association would like to be here and would like to take part in voting at the election, but are debarred by the fact that they are probably down state before a jury and cannot get here. It seems to me that the method of voting in the Chicago Bar Association ought to be adopted by the State Bar Association. We ought to

send out our ballots two or three weeks before the annual meeting and allow members to vote by mail so that members who cannot get here may take part to the extent of voting on the officers for the next year. I think it would help our Association considerably. I so frequently run across a lawyer who says, "I can never go to the meetings, I have nothing to say about the policy of the Association, I don't know whether it is worth while for me to belong or not."

And now our finances: That is rather a tender proposition. For years it has been the custom of this Association to report a nice cash balance and say something about the indebtedness which is to be paid. But we have found out that at the rate of \$3.00 a year our dues are not sufficient to pay our expenses. So, beginning the first of June, or the first of January, on the older class of lawyers, those who joined before 1894, I believe it is, our dues will be raised to \$5.00 a year. In other words, the budget will run from six to ten thousand dollars, and on this, next year, we ought to have ample funds. I hope at the end of the coming year I can report, not only cash in the treasury, but all bills have been paid in full.

Now, as to our public meetings: We have our district organizations throughout the state. For two years we have had public meetings. There were federation meetings in each Supreme Court District, seven districts. We commenced this last year with our meeting down in Mount Vernon. We had a fine meeting down there of possibly sixty to seventy-five lawyers from the southern part of the state and we discussed various things. Of course this year the great subject for discussion was the war and what we can do to help win it. In our coming meetings with the Legislature coming on, we will discuss the issues which the State Bar will be back of in the Legislature.

Our next meeting was held at Edwardsville, where we had almost fifty lawyers present.

Our next meeting was in the Third District, at Bloomington, and we had a magnificent meeting there.

We had a meeting at Dixon, which was the largest one, where we had a debate between Lee O'Neil Browne and Frederick R. DeYoung on whether or not we would have a new Constitution. We had the court house filled, and it was a very interesting meeting. Lawyers came from all over that territory.

We had a meeting at Galesburg which was the first one I missed.

And in the Seventh District—that is the Cook County District—we have not held our annual meeting as yet. We held one last year at Kankakee, but I have been unable to get the Bar Association together in this Seventh District, but we hope to in the course of another month or so.

These meetings have been of wonderful value to the State Bar Association. A year ago when the Legislature was in session the various propositions the Illinois State Bar Association wanted to adopt were taken up by President Early at Vandalia and we went through the State and presented and argued the propositions and the lawyers discussed them. When it came to the Legislature and those bills were presented there it was found to be the most remarkable thing the Illinois State Bar Association had ever done, because the members of the Legislature said, "Oh, yes, that was discussed by my lawyers over at Peoria, they are in favor of it and I am for it." It was not a question of the State Bar Association, but the lawyers at home were for it. And out of eleven bills which the Illinois State Bar Association wanted passed, nine of them went through.

In the coming year our plan is, I believe, to hold the first meeting at Shelbyville during the Chautauqua in August. We want to get as many of the meetings over before election as we can.

When a meeting is advertised in your district I want you to help us out and get the lawyers to attend. You do

not have to help very much, for the lawyer is getting interested and he sees the benefit of the state bar and the local organization and they mean something to him.

During the past year we have had two general public meetings, the dinner to the Supreme Court at the Hotel Morrison, and the dinner to Sir Frederick E. Smith. Very unfortunately the blizzard hit us when we had the Attorney General of Great Britain, Sir Frederick Smith, with us. However, there were, I think, about two hundred seventy-five able to get here for that event, and I have not heard anyone who heard that address who did not say it was the greatest war address they had heard along legal lines. If any of you have not read Sir Frederick Smith's speech you ought to get a copy before you go home. Most of the lawyers who attended that meeting have sent in and a number wanted a dozen to fifty copies to give to members of the bar. He told the great sacrifices the barristers and solicitors of England have made for their country, which we are just commencing to duplicate in this country.

During the past year our activities have been principally along war lines. We have tried to mobilize the law-years of the Illinois State Bar Association, and not only our members, but other practicing attorneys who have not seen the light as yet. The first thing that came up was the War Exemption Board matters. I see some of you smile; you all remember the dear old questionnaire we worked out. That was put up to the Bar Association and President Tolman acted on the committee that assisted in naming the legal advisory board. We got busy throughout all the local bar associations, and where we did not have them we got busy with various organizations. They met in the court House during the month of December and filled out the questionnaires for the men who went to the front.

The Council of National Defense has asked us to mobilize the lawyers of the state for various purposes, such as public speaking for all kinds of volunteer work, and work on

legal boards. We circularized the entire bar of Illinois and tabulated our reports and turned them over to the local Council of National Defense and they have been using that information right along.

We have been represented in the National Security League. We had two representatives that went to Chautauqua last summer and participated in their activities in the school for patriotic public speakers. At their meeting here in Chicago we had our representative present, and assisted in organizing the Illinois branch of it. Some very effective work has been done along this line in Chicago; we worked with the Chicago Bar Association and assisted very largely in the organization of the war activities in the National Security League.

Just recently the War Risk Bureau has been calling on us for recommendation of lawyers to assist them in the War Risk work. In the last two weeks we have submitted a list of lawyers from 75 of the 102 counties, and next week we will have submitted a list of the entire state to the War Risk Bureau as local representatives. We have done this through the local Bar Associations. We never try to act through the individual lawyer if we can reach the local Bar Association. This goes to the president of the local Bar Association, and if that Association will take action and elect its representative for this work we will accept that man. If they do not pay any attention to us we are going to have a man anyway, if we have to go and pick him out ourselves. However, I want to say, in Illinois, at the present time, a letter addressed to the president of every local Bar Association—and we have now seventy-six local bar associations in Illinois—will get replies from about fifty of the bar associations in three or four days.

I want to say, in closing, a word of appreciation for our President. He was very busy this year, but attended every district meeting. It made no difference where it was, when we got off the train we found him there ready to greet

the lawyers. He worked in season and out. He was a real inspiration to us in our work throughout the year and it certainly is with regret as far as we are concerned, that we have to part company with him as managing director of this organization. (Applause.)

REPORT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:
GENTLEMEN:

The issue of our duty in the present war has taken up practically all of the time and energy of the Board of Governors during the past year. At the first meeting held June 13, 1917, President Tolman outlined a proposed plan of action for co-operation of the State Bar Association with the Federal Government. A committee from the board was designated to co-operate with the Chicago Bar Association in devising and carrying out plans to assist any attorneys who entered military service by taking care of their law practices during their absence. President Tolman was instructed to tender the services of our members to the Government through the Bureau of Publicity and the President and Secretary were directed to carry out any suggestions which might be made by the Government.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors, held June 30, 1917, the question of the ethics of an attorney appearing before an exemption board was discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That it is contrary to the ethics of the profession for the members of the Bar to accept professional employment which will involve their appearance before the exemption boards now in process of formation, for the purpose of securing for individuals or classes exemption from the selective draft for service during the war.

"That it is also contrary to the ethics of the profession to accept professional employment for the purpose of influencing the appointment to office or the promotion in office of members of the military establishment.

"We cite in support of the views above expressed the thirty-second canon of the Code of Ethics of the American Bar Association, adopted by the Illinois State Bar Association.

"This resolution is not directed to those special cases where a lawyer gives gratuitous advice to his friends or fellow citizens in regard to their rights and liabilities under the selective conscription act or appears before Exemption Boards without any compensation direct or indirect."

This resolution was given wide publicity both by our Association and the War Department. Before adopting the resolution, it was submitted to the various bar associations of our State and was approved with but one exception, and as to that association it was their opinion that the questions of ethics should be left to each attorney for his own

judgment and the association went on record as not being opposed to the principle contained in the resolution. The resolution was adopted by other state bar associations.

During the last assembly of the Legislature, six of the Uniform State Laws were adopted. Such action was in a great measure due to the efforts of Hon. Frederick R. DeYoung, Hon. Allan Carter, Hon. H. S. Hicks, Hon. Harry F. Hamlin, Senator Adam C. Cliffe, Hon. Edward J. Smejkal, and Senator Edward C. Curtis, and Board of Governors extended the thanks of the Association to these members of the General Assembly for their many courtesies and hearty support of these measures.

In view of many calls upon our members for patriotic service, the Board of Governors felt justified, through the President and Secretary, to mobilize our membership by means of volunteer cards asking each member to designate in what branch of war activities he would work. These statistics were compiled and submitted to the State Council of Defense for use in their work.

At a meeting held July 28, 1917, the Board created a committee known as the Committee to co-operate with the Council for National Defense, and this committee was given full power to act for the Association. It helped the Council for National Defense on several occasions and assisted largely in their work.

At the same meeting, the Board directed the Secretary to remit the dues of all members of the Association for such period as the member might be in active government service during the present war. The Board also approved the requirement in the American Bar Association that each applicant for membership should be a member of his State Bar Association.

A meeting of the Board of Governors was held December 1, 1917 which resulted in the Patriotic meeting held January 7, 1918 with Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Attorney General for Great Britain as guest.

At a meeting of the Board held February 8, 1918, Sections 1 and 3 of Article 5 of the By-laws were amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. The annual dues of resident members shall be five dollars, payable to the secretary on demand. Section 3. Members of the Association who become non-residents of the State of Illinois, may, upon notice to the secretary, become non-resident members. The dues of non-resident members shall be three dollars per year."

This action was taken because of the fact that the amount received from annual dues has been insufficient to pay the expenses of the Association. With \$5,000 annual dues all of the present activities can be continued and more effective work done for the lawyers of Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

R. ALLAN STEPHENS,
Secretary.

I want to report one thing the Board of Governors did. It started out the year by adopting a standard of legal ethics for attorneys appearing before War Exemption Boards. You will find it on page 69. This resolution was adopted by our Board of Governors. The question of ethics of a lawyer appearing before a War Exemption Board was decidedly hazy, in fact we did not know exactly what a lawyer ought to do on that proposition. (Applause).

This resolution was adopted by the Board of Governors on June 30th. It was submitted at an earlier meeting, fifteen or twenty days before and was then referred to the local Bar Associations of the State of Illinois to find out first whether or not they would stand by us on this kind of a proposition. And I want to say that there was only one Bar Association, out of all the reports that we received that was not heartily in favor of taking the stand the Board of Governors took; and that Bar Association was not opposed to the proposition, and some of the lawyers of small towns will know just how we feel about it sometimes,—they said they thought the question of ethics ought to be left to each law office. Each lawyer ought to decide for himself as far as ethics are concerned. Unfortunately that provincialism still exists.

Resolution after resolution came in in favor of the stand taken by the Board of Governors. The resolution was forwarded to the War Department and my information is it was approved. It has been adopted by some of the other Bar Associations. Some of them have refused to go that far. I am informed the New York Bar Association refused to accept the standard that it was unethical for a lawyer to accept a retainer fee for the purpose of appearing before an Exemption Board for the purpose of obtaining the exemption of some conscripted man.

I might say that at the Colorado Bar Association the resolution was presented by a former member of the Illinois Bar who is now practicing in Colorado. This propo-

sition was presented to them and they refused it on the ground that they did not want it even thought of that a Colorado lawyer would ever entertain the idea of accepting money under such circumstances. They even went farther than we did, but they met about nine months after this resolution was adopted by our Board of Governors and when it was a very popular thing at that time.

The report calls attention to a vote of thanks voted by the Board of Governors to the various members of the Legislature, especially those who belong to our Association, who were so active in the last session of the Legislature in standing up for the bills of the Illinois State Bar Association. These are the Honorable Frederick R. DeYoung, Honorable Allen Carter, Honorable H. S. Hicks, Honorable Harry F. Hamlin, Senator Adam C. Cliffe, Honorable Edward J. Smejkal and Senator Edward C. Curtis. The Board of Governors went on record as extending the thanks of the Association to them for their work.

At the last meeting of the Board of Governors they raised the dues to Five Dollars a year. That represents the activities of the Board of Governors and the Association during the past year. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT: And now, while we are waiting to take up the discussion to be presented by Judge Kramer and Judge Carter it is an unexpected pleasure and a very great and highly appreciated pleasure to introduce to you Colonel Wigmore, who happens to have arrived from duty in Washington, and who will speak to his former associates and his present associates of the Illinois State Bar Association. (Applause).

COLONEL JOHN H. WIGMORE: Mr. President and members of the Association: In thanking you for this opportunity I must first bring to you the greetings, regretfully of my Chief, the Provost Marshal General, also the Judge Advocate General, General Crowder, who was offered the opportunity sometime ago to appear on this occasion, but

was obliged with great regret to decline. He has two or three times contemplated coming to this part of the world and there was planned a meeting of the local and district boards at which he would reveal some of his sentiments in regard to their work, but even his beloved boys were not able to seduce him from his post of duty and I do not believe he will leave there during the present emergency.

I am sorry I was not able, Mr. President, to be successful with the Secretary of War two months ago in obtaining him as your ambassador here. But as I was accompanied on that occasion by the veteran war horse of our profession, Stephen S. Gregory, I do not feel that I am wholly in disgrace for having failed to obtain the result you desired, because if he could not succeed in such an effort, I could not hope to succeed.

On an occasion like this of course you will all share the same sentiments, the feeling that everything must be focused on winning the war. I have wondered if you feel it as keenly away here from the seat of military preparations, as we do there. But I am sure that you do as I heard this morning's report of last night's banquet and I noticed the reception which Governor Lowden's address received. I am sure that you all put winning the war as the focus of every other activity. Every day in the last week or so you have been shaken a little in your faith; maybe some of you from morning to morning feel depressed. I am no judge of course of the military operations but I hope that you never for a minute let yourself be depressed by taking the layman's or the journalist's point of view in reading the morning dispatches. Those matters are all in the very best of hands. And there is not going to be any failure there. There are brains there more than you can have any imagination of, and those brains are going to utilize the allied forces which are overwhelming to the very best effect.

The man who gets depressed should go over in a corner and work it off by himself.

My Chief was telling me the other day about a certain high official. After a gentleman, whom I will not name had expressed some views which were possibly alarming for a moment, this high official said, "I am afraid General, that you are pessimistic." He replied, "Sir, I will not admit to you or anybody, I will not let anybody say I am a pessimist or optimist, but I will admit that I am damned anxious." (Applause).

That is the only sentiment anybody ought to have about it. We are going to be mighty anxious and that means that you have got to go out and think of everything that you can do; it does not matter how little, how humble, how unrecognized, but do it, if it is anywhere in your jurisdiction, push things along and set the fighting man free.

The thing they seem to be needing now from our side more than anything else is man power. They have got to go along and use up Class 1 and I suppose they will go right ahead into Classes 2, 3 and 4. They have got to get these millions of men the President is apparently willing to send over and Congress is willing to send over.

And by the way, there are three or four bills pending for registering men from 31 to 45. Those bills vary in all kinds of detail. But suppose there was a bill which registered everybody from 31 to 45 or 50, and which gave the President authority to make regulations which took care of all sorts of dependency and other situations in a corresponding way, more liberally we will assume than is done for ages 21 to 30; let us assume there is an equitable rule in there that men from 31 to 40 we will say, bachelors first, should become liable for military service at such time as the President might direct. Now there have been such bills pending for six months. I would like to take a straw vote here as to what you would think of it, how you would favor or support such legislation. Most of you seem to be over 45, so you can vote with perfect impartiality. All those who favor a bill like that, will you raise the hand? All opposed

raise the hands. Well, if Congress was here I believe they would get a very favorable impression for such legislation. That is one of the things they are talking about a good deal down there and I was interested in getting in touch with the people at large.

New developments are coming every day. I mean in munitions, aeroplanes and the like. I personally believe of course that there are very few people at Washington that know everything. When a man comes here and seems to know everything you are at liberty to make a large discount. The great problem I find down there is to find out the one man who knows, on any particular subject. But when it comes to munitions and aeroplanes my own notion is there is going to be a tremendous tidal wave in rivers of materials. You cannot make on a quantity basis without having a long period of preparatory work, and then when the assembling moment comes the entire thing springs up in almost magical quantities. We have waited a long time for that, but I believe the time is coming very shortly.

As to man power: I suppose you have noticed "the work or fight" regulation of the Provost Marshal General or rather of the President acting through the Provost Marshal General. It provides that young men in the draft age who are not working, shall go to work. The moral aspect of that is of course a very plain one. And it is possible that that can be followed up by a nation-wide drive of the enforcement of all state vagrancy laws. I see by the morning paper that steps are being taken in this state.

The Governor of Maryland is anxious to see his law adopted in all states. Maryland enacted a compulsory work law last fall which has proved very effective. There is not the slightest crowding of organized labor at all. There is a central bureau of registration where you can find your job; and then every man who has no job is hunted up, taken to that bureau and furnished with a job. That was followed in New Jersey three or four months ago, and it

worked so well there that all the idlers have come into New York state. And you notice New York immediately proceeded to enact a similar law, which, two or three weeks ago, it was said will spread as a wave until finally the whole country will be covered by efficient state laws rounding up all idlers. Of course the effect of the State Law is to make a drive all along the front so to speak, taking in all ages and not simply the ages covered by the draft law.

The second feature of that "work or fight" regulation has nothing to do with the first in a moral sense. The second feature particularly insists that men of draft age, who are in a certain number of obviously useless employments for the present emergency, and are employments for older men or where women could just as well do the labor of that semi-skilled or unskilled sort, that inasmuch as we are needing man power to make up that five million, that we cannot afford to let the draft age man power stay unutilized in occupations where a woman can just as well do the work, or where an older man can just as well do the work. There is no moral reflection therefore on that industry or that occupation: I mean no such moral reflection as there is on idleness itself. The object is to begin at the bottom and take some very obvious things and say we cannot afford to let 100,000 men stay there. We figured this, there are probably 50,000 retail tobacco selling stores in the United States today,—there probably are more but there are that many. And if you will notice as you buy your cigar, nine out of ten of the men selling over the counter there are somewhere in draft age. And so it stands today, when your sons and brothers, just because they have a low order number are going to be taken out of all kinds of occupations that are more necessary in the present emergency, that those men who are acting in those least useful occupations ought not to have any immunity for the time being. (Applause). And that is why they are taken. It is an economic means and claims those simply, that as against men over there and

as against needing men here there isn't any particular equity in taking the others while you leave these, and that total number may run up into the hundreds of thousands. How far that ought to go is another matter, but it is entirely in the hands of the President and there is not the slightest doubt that he will proceed very cautiously in that respect.

Of course the whole of Washington is full of problems of that kind. I think the one remarkable thing that we have the right to be proud of, is that General Crowder and all those who have had occasion to come in contact with the legal profession, feel overwhelmingly grateful for the superb manner in which the legal profession has come forward and contributed the entirety of its skill and labor in every avenue of war work which could be found for them, and not a day passes but what I find expressions of gratitude in Washington offered to the legal profession in that way; and the profession in this state is said to be the very first to spring to their assistance all along the line. (Applause).

A MEMBER: Will it be proper to inquire why the Government has not called for men of twenty years and upwards? If it is not proper do not answer the question.

COLONEL WIGMORE: Did you say thirty years and upward?

A MEMBER: Twenty years and upward.

COLONEL WIGMORE: Why the Selective Service Law of May 18th, 1917, provides for calling of men only between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

THE MEMBER: I am asking the reason.

COLONEL WIGMORE: The reason why they have not gone further and gone down below twenty?

A MEMBER: Including twenty.

COLONEL WIGMORE: That was all thought of in the Spring of 1917 in Congress. The military authorities, if you looked at those debates, did provide for going further down to the age of nineteen, if I remember rightly. The bill which the General Staff approved covered the ages of nine-

teen to twenty-five, but the House of Representatives took the stand that much higher ages must be taken as the boundary, and the thing finally ended in the compromise of ages twenty-one to thirty. The moment you touch the age question, the whole matter comes into the field where Congress is interested, in its convictions, and not a move can be made by the President; everything there must receive the sanction of Congress. The net result in respect of the ages twenty-one to thirty in that law is the consequence of long debate preceding the Act of May 18th of last year.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the Four Minute speakers in charge of the campaigns, particularly the Thrift Stamp campaign, are selecting from the profession men to speak wherever men gather together in numbers. I don't say "wherever two or three are gathered together", but wherever more than two or three are gathered together. So a lawyer has been detailed to preach the gospel of some of these great movements. And then it is a case of "sending coals of Newcastle." This organization to whom we have given of our talents now sends our talent back to us. I have the pleasure to introduce to you Judge Hugh Pam. (Applause).

JUDGE HUGH PAM: Gentlemen of the Bar Association: It is like "carrying coals to Newcastle" for me to come and speak to you on behalf of Thrift and War Savings Committees of the Council of Defense, but as the Major has stated to you here there isn't an occasion anywhere where men gather together but that someone is not detailed to say a few words upon the subject of the war and especially upon Thrift and War Savings Certificates.

Now you men here have just been listening to the last speaker and have been impressed with the fact that there isn't one thing in life, whether great or small, that must not be encompassed within your activities, if thereby we can help win the war. Now the question of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates is important for two reasons,

first, because it does add to the revenue of our country. It is expected to raise two billions of dollars within this year. That is a considerable sum in these days of appropriations and Liberty Loans, amounting to two and three billions of dollars. But the great benefit to be derived from these War Savings and Thrift Savings Certificates is the fact that it brings to us the necessity of saving; it is the necessity of thrift. And it is that thrift which is just as important on the part of those that have means as those that practically command a salary that is merely a living wage. On the contrary it is more for the man of means. You take the man that earns \$18 to \$20 a week, or even \$25 today, and he has a growing family and that man is a figure in the production of the essentials necessary to our men abroad or for consumption at home. That man cannot be asked to further in any way entail his earnings by subscriptions even to the extent of twenty-five or fifty cents a week. On the contrary, with the change in prices in our community by reason of the war, if that man can live frugally enough to husband his strength and throw it entirely into the production of essentials and also maintain his family and let them grow up into manhood and womanhood in dignity, in the same character that we expect men and women in America to do, then that man is fulfilling his entire duty and we must relieve him of any additional burden. But to the men, the leaders in the community, the men that have means, that can possibly write their checks for a Liberty Loan Bond or for War Savings Certificates to the extent of the highest amount today, \$1,000, if that man does it out of the wealth that he has, that man is not only simply dealing in money, he is not dealing in anything else, nor depriving himself of anything, and the time may come when he must deprive himself and the time is at the present to learn it. The man that earns \$50 a week, and if by reason of the fact of the times we have he should earn \$60 a week, that man must save that \$10 of advance. He must not say "I have denied

myself in the past, I will now allow myself some privilege denied me in the past." That man must be impressed with the fact that that \$10 be saved and in addition to the amount he has been accustomed to save heretofore. That is true in every walk of life because there is no new capital to be provided for the production of the essentials unless we save. If we simply use our capital necessary in production, not only that which we have used before, but by saving from what we have received, we thereby can create more capital and release more material and labor for the benefit of those men who are today upon the front fighting the battle not only of this country, but of the world. (Applause).

And that is why I come to you as a representative of the War Savings and Thrift Savings Committee and ask you as leaders of the community wherever you are in the State or in the City of Chicago that you make it your bounden duty to set the example because unless you do, your influence cannot be as great. And impress upon your community that these are the days of thrift, of economy, not for the purpose of hoarding, but so that there may be released for our men at the front who need it, those materials and that labor which will insure success and put an end to this rule which has endeavored to be imposed, through forty years of preparation, upon our country and upon the countries of the world. (Applause).

They have not been in any way the guardians of human life, the German power have not. When the German powers, the ruling powers send their men in in mass formation they are simply the pawns of the ruling classes. When a man dies there it does not detract from the power of the man that rules. But when our men go into a fight and lose their lives, then we lose a king, because our men are of the ruling power of this nation. (Applause).

And that is the great difference in the manner in which this war is being fought, this war of blood and iron that was described yesterday by Governor Lowden and Justice

Dunn of our Supreme Court, and it can leave no doubt in your mind as to the character of the enemy and as to what his plans have been and what they contemplate. A rule of blood and iron. Very well, we are willing to match our blood with their blood, but the iron,—we will sink the iron of defeat into the heart of that autocracy in a manner which will win justice for all the world. And to do that you leaders of the Bar Association must take every means within your power to stand by this Committee on War Savings and Thrift Stamps, because it means a lot. And let us give of our lives and of our means so we may give to those men who need every atom of strength at their command; in that way, gentlemen, as has been said, you are directing your attention to but one thing, to win the war, and win we shall. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT: The Report of the Committee on State Constitution. At the end of the report of that committee and the discussion that follows, I hoped that the result of the election will be announced.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE CONSTITUTION.
May 31, A. D. 1918.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:
GENTLEMEN:

Your committee on State Constitution begs leave to submit the following report:

The President of this Association named Mr. E. C. Kramer, of East St. Louis, chairman and Mr. Rush C. Butler, of Chicago, vice-chairman, and requested these gentlemen to select the other members of the committee. After consultation the chairman and vice-chairman selected the following members:

- Mr. E. B. Hamilton, Peoria.
- Mr. Henry I. Green, Urbana.
- Mr. W. S. Dewey, Cairo.
- Mr. W. W. Whitmore, Bloomington.
- Mr. Albert M. Kales, Chicago.
- Mr. John S. Miller, Chicago.
- Judge Wm. H. McSurely, Chicago.
- Mr. John P. Wilson, Chicago.

The Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois at the session of 1917 adopted the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The provisions of the Constitution of this State are in many respects inadequate to the present and prospective needs of the people; and

WHEREAS, By its provisions it is not possible to submit to the people a proposition to amend more than one article of the Constitution at the same time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of this State, and that the question of the calling of such convention shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next general election, as provided for in article 14 of the present Constitution.

Adopted by the Senate January 24, 1917.

Concurred in by the House of Representatives March 14, 1917.

After the organization of the committee it was deemed advisable for it to direct its activities toward securing a Constitutional Convention under this resolution. With this end in view, discussions of the needs of a new Constitution in Illinois were had at the various District meetings of the Association, after which a meeting of the committee was held at Chicago on March 9th, 1918 for the purpose of considering what recommendations the committee should make with reference to having this Association aid in securing a Constitutional Convention under the resolution to be submitted at the next general election, and also to consider the question of whether or not the meeting of the Constitutional Convention,—should said resolution be adopted,—could be held after the great war in which our nation is now engaged shall have ended.

Governor Frank O. Lowden and Justice Orrin N. Carter of the Supreme Court were invited to attend this meeting, both of whom were present. Justice Carter stated to the meeting that organizations were being formed in the State to carry the resolution for a Constitutional Convention at the next general election and asked the committee to recommend to the Bar Association that it take such action as will secure its co-operation with these organizations in securing the Constitutional Convention.

Governor Lowden stated to the committee that it is quite desirable to secure the Constitutional Convention under the resolution passed at the last General Assembly, and that, in his opinion, the meeting of the Constitutional Convention could be so arranged and controlled that it would not take place during the present war.

It was unanimously decided at said meeting that this committee recommend to the Illinois Bar Association that it favor the resolution

for a Constitutional Convention and that it give all the aid possible in having said resolution adopted by the electors at the next general election.

The committee therefore recommends that a committee be appointed for this purpose, and that such other and further action be taken by the Association as may be deemed suitable and proper.

Respectfully submitted,
E. C. KRAMER, Chairman.

MR. E. C. KRAMER: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Association: I will talk about two minutes in presenting this Report, because Justice Carter of the Supreme Court will talk to you at the conclusion of the remarks I have to make upon the report, upon the new Constitution and the efforts that are now being made to carry the resolution submitted to the last General Assembly.

On page 63 of the Reports of Committees will be found the report of the Committee on Constitution. The committee has given some consideration to the question of whether or not we should undertake to carry the resolution passed by the last General Assembly while this great world war is going on. The committee held a meeting in Chicago not a great while ago. We called Governor Lowden before us and he talked to us upon that question. He said to us that it was not an easy matter to carry this resolution in the first place, and inasmuch as we are going to have a vote upon the question, that we ought to undertake to carry it now, and that he believed that as far as the convention is concerned, it could be so conducted that it will not be in session while the war is going on.

Now there has been quite an organization to carry this out. Our Association itself committed itself in favor of a new Constitution in 1915, and we have had committees appointed since and our committee reports have recommended that a committee be appointed by this association to further and carry on a campaign so that the resolution adopted by the General Assembly will carry. I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. James M. Riggs was called to the chair.

THE CHAIR: You have heard the motion; is there a second?

The motion was seconded and carried.

MR. KRAMER: I would like for you now to call upon Justice Carter for just a few words.

JUSTICE ORRIN N. CARTER: I have reluctantly agreed to do what I could to help organize for a favorable vote for a Constitutional Convention. For the first time since the present Constitution was adopted we have a Constitutional Convention called. I have not time to review the Constitutional Convention in this State and I will not attempt it.

Lawyers, as a rule, who have thought about it, are opposed to the convention. They are afraid of it, afraid we are going to have one that is all "isms." I am not in favor of that at all. We have always been capable of self government because we have been willing to meet and discuss questions and when the majority decided we have been willing to abide by their decision. We are different from Mexico and Russia. I am not afraid of that.

If the people vote in favor of it this convention is going to be one of the greatest assemblies that this State has ever had. There isn't a man whose position is too high or too low that cannot afford to be represented in that convention. We will have an entirely different body of men than in the ordinary Legislature, and I know we will meet there with all the best minds in the state, with all the various interests and discuss these questions, so radical ideas will be kept out. It is just because we want to show these radicals, these Bolsheviks and I. W. W., that we are not afraid to meet and discuss these questions that I give my time and energies in favor of a Constitutional Convention.

Roger Sherman, who is the only man who signed the four great State papers of Colonial times and one of the men who was with Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence, was asked, "Are most questions settled

right or wrong?" He said, "That isn't the question, they are settled." That is what courts are for. What the courts decide, what the people in authority decide, what the government decides in this country, we are willing to abide by, the decision of the majority. In Mexico they are not willing to do it, nor in Russia. I don't know whether they all want to be generals or privates over there.

You know it is impossible to accomplish anything unless you have government and we obey it. I am in favor of a Constitutional Convention, because I want to meet these issues now. I think it is much better when people are thinking seriously about these questions to struggle with a great problem than to wait until the war is over. Never before, since I have known anything about public sentiment have the people been thinking so seriously about public questions as they are during this war time.

If I name to you the men willing to go to the Constitutional Convention as delegates you can see that the leading men of the State are willing to go. Former Judge Payne, who is now Chief Adviser of Secretary McAdoo, sent word to me that he would like to come back to be a delegate to this convention.

There are only two other positions I would rather hold, one is the position in the court of which I am now a member, and the other a position in the Supreme Court of the United States. That is the way I look on its importance. So I consider that a lawyer or a Judge can do more good in the Supreme Court of this State or of the United States, than as a member of this convention. I want to see every lawyer in this State vote favorably on the convention. If we do not support this and vote in favor of it, we are liable to have very serious times before the war is over.

We need a new dress. There are ten or fifteen things that I could point out that we could change in a Constitutional Convention that are of importance in procedure that you cannot bring about by separate amendment. There is

no use at the present time in making separate amendments. There is just one thing that occurs to me: if we have a vacancy on the bench we cannot fill that vacancy if it is more than a year, any way except by special election. In the thirty years that I have been here there has not been one three-year period in that time that we have not had to have a special election to elect somebody to fill a vacancy.

We ought to have revision in this State and we cannot have it without a Constitutional change by which a vacancy can be filled at least until the next general election by some appointing power. In order to make the position that I hold more ideal, suppose a man is taken sick like Judge Hand, by a stroke of paralysis, there ought to be a way of filling temporarily that vacancy. In the Court of Appeals in New York they can appoint a man temporarily to help out, and in many of the southern states. Judge Dickinson got his title of Judge because he was appointed twice by the government to help out doing extra work of the Supreme Court of that State. If we had such a provision in this State and some man got sick as I was two years ago, we could call somebody in to help out while I was gone; you know your work is piling up and there is no temporary way to help out. If we could get a Constitution like they have in New York and have temporary appointments to help out it would make the position I hold more ideal.

I have talked too long now. I would not take this position if I did not believe that it was necessary at the present time to have a new Constitution. I hope every lawyer will go out and work for it. I am going to a meeting now of 150 men who have come together from all over the State to organize for its favorable report. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The votes have been counted, and the Secretary will advise us if the tellers are ready to report. I suppose it might be a matter of more than mere indifference to you to know how the election came out. We will try to find out.

While we are waiting to see if the tellers are ready I want you to know that at the dinner tonight the Governor of the State will be present. The meeting will be, so far as speaking is concerned, a short meeting, instead of having a number of addresses we will have one and only one. The other distinguished guests that are here, are here as guests and not as speakers. The season of the year and various unhappy experiences where a multiplicity of duties has overburdened us and held us until after midnight, has made it advisable to try the other course of a short meeting and a single speaker. But the Supreme Court of Wisconsin sends its choicest spirit to deliver a great message.

Are the tellers ready to report?

MR. STEPHENS: They will be ready in just a minute or two.

MR. BEVERLY W. HOWE: The Committee of Tellers heretofore appointed by you beg leave to report as follows:

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:
GENTLEMEN:

The following have received the following votes for the positions named after their names:

Walter M. Provine—537 votes for President.

Frederick A. Brown—285 votes for Vice-President.

John F. Voigt—275 votes for Vice-President.

Logan Hay—486 votes for Second Vice-President.

Silas H. Strawn—487 votes for the same office.

R. Allan Stephens—538 votes for Secretary.

Franklin L. Velde—536 votes for Treasurer.

Bruce A. Campbell—519 votes for Board of Governors.

George H. Wilson—505 votes for Board of Governors.

(Signed)

BEVERLY W. HOWE,

MARQUIS EATON,

HARRY E. SMOOT,

Judges of Election.

THE PRESIDENT: The Report of the Committee will be recorded on the proceedings of today's session and in accordance with this report the following are declared elected:

As President, Walter M. Provine.

First Vice-President, Frederick A. Brown.

Second Vice-Presidents, Logan Hay and Silas H. Strawn.

As Secretary, R. Allan Stephens.

As Treasurer, Franklin L. Velde.

Board of Governors, Bruce A. Campbell and George H. Wilson.

Is there any other business before this morning's session? If not, there will be a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reconvened at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE PRESIDENT: It is part of the unwritten law of Chicago that nobody does anything Saturday afternoon, and nobody can be found anywhere on Saturday afternoon, and I think that our Chicago men have taken most of our brethren from outside of Chicago and are taking good care of them, so our program this afternoon will be very short. We have two things to do: One of them is to hear the reports of the presidents of the Federations of Law Clubs from the different Judicial Districts, and perhaps a word of explanation on these Federations may not be out of place.

It is part of a plan to organize the lawyers of the State, so that instead of being a mere floating, unattached body of individuals without any relation to one another, they become an organism with functions and activities and power.

This year the Federations of Law Clubs in each of the Judicial Districts except the Seventh, have met and their work has been entirely a work of patriotic propaganda. That work of course they will continue as long as the war lasts. And to that they will add the work necessary in view of the coming Legislature to formulate an opinion of the profession on matters pending before the Legislature. Those two things are to be done in the Federations, because unless you obtain a constituency in the profession for your measures it is hopeless to think of having them embodied into the law.

Now, with regard to the importance of this work of propaganda: I have had occasion to say before and I will not trespass on your patience to say it again at any great length that there is nothing that the lawyers can be more useful in than in the conduct of this propaganda. Public sentiment at home will create the will to conquer without

which an army is a useless thing. That will to conquer on the part of all the civilian forces can be cultivated in no better way than by the lawyers whose part in the formation of a sound public opinion is the greatest of any other element in society. That is the work that the profession has been engaged in this year and that it will carry on during the year that is to come.

I will call the roll of these district officers and will hear from those that are present, and as others come in the roll will be called again. These reports made by them will be short, but will, however, give you a picture of what is being done throughout the state.

The First District, W. F. Spiller, of Benton. Is there anybody here on behalf of the First District?

The Second District, George Chafee, of Shelbyville.

Shelbyville, Ill., May 30, 1918.

Secretary State Bar Association,
LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Ten counties of 2nd Judicial District report Bar in said counties are 100 per cent loyal. In full sympathy of every effort to win war. Contributing their money, time, talent and efforts in Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and kindred charities. Many men of the Bar are in the service of the U. S. in its several branches. The Bar of these counties have taken \$162,550 Liberty Bonds. Not been able to get reports from other counties, but believe these give average. No two opinions about the war among lawyers or people.

GEO. D. CHAFFEE.

The Third District, Mr. E. E. Donnelly, of Bloomington,
MR. E. E. DONNELLY: Mr. President and Gentlemen:
Owing to the intense activity in which the lawyer of today is engaged, I have prepared no set report. In fact, gentlemen, there is so much to be covered and the space of time so short that it is impossible to more than indicate the work that has been done and the work that we must do.

Next to the men and boys in khaki in this world strife, the work of the legal profession is and has been second to

none in thought, energy and active work behind the lines. The lawyers of Illinois have been second to none in the great work undertaken and accomplished by the legal fraternity since war was declared against the world enemy.

The lawyers and the Bar Asociations of the third district of Illinois, which I have the pleasure at this time to represent, have been second to no other district in Illinois. We know of nothing left undone and are thinking of more things to do. Like the great general that said he had just started to fight, we, behind the lines, have just started to work.

It is vain-glorious to speak of the things that have been done, but it is proper by way of constructive suggestion, to speak of the things that may be done, a few avenues of labor for the lawyers for the benefit of those that have gone across and are going daily.

In the summer of 1916, my only son entered into a partnership with "dad" to practice law. In August of last year he and I entered into a partnership to lick the Kaiser. He has gone across. Would I be a father or a patriotic citizen if I did not do my utmost to back him up and the other boys that have gone across? Were this battle line a few miles from us or somewhere in our midst, all the rules and regulations of the army and navy could not keep the "old man" out of the fight. But with our boys and men thousands of miles from us, the necessity for our action behind the lines and assistance in every line of human endeavor is all the more urgent. And when we add to that the knowledge in the heart of each and every man that is in the trenches or other war service that the people of this country, the men and women, are back of them and will see that their interests are protected, that those that are near and dear to them by ties of blood or marriage will be protected from want and in every way possible, so that they can think of the Hun before them and not of the people back home, they will fight harder and better.

Now, what can we do? We have the Hun at home to fight, the profiteer, the people that are making existence harder for all. It is but a partial remedy in my mind to take a part of the stealings of a profiteer by way of excess taxes. Let us try and get it before it reaches their hands. It is these things that are making so much unrest in this country.

Now there are several lines,—and I trust you will pardon the scattering remarks,—there are several lines of endeavor in addition to what we have been doing to protect the rights of the soldiers in court, and of their dependents. Not only that, but if a young lawyer goes from our midst—and usually young fellows practice law because they need money, and want to live—let us, if they have any unfinished business, take charge of it and see that every cent of the fees goes to his dependent relatives. Let us go further than that. Let us see that these relatives are looked after. Many of them are too proud and too modest, if perchance in temporary or permanent need, to say a word, but would suffer.

THE PRESIDENT: The Fourth District, Mr. L. O. Vaught, of Jacksonville.

The Fifth District, Mr. George C. Gale, of Galesburg.

Mr. Gale's report is here and will be printed. Mr. Gale has written that it is impossible for him to be present.

The report is as follows:

MR. EDGAR B. TOLMAN, Pres.,
Illinois State Bar Association,
1305 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR:

As requested by you, I herewith submit report of the war activities of the attorneys in the counties comprising the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

Contrary to the usual opinion, our attorneys seem to be a very modest and retiring set of people and do not appear to desire to advertise their own activities. I am confident that their activities have been numerous and of great value, but only in a few instances have

I been able to ascertain what those activities were except in the most general way.

I have probably made the error of writing in an endeavor to secure this information to the very attorneys, who themselves have been most active and therefore they have disliked to give me the information which the Bar Association is certainly entitled to have.

As to the district, I may say that in every county the attorneys have acted upon the exemption boards and for thirty days gave up almost their entire time to filling out the questionnaires and assisting the registrants without compensation of any kind save possibly the approval of their own consciences. Because this has been true of every county in the district, I shall make no special report of this work under the headings of the various counties, but I wish it distinctly understood that work of this kind was done, as I have said, in every county in the district by practically every attorney in each county.

BUREAU COUNTY.

In this county the chairman of the Local Exemption Board for Division No. 1 was Circuit Judge Joe A. Davis and Attorneys G. C. Wilson and Claude Brown, as members of the Legal Advisory Board. Messrs. Jay L. Spaulding and Cairo A. Trimble are on the Local Exemption Board. Mr. J. R. Prichard of Princeton is chairman of the four-minute men. Mr. L. M. Eckert of Princeton is a member of the District Board of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. C. N. Hollerich of Spring Valley is the secretary of the Local Exemption Board, Division 2.

In the different campaigns for Liberty Loans, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work, most of the attorneys have taken an active and able part.

The following attorneys of the Bureau Bar are now in active service:

Second Lieutenant Louis A. Zearing of Princeton, and Second Lieutenant James P. Lawson of Spring Valley, both somewhere in France.

Second Lieutenant Parry D. Trimble of Princeton, of the U. S. Signal Corps at Columbus, Ohio.

Marion L. Skinner of Princeton, Aviation Section, at present in Princeton.

Fred W. Rennick, of Buda, in the Ordnance Training Camp at Camp Hancock, Georgia.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

I have been unable to secure any special report for Grundy County beyond the statement that all members have devoted their time to the various campaigns and to the questionnaires.

HENRY COUNTY.

In this county the Second Liberty Loan Campaign was handled by the lawyers. The county chairman and four of the local board chairmen were members of the bar. The Third Liberty Loan was handled by the same men. The Red Cross county chairman is an attorney and the Y. M. C. A. campaign was handled by a committee of three, one of whom was a lawyer. The four-minute men organization in Kewanee includes ten lawyers. The secretary of the Local Exemption Board is a lawyer and practically the entire bar have given their services in all the campaigns.

In active service are:

Col. Charles G. Davis of Geneseo, Ill., who commands a regiment of heavy artillery, and First Lieutenant Joseph L. Shaw, who is also in the artillery service.

Captain Frank J. Wahlheim was in the service for some months, but was recently released on account of his physical condition.

KNOX COUNTY.

In this county the various activities are handled by the War Service League. Three members of the Executive Committee of that League are attorneys: Messrs. Arnold, Lewis and Gale. Mr. Arnold is chairman of the four-minute men and Mr. George A. Lawrence was the county chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Campaign. Mr. Gale was county chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Campaign and city chairman of the Red Cross Campaign, and Mr. Lewis is county chairman of the Red Cross Campaign. Most of the four-minute men speakers are attorneys. All the attorneys have given of their time and energies in all the campaigns and have done exceedingly effective work.

Lieutenant Vernon M. Welsh is in Camp Grant at Rockford.

First Lieutenant James T. Wasson is supposed to be somewhere in France.

Lieutenant Charles Dickerson was in the service for nearly a year, but was released on account of physical condition.

A number of the other attorneys expect to be called to the colors.

I regret exceedingly that I can make no special report for the other counties: LaSalle, Putman, Peoria, Marshall, and Stark. In all these counties the same state of affairs exist, to-wit: Campaigns have been handled largely by the lawyers, but the individual names I cannot give.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. GALE.

MR. DONNELLY: I desire the privilege of adding briefly to my remarks. I spoke of my son in the service. I do not desire to be understood as being selfish, because I regard all the boys in the service as my sons. We are one great national family, and I know that all regard my son as their son.

The work to be done by the lawyers and organizations such as I have suggested should include the care of those discharged as physically unfit, the wounded and maimed, and those suffering from tuberculosis and other troubles.

In addition to taking care of the business of lawyers in service, I am satisfied that our lawyers will see to it that when happily our soldiers return to their homes and begin to practice anew, that their clients are returned to them. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The Sixth District, Charles T. Preston.

To the President, Board of Governors and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the request of the Programme Committee I herewith submit a report of the war activities of the lawyers of the Sixth Supreme Judicial District.

As a means of procuring the facts embodied in this report I addressed a letter to the secretary of the various bar associations in the district, requesting them to give me the names of the lawyers in their county, whether members of the Bar Association, or not, who are in the service, and a statement of what the lawyers of their county, either as a whole through their Bar Association, or as individuals, have done or are doing in war activities.

I summarize the facts thus obtained in the following report, arranging the counties of the district in alphabetical order:

BOONE COUNTY.

None of the lawyers of Boone County are in active military service, all being over the age limit of the "Selective Service Act," but all are actively engaged in whatever is necessary for the support of the government, and among those who may be specifically mentioned are:

Judge Charles E. Fuller, Congressman and general adviser as to the patriotic work of the county.

Judge William C. DeWolf, chairman "War Fund;" chairman County Executive Committee, State Council of Defense; chairman Neighborhood Committee, State Council of Defense; member of Legal Advisory Board.

Frank Oakley, State's Attorney, secretary Neighborhood Committee, State Council of Defense.

R. V. Carpenter, chairman County Auxiliary Committee, State Council of Defense; member Legal Advisory Board; chairman War Prison Activities Committee.

William L. Pierce, chairman Four-Minute Men, State Council of Defense.

P. H. O'Donnell, member Legal Advisory Board.

A. J. Strom, leader in patriotic work among people of Scandinavian birth or descent.

Frank R. Covey, Red Cross and other committees.

Edward B. Roberts, secretary Committee on Tuberculosis Problem.

CARROLL COUNTY.

There is no local Bar Association in Carroll County.

Clarence G. Elmer, of Lanark, is the only lawyer in the county who has enlisted for war service, and he is now in the army, with the rank of second lieutenant, and is in France.

C. E. Stuart is chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee.

A. F. Wingert is chairman of the Mount Carroll Red Cross.

The lawyers of the county generally have rendered valuable service in promoting the several Liberty Loans.

DE KALB COUNTY.

The lawyers of DeKalb County, both individually and through their Bar Association, have responded promptly and efficiently to every call made upon them for aid in war service in aiding the Liberty Loans, the Red Cross, the State Council of Defense, the Defense Funds or "War Chest," and in numerous other ways.

The only lawyer in active practice in the county who has gone into active military service is Ralph R. Roberts, junior member of the firm of Faissler, Fulton and Roberts, of Sycamore. He enlisted in the Aviation Department and has recently been stationed at Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas; and expects to receive his lieutenant's commission in the Aviation Corps at an early date.

DeKalk County is notable in the number of lawyers who formerly

lived in that county and studied law there and removed to other counties and enlisted there, among whom may be mentioned Samuel J. Stephens, son of J. B. Stephens, deceased, of Sycamore, who was practicing in Aurora and enlisted there; Kent J. Owens and Cassius Poust who went from Sycamore to Freeport and were engaged in the practice there and enlisted from there.

Also in the number of young men who had just completed their law course, but who enlisted in the service before taking their examination for admission to the bar, among whom may be mentioned Fritz Fisk, son of Attorney A. W. Fisk of DeKalb, who enlisted in the Motor Section of the Aviation Department; Stuart Bishop, son of former Judge Charles A. Bishop, of Sycamore, now deceased, and who enlisted in the Navy Department a year ago immediately upon the completion of his course at the University of Wisconsin.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

The entire membership of the Bar of Jo Daviess County is held at the disposal of the Council of Defense and in addition are serving as follows:

Frank T. Sheean, member of the Exemption Board.
Judge James S. Baume, chairman, Council of Defense.
M. J. Dillon, secretary Council of Defense.
D. B. Blewett, chairman War Savings Association.
J. M. Nack, chairman Speakers' Committee Liberty Loans.
Paul Kerz, Red Cross Work.

KANE COUNTY.

All of the lawyers of Kane County so far as known are exceedingly active in war matters in contributing money, devoting time and aiding in every possible manner.

The following named lawyers of the county are in active service:
William E. Perce, Elgin, 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., Camp Custer.
Lloyd G. Williams, Elgin, 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., in France.
Eugene P. Ferron, Elgin, Sergt. Quart., in France.
Louis Rockwell, St. Charles, private, in France.
Dwight K. Emigh, Batavia, private, Eng. Corps, in France.
Charles O'Connor, Aurora, 2nd Lieutenant, in France.
Glenn R. Johnson, Aurora, private, Q. M. Corps, Camp Meggs.
Samuel J. Stephens, Aurora, private, Naval Reserves.
Maurice F. Lord, Aurora, Fourth Officers' Training Camp.

KENDALL COUNTY.

The lawyers of Kendall County are very active in promoting all phases of war activities, and are giving liberally of their time in aiding the Red Cross work and the sales of Liberty Bonds.

Clifford D. Mewhirter of Yorkville, is the only lawyer who is in the military service, and his rank is that of 2nd lieutenant.

LEE COUNTY.

Most of the lawyers of Lee County have taken a very active part in the various campaigns to raise money for the Red Cross, the Army Y. M. C. A., and to assist in selling the various issues of Liberty Bonds.

Henry S. Dixon is chairman of the Local Board for Lee County.

The Legal Advisory Board is composed of the following:

Judge Richard S. Farrand, chairman; Edward H. Brewster, Geo. C. Dixon.

The services of the Bar Association and each of its members were tendered to the president of the local Red Cross Chapter in the late campaign and numerous meetings throughout the county were addressed by lawyers.

Robert L. Warner and Guy Carpenter, two recently admitted members of the Bar, but neither of whom had yet engaged in active practice, have enlisted and the former is now in Officers' Training Camp at Camp Grant, and the latter is in the Ordnance Department at Columbus, Ohio.

James R. Kelly, City Attorney of Amboy, left last Monday, May 27th, as one of the Lee County contingent of selected men for training at Camp Gordon. Mr. Kelly has been in active practice in Amboy the past two or three years.

McHENRY COUNTY.

In the field of war activities McHenry County is not only well represented by her lawyers in active service, but also by those who remain at home and by their efforts give material aid and comfort in the prosecution of the war.

The following list shows the names of her lawyers who are in active military service:

William M. Carroll, Richmond.

Edgar J. Elliott, Richmond.

Ira W. Hurley, Harvard.

D. R. Joslyn, Jr., Woodstock.

A. H. Pouse, McHenry.

OGLE COUNTY.

The lawyers of Ogle County, as of every other county in the district, are thoroughly impressed with the importance of the task and are devoting their time, labor and money generously to aid in the war activities of the Nation.

W. J. Emerson, State's Attorney, was chairman of the last Liberty Loan Organization of the county and his organization of the enterprise was such that the quota was very largely over-subscribed.

J. C. Seyster was township chairman of Oregon in the same matter, and has been very active generally.

C. E. Gardner, of Rochelle, and R. L. Bracken, of Polo, are especially active in promoting enterprises relating to war matters.

The following members of the Bar are in active service:

Leon A. Zick, of Polo.

H. B. Kaufman, of Oregon.

W. R. Dusher, of Rochelle, Aviation Corps.

Fred E. Gardner, of Rochelle, junior member of the firm of Gardner & Gardner; Aviation Corps, Rantoul.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

The lawyers of Stephenson County are very active in war matters. Practically every lawyer in the county is interested in War Relief work of one kind or another, either as chairman or as members of committees organized by the National Council of Defense, or in stumping the county for the Red Cross, the Army Y. M. C. A., and other relief activities, as well as rendering great assistance in the sale of the various issues of Liberty Bonds. In fact, there is no important work going on in which one or more lawyers are not actively engaged and generally as the leaders in the various branches of work.

There are two lawyers from Stephenson County in active service:

Kent J. Owens, who is in the Navy Department, and Cassius Poust, who enlisted as a private prior to the "Selective Service Act" and who is now commissioned as a 1st lieutenant of the 129th Infantry, and recently left for France.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Two-thirds at least of the Bar of Whiteside County are engaged in war activities, particularly in the line of making speeches throughout the county in the various campaigns for funds and the sale of bonds.

John A. Ward has been head of the Publicity Committee for the county.

John M. Stager was chairman of the Sterling District in the last Liberty Loan Campaign.

Philip H. Ward is chairman of the Speakers' Committee for the Red Cross campaign and attorney for the Red Cross in obtaining allotments for the dependents of soldiers.

And other lawyers throughout the county have given freely of their time and labor in furtherance of war objects.

Whiteside County has three stars on its lawyer's service flag, one of them being for Robert Ramsay, court reporter, who, although not a lawyer, is almost considered as one of them.

Simon T. Mee is in the service abroad in the Quartermaster's Department, and

John F. Buckley volunteered and was assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

The members of the Bar of Winnebago County have unanimously voted to co-operate with and assist in the preserving of the practice of those lawyers who have been called into the service.

Every member of the Bar has given unreservedly to local war service as speakers and solicitors.

Stanton A. Hyer and L. C. Miller have each been chairman of the Four-Minute Men and have devoted a great deal of effort in the work. Fred E. Carpenter has been chairman of the District Appeal Exemption Board and also of the County Bond Committee.

The following members of the Bar are in active war service:

Carlton F. Welsh, Captain.

Philip H. Lewis, Lieutenant.

Arthur J. Knight, Lieutenant.

W. D. Knight, Lieutenant.

Louis J. Shanhouse, Private.

L. M. Green, Private.

W. F. Hull, Private.

Guy B. Reno, Private.

From a study of the reports submitted by the various bar association secretaries and from personal knowledge of what is being done in several of the counties of the district, I feel assured that the lawyers of the Sixth Supreme Judicial District are fully awake to the importance of the work to be done and are devoting their time, talents, energy and money without stint to the furtherance of the common cause of winning the war.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation for assistance ren-

dered by the secretaries of the various bar associations and others in compiling this report.

Respectfully submitted,

May 31, 1918.

CHAS. F. PRESTON,
President Federation Local Bar Associations
Sixth Supreme Judicial District.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. W. R. Hunter, of the Seventh District.

**REPORT OF THE SEVENTH SUPREME COURT DISTRICT OF
FEDERATED BAR ASSOCIATIONS.**

*To the President and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association:
GENTLEMEN:*

The Seventh District is composed of Lake, DuPage, Cook, Will and Kankakee. I have been unable to get any report from Lake and Will counties, but from the other three counties, up to April first, more than 155 members of the bar had laid aside the green bag and enlisted in the arduous duties of war to maintain the standard of modern civilization. Some of them have already made the supreme sacrifice. Fifteen per cent of the lawyers of Kankakee County are in active service—all of them but two are in France, and those two are on the way. One is a captain in the infantry; three are first lieutenants in the same branch of the service; one is an interpreter; one is toting shells up to the first line, and one is dropping, from the clouds, explosives upon the murderous Hun—not a swivel chair job in the Kankakee contingent.

Of those who have remained at home, one has given one year of his time, without compensation, to the American Red Cross; all of the others have given their time freely to war activities: Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Recreation Committee and Salvation Army work. They have promoted parades and spoken at innumerable patriotic gatherings, economized in their personal expenses, contributed their money, and are fully determined to keep the home fires burning.

More than this we are all wearing half-soled shoes, old clothes, and last year's straws—we live on corn stalks and dandelions, and we lick the platter clean.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. HUNTER,
President of Seventh District.

MR. GILBERT: I have listened with a great deal of interest to all of the reports, especially to the report made by Mr. Hunter of Kankakee, and my attention was more than usually directed to the last statement made by Mr. Hunter, that the lawyers of his county had volunteered to assist the farmer in harvesting the crops which would be necessary for them to harvest.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that that is one of the greater things the lawyers of Illinois can do. My boy is on his way to France, he is going over there to die for me. Certainly, sir, I can get out and spend my time that used to be spent on the golf links, in trying to feed him while he is over there. (Applause.)

I want to suggest, if it is proper at this time, that the State Bar Association of Illinois recommend to the entire Bar that instead of going out and wasting their time on the golf links, when the farmers in the West are in need of help, that they go out and cut down the wheat heads, instead of killing golf balls.

I thank you. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Here is a good opportunity for men to speak their sentiments. Who has something next to offer.

MR. LYMAN MCCARL: I might make a report for the Fourth District.

THE PRESIDENT: We will be very glad to have the report.

MR. McCARL: Mr. Vaught of Jacksonville, said some time ago that he would not be present here.

The Fourth Judicial District lies on the west side of the State, extending from Rock Island south to Quincy, and contains fourteen counties. What has been said of the other districts is true of our district. The lawyers have taken the leading part in the organization, and especially in the early organization, in molding public opinion and now in selling the Liberty Bonds and the war stamps and in the

Red Cross drive. The lawyers take the leading part in all of the counties.

But there is one county that is the banner county in the State of Illinois, you perhaps have all read of it, and that is Mercer County. They have done something there that they have not been able to succeed in doing in any other county. They have taken a directory of their county and taken the financial standing of each one and have made an assessment, and when they want to raise money for Red Cross, or for the Liberty Bonds, they simply make an assessment and go out and get the money. Judge Cooke of the Supreme Court has organized that county, which is in our district.

There is one lamentable thing about the lawyers. We have fewer lawyers in service than any other body of men of the same numbers in the State of Illinois. In my county we have only three lawyers between the ages of 21 and 31; those three are in the service. And what is true of my county is true of others. But don't you know the fact that we are losing all the time. The young men are not going into the legal profession, and as I look over this meeting today it is represented by more old men than we have had for years.

In our county of Adams, every time there is a draft made we close up the court house, the lawyers go in a body from the Federal building with the young men that are drafted, to the depot, and we see that they are provided with everything. The last time we went we had a draft of 210 men. We took a large flag and marched along and we collected just in simple coins thrown in \$510, from the Federal building to the depot. (Applause.)

I think there is none of us, while we are a little prone to brag of what we are doing, realizes just how much the lawyers have done, especially in the early stages of this war, to keep people in the loyal line. And I am sorry to say that my county, so far as I know, is the only county in which a lawyer was arrested for seditious remarks—we

had one. It has gone all over the State. He will be before the next Federal Grand Jury. But I want to say this for the Bar Association of my county, that the same day he was arrested the Bar Association met, we voted him out, we appointed a committee to report him to the Supreme Judge to take away his license. (Applause.)

The proper education of the people is one of the principal things in this war. And I do not know of any one that is betetr capable of doing that work than the lawyers are.

So far as working in the harvest field is concerned, as I look over this audience I think there will be a good representation of water carriers here, but perhaps nothing else. It reminds me very much of taking the high school fellows on to the farm for the purpose of raising crops. Our place very likely would be worth more than our labor in harvesting crops especially, I guess, my friends on the front seat. I thank you. (Applause.)

MR. W. H. HUNTER: The statement by the last speaker in reference to Mercer County brings to mind something, perhaps, it would be well for me to state, because Kankakee County never likes to be outdone.

Speaking as to the lawyers in Mercer County tabulating people living in that county and as to the amount of money they should contribute. The lawyers of Kankakee County have done that and then gone further and done this: We have a record of every man and woman over eighteen years of age in the County of Kankakee, the address, the amount they contributed to the first drive of the Red Cross, the K. C. and the Y. M. C. A., and then when we go out for the next drive we put that information on a card for each individual in the county, and we also put on his valuation and the amount he ought to give; and when he says, "I have given so much." "Yes, there it is, and you have got to give so much more because you own so much property,—there it is, too." (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: There are some of these districts not represented by their presidents. Is there anybody present that can speak for any of them? Is there anybody here from the First District? The Second? If somebody does not report for the Second I will report for that myself, because somebody ought to tell the story of what they are doing in the Second District.

MR. DONNELLY: Let us have it, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Let us see if we can get somebody else first. I think those are the only absentees.

I will tell you just one thing about this Second District:

In rather inclement weather in the early part of the winter the meeting of the Second District was held at Edwardsville, and it so happened that on the very day that this meeting of the lawyers of the Second Judicial District was held the second officers' training camp had completed its training and had commissioned its young officers. And in this meeting there were present eleven fine, splendid looking, patriotic lawyers wearing for the first time the officer's insignia on the uniform of their country. (Applause.) Well, that, of course, as you can see, was an inspiration to the meeting. A meeting of lawyers with the younger men there touched with the accolade of knighthood, all of them filled with the earnest desire to take up the work for their country for which they had been preparing.

Another thing about that meeting: In that part of the State of Illinois ninety per cent of the people who are there are of German descent, of German blood; ninety per cent at least of the German race, men who came over at a time when the better element of Germany rebelled against and sought to escape and did escape from the beginnings of the establishment of the tyranny that rules Germany today. So it is, I think, with many communities. But here was a community of German faces, of German speech, a typical German community. But what did you find? In all these dif-

ferent district meetings that we attended I never saw a group of men gathered together that were more enthused with the spirit of patriotism and the spirit of protest against the German idea than these Germans of the southern part of Illinois. (Applause.)

Now, why was it? Because this goes to the possible solution of this problem,—what are we going to do with the men of German race in this country, where are they going to be, what influences are going to affect them; why was this condition there, and in other parts of the state you hear a whisper of doubtful loyalty in communities largely German by race and influence? It must have been due to an influence which was disclosed by one of the speeches made by one of these lawyer soldiers on the occasion of that meeting.

A young man was called upon to speak with regard to his experiences. He was a German, he had been through the training camp, he had received a commission as captain. He was a man thirty-two years old, beyond the age when men could be registered and compelled to go into the army. He was married, he had children, young children. He had been the corporation counsel of the city where he lived. He was a man who had a practice at the bar, and this is what he told about his story—this man of German birth and blood—for he was born in Germany and came to this country:

He looked in the faces of his brethren of the bar in this community where he had been brought up and he reminded them of his great debt to them. Coming over here from Germany where he was born a peasant's son, and where he would always have remained the son of a peasant and a peasant himself and the father of a peasant family, he was admitted here in freedom and equality with all other men of his associates. (Applause.) He went to public school. He learned a trade. He was ambitious. He studied at nights. He was at last admitted to the bar. And as ne

looked in the faces of the lawyers about him he said: "I never have forgotten and I never will forgot, the kindness, the help, the fellowship that you here in America gave to me, a man of alien blood, that you admitted me in full membership with you and made me your equal; you gave me the opportunity to progress and trusted me with great responsibility and honor. When this country was involved in war with Germany what could I do, a man of German birth who had been received in this country in such a spirit, what could I do but give myself to that country in the time of its need to prove my appreciation of these privileges and my love of that country, the country of my adoption." (Applause.)

Now, I think that accounts for the spirit in Madison County that men and other men like him have been talking to other Germans; the spirit of loyalty is in these American Germans if you can reach it. Get the truth to them. Let them know the situation, remind them what the great issues are, and their loyalty will come to the front. From that county, from that situation, from that occasion, came to me the greatest hope and inspiration of a united country, men of all races, of every character, of every station in life, united together to support the United States in this great struggle to the very end. (Applause.)

While I am waiting for Mr. Davis, may I tell you the story about a Chicago lawyer of German birth? It is a short story.

Calls for the story.

THE PRESIDENT: It is a short story and I think I will tell you. When the call came for the first contingent of drafted men in August of last year, that call, as you remember, was for 5 per cent. of the quota of each Board, just a little handful of men from everywhere to start things. We were asked to pick out the best men that we could get for that delegation. So in Local Board 15 where I then happened to be on duty we sent out an invitation for men to

volunteer to be among the first 5 per cent., stating that men of military experience and men of quality and character would be given the preference. We had sixty-five volunteers for a quota which was filled by thirteen men. So we called the sixty-five men together and we had a civil service examination and marked them on a scale of percentages and picked out our men, and in doing so each one of those sixty-five men told us why they wanted to go to the war and to go then in the first contingent, and here is what a lawyer of foreign birth said to us. This man was born in Bohemia. He came over here, he said, not knowing the language, but he came to this country because to his mind it was a land of opportunity; opportunity, where he was born, for such as he there was none. He came here unable to speak our language and he went where the foreigner goes, to the Stock Yards. He started in with the most menial kind of labor. But he did not work alone in the daytime. He learned the language and at night he studied and after four years of the most arduous work in day and night, he passed the examination to become an apothecary, a licensed apothecary: one step at a time. And he went into the apothecary's business. And he went on studying at night towards his real ambition; and later he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, passing the examinations that were required. And then he sought to establish himself in his profession, and he did establish himself in his profession among the men of his race, helping the humble foreigners that came over as he did. And he had established himself so that he was self-supporting and had at last accomplished the beginning of his ambition. And then the war came. And here at the first call this man stepped to the front. I said to him, "This country has been pretty good to you." He could not speak. His eyes filled with tears, and when he got his voice, he said, "That is why I want to fight for her." (Applause.)

Now, that is the kind of spirit there is among these

selected men of foreign birth in the great national army of the United States, with men of all bloods, but united with that sort of a feeling it is going to give a good account of itself to America. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I have already announced to you and your patience in listening here while the men who were talking against time were filling the hour proves that you are very anxious indeed to hear the next speaker, Mr. J. Lionberger Davis, of St. Louis, who will speak upon the Trading with the Enemy Act and the Custodian of Alien Property. (Applause.)

MR. J. LIONBERGER DAVIS: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois State Bar Association: I am very sorry that Mr. Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, could not be with you this afternoon and deliver his message to you in person. He asked me to say to you that he was unavoidably detained in Washington and could not come out to see you, but asked me to come in his place and to speak to you very briefly about the Trading with the Enemy Act and the functions which the Alien Property Custodian performs under the terms of that Act.

I am very happy at having the opportunity of bringing this message to the bar of the State of Illinois, because the work that the Alien Property Custodian has been called upon to do is largely lawyer's work and calls for the active participation and active co-operation of members of the bar, not only in the State of Illinois, but throughout the country. I am going to outline to you very briefly the main features of the Trading with the Enemy Act, telling you briefly what the functions of the Alien Property Custodian are under it and explaining to you very briefly what you gentlemen can do in this part of the country to aid in the prosecution of the war by supporting the work which this branch of the Government's activities is taking care of.

The Trading with the Enemy Act was passed by Congress and became a law on October 6th, 1917, just a little

over seven and a half months ago. Under that Act there were a great many functions to be performed by the executive branch of the government.

Large powers were delegated to the President of the United States and the President, in turn, by appropriate executive orders, distributed those functions among several of the older departments of the government and also among these newer agencies of the government which were set up at that time.

I am not going to discuss this afternoon the functions performed by the older departments of the government, such as the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, the Post Office Department, the Treasury Department, or the Federal Trade Commission, but I am going to confine what little I have to say to the work of the Alien Property Custodian and refer only indirectly to the work of the War Trade Board which sometimes comes into very close contact with the work of the Alien Property Custodian.

When war was declared on April 6th, 1917, all intercourse between citizens of this country and persons residing within territory occupied by the enemy's forces was absolutely forbidden by the usual rules of law. The only way in which trade in the sense of the transmission of funds or the intercommunication of letters or the interchange of credits could take place was by receiving a license from the executive branch of the government. And at that time, at the time war broke out, there was no agency set up which could grant licenses to trade for or on behalf of an enemy or with an enemy in the sense of transmitting funds or intelligence or deposits or credits.

Under the Trading with the Enemy Act the two new organizations created were the War Trade Board and the Alien Property Custodian. The War Trade Board being that agency of the government which was created for the purpose of granting licenses to trade with an enemy for an

enemy or on account or behalf of an enemy. So that in that respect the Trading with the Enemy Act was remedial in its character and permitted certain kinds of trade to be carried on which, in the opinion of the War Trade Board, speaking for the President, was to the advantage of citizens of this country and to the trade and commerce of this country and not in favor of Germany or her allies.

In addition to the War Trade Board the Trading with the Enemy Act provided for an officer known as the Alien Property Custodian, and under the provisions of the Act it became the duty of the Alien Property Custodian to take over all property located in this country or in the dependencies of this country, such as our insular possessions, and hold that property until the end of the war, at which time it was made the duty of Congress under the Act to determine what disposition to make of it.

Now the first proposition, in discussing the Trading with the Enemy Act, is to understand clearly what an enemy is. It is very unfortunate that the title of the officer whose duty it is to take over this enemy property was named in the Act as the "Alien Property Custodian," because he is not the custodian of alien property, but is the custodian of enemy property. An enemy is a very different person from an alien, and a great deal of confusion has arisen, not only among the people of this country generally, but there has been a great deal of confusion among the members of the bar because of the use of this word "Alien."

Now an enemy under the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Act, is any person who resides in Germany, Austria, or the countries Germany and Austria are allied with in this war, or any person who resides outside of Germany or Austria, and outside of the United States who does business in territory occupied by Germany or Austria or their allies; or any corporation organized in Germany or organized outside of Germany but doing business in Germany or Austria or their allies.

And another class of enemy is the fourth class, those agencies, such as municipal subdivisions or representatives of the German or Austrian governments wherever resident, they, too, are enemies within the meaning of the Act.

In February of this year, the President, under the powers granted him by the Act, created another class of enemy, those persons resident in this country who have been interned by the War Department. So that we now have five classes of enemies, and it is with the property of enemies situated in this country that the Alien Property Custodian deals.

Now it may be of interest to you to have me recall, just in passing,—and I am more or less elementary, I like to get the foundation of this thing well laid—the kinds of property which the Alien Property Custodian is taking over and holding:

Any interest which an enemy has in a corporation;

Any interest, whether vested or contingent, which an enemy has in any estate;

Any interest that an enemy has in a piece of real estate, whether undivided or not, is enemy property within the meaning of the Act, and it is the duty of the Custodian to substitute himself, if I may use that expression, for the enemy, and figuratively speaking, to stand in the shoes of the enemy and take whatever the enemy would have been entitled to had there been no war, and had there been no Trading with the Enemy Act.

The simplest way to grasp the significance of the Act, insofar as the Alien Property Custodian reaches it, is to substitute in your mind this officer of the government for the enemy, and everything that the enemy would have been entitled to receive or to do had there been no war and no Act the Alien Property Custodian may do and must do, under the terms of the Act. So that when the Alien Property Custodian demands the contingent interest in an estate pending in the Probate Court to administer, he demands all

that right, title and interest which the beneficiary, who is the enemy, has or may have in that estate when the time for distribution arrives, and when that time comes it is the duty of the executor or administrator, or the trustee, as the case may be, to deal with the Alien Property Custodian and settle with him, just as he would have done with the enemy had there been no Act and had there been no war. That, in a nutshell, will give you the background of the Act; it will give you the persons who are named enemies by the Act and by the executive proclamation of the President of the United States, and will give you briefly the character of the property which the Alien Property Custodian must take over.

And now I want to tell you, in the few moments I have left, about the practical side of gathering in these many millions of German and Austrian property in this country, and the legal problems with which the Custodian has been confronted since he took charge of this important governmental work.

Originally, it was thought that the Germans had been able to liquidate most of their holdings in this country prior to the war. We find, in going over these reports, and investigating the facts in many of these cases that there was a very heavy liquidation which took place prior to the entrance of the United States into this great controversy. In other words, the German agents, the German commercial outposts, saw the inevitability of this country entering the war, and those of you who have been familiar with and watched financial transactions, will remember that during six or seven months before we entered the war there was a very heavy liquidation, as the stock brokers say, on the New York Exchange, and thousands and millions and probably hundreds of millions of securities which had theretofore been owned by German interests were dumped on the market, causing the market to fall, in that very staggering fall it had just before the United States formally

declared war. I remember being in the office of Mr. Morgan, in New York, on the third of February, the day when President Wilson read his famous message to Congress, when diplomatic relations were severed with Germany, and remember the excitement there in Wall street at that time, brokers running here and there, and the cry was out that we were going to war with Germany, and the deluge of securities thrown on that falling market; perhaps the Germans wanted to stimulate a financial panic at that time. But it was clear, prior to our entrance in the war, that millions and hundreds of millions of German property was liquidated in that way.

But as we go on in our work and begin to investigate these German properties, we find this situation: That there are numbers of large industrial and commercial enterprises in this country which could not be dumped on the market in the sense of selling the securities; that commerce which had been built up through a long series of years by German capital, fostered in many instances by German governmental subsidies, supported by the large financial interests in Germany, and really great outposts of that German industrialism and commercialism which has penetrated not only our own country, but practically every civilized country in the world today. So that we found, as we proceeded with the investigation of enemy owned property and with the task of bringing that property in the control and custody of the government, that we were facing large German enterprises which were the outposts of German trade and industry and commerce.

Then we were confronted with a legal problem, that simply taking over this enemy property and conserving it with the powers of a common law trustee,—and we were confronted squarely with the ability to use a great commercial weapon, a great industrial club, against the commercial and the industrial powers of Germany which, as you know, have stood with the Junker class and have stood back of the

military caste in the fight against the whole civilized world.

I remember very well the night that we took over in New York City the Hamburg America Building, at Forty-Fifth Street and Broadway, that magnificent building, sumptuously furnished, with a great picture of Herr Ballin hung over a desk; and I remember going in there a few days later and seeing hung over this picture of that great German ship promoter and pioneer, the picture of the President of the United States. And that was symbolic, because it meant those men felt, on the other side of the water, that a blow was going to be struck at the very foundation of this great industrial, commercial and transportation fabric which Germany had been building up all over the world. Let me say, to be specific, that about eighteen or twenty years ago I happened to be in the far East on business; that for years before that time British shipping and British force had been predominant; I was absolutely dumfounded to see, all through that section of the country, China, Japan, Siam, Singapore, Java, Ceylon, all through those far Eastern states and countries, a German ship coming in with better equipment, better facilities, better ticket offices, driving out, in a great many cases, the British ships. And a great many times you could get a better German ship than you could a British ship, due to the great transportation system. And the German government appreciating that link in the chain of its commercial and industrial aggressions, has fastened its hold not only on the Far East or near East, but they began to fasten its hold upon our own country, because the best docking facilities in New York Bay are those great Hamburg America Line docks and piers. Now we have got them. We have taken over the Hamburg America, the North German Lloyd, the Atlas Line, and all of the German and Austrian owned steamship companies. The Navy Department has the ships, they are being used to prosecute this war against Germany; and these docks and unexampled facilities which are the key to the port of

New York will be sold to the government of the United States and forever held by our nation as the facilities for encouraging that greater merchant marine which we believe is going to spring up as a result of this war, and carry our goods and our people through the world. (Applause.)

In addition to that, in going into these legal propositions, we found that Germany had steel companies; we found she had asperin companies, that great Beyer company that manufactured the asperin in this country, and aniline dyes in this country; the Borsch Magneto Company was reported to us at one time as having only thirty-four shares of its stock enemy owned, but upon investigation it developed that every share of its stock was enemy owned, by persons living in Germany.

That same thing was true with respect to a number of other large chemical and medicinal firms, chocolate companies, lumber companies, ship-building companies; great ferrous industries, like copper companies, and things of that sort owned by Germany, held here under cover very frequently and used to penetrate our industrial life and to establish here an army of industrial aggression which parallels, and very effectively, that other army of aggression which has been sweeping over Belgium and France and which now is to be stopped and crushed, I hope.

But here is the proposition as to the Alien Property Custodian. He was confronted with this situation: The stock of these companies, the certificates representing the stock were held on the other side of the water, and there was no opportunity for the Alien Property Custodian to present the certificate to the company and have the stock put in his name. There was no opportunity to sell, in a great many cases, these companies, because the Act, up to a very short time ago, provided that the enemy interests in a company, or the property of an enemy, could not be sold unless attended with waste. And you gentlemen are

lawyers and know how difficult it is to show, in a great many cases of a prosperous going business, waste as a condition before you could sell the property. The Custodian applied to Congress to amend the Act so as to give him the power to sell these German interests to American citizens, thus cutting out of American industry this insidious and powerful control which had been fastened on our industrial life and which was very much greater than any of us had any idea of.

After we got into the situation and discovered these facts, Congress responded, the Act was amended and power was given to the Custodian to sell whenever, in his judgment, it was wise to do so, provided public notice was given of the time and place of the sale, and that notice published at the place where the property was located or the majority thereof, the larger portion of the property. Certain exceptions could be made, in the matter of holding private sales, if the President determined, for good cause, that private sale was advisable. But the general rule is that these larger properties will be sold at public sale after due notice at the place where the property is located.

Now, under that power which has been granted to the Alien Property Custodian, he proposes to sell all of these outposts of German commercial and industrial aggression. He proposes to sell these great plants to American citizens so that they may be Americanized and put to their full use during the period of the war. Why, the Borsch Magneto plant, in one of its factories located at Springfield, Massachusetts, and another one in New Jersey, was running only about half time in the midst of this terrible war, and our Navy Department and our War Department and our Aircraft Board were crying for magnetos. And that great plant today has been put under control of America, directors selected by Mr. Palmer, and is going to devote itself very largely from now on to furnishing our government with everything it can produce which our government

requires to prosecute this war. That is only one example.

The same thing is true with respect to the Synthetic company which makes all of the amalgamations that are put in teeth, and the Navy and the War Departments want to use all of those patents to take care of all of these boys of ours who are going over to serve on the other side. And we are going to do everything in our power to permit the Navy and the War Departments to use those patents so those processes may be used for those boys who are going to serve on the other side.

Let me, in the five minutes that I have before I close, give you what I conceive to be the four principal objects of the Trading with the Enemy Act, insofar as the Alien Property Custodian is concerned. And let me say, parenthetically, in connection with that, that it is an anomaly that an American citizen should be considered an enemy, whereas a German resident in the United States, unless interned by the War Department, is not an enemy. That strikes all of us as horrible, it makes us feel that something is wrong with the Act which puts what some of us might consider ignominy upon a loyal American citizen who is in Germany and does not reach the property of a German citizen who resides in this country. But the reason for that distinction is very obvious when you consider it, and I am going to give you in closing, the four main purposes of the Act:

The first purpose, of course, is to prevent any aid or comfort being given to the enemy. That means preventing and forbidding any money or property or intelligence, or anything getting into the lines, either military or naval, of Germany or her allies, because if the money gets into Germany or into territory controlled by Germany, it makes no difference whether the money is American money going to an American or German money going to a German, when the money gets over there it is within the control of Germany, and she is just as likely, in my opinion far more

likely, to take money belonging to an American citizen than money belonging to one of her own subjects. So the first, main object of the Act, is to prevent any aid or comfort being given to the enemy.

The second object is to marshal and consolidate all of these vast properties in this country belonging to enemies and so use them during the period of the war that they will aid this country affirmatively in the prosecution of the war. All liquid funds which come into the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, in the sense of moneys, drafts payable on demand, sight, exchange and other cash items as bankers say, go immediately into the treasury of the United States and there are invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in government securities, such as these temporary certificates of indebtedness and the Liberty Bonds, so those funds are used directly to finance the war and help prosecute it to a successful conclusion.

Now the third great object of the Act is to mobilize and hold and conserve all of these properties, all of these securities, all of these funds, by the government of the United States, until the war is over, or until the negotiations for peace commence, and then the United States has a great stake to play the game of settling the terms of peace, because it is safe to say that the amount of German money invested in this country is many times, ten, twelve, fifteen, times as great as American money invested in Germany. So that we will have a very much larger stake which we will hold at the expiration of hostilities which can be used as a trading point when it comes to the terms of peace.

And growing out of the second object, the one of holding these properties to help prosecute the war, is that other larger object to which I adverted a few moments ago, and that is the separating from American industry and commerce that sinister and dominating control of the German industrial and commercial brains; because they have, gen-

lemen, systematically, consistently, year in and year out, used the power of German gold to penetrate into our industrial life and to use some of these industrial enterprises as political as well as industrial outposts for the German government. We hope to stamp out that kind of propaganda and that kind of industrial aggression.

Now may I say to you in closing, the thing that has been very close to my heart ever since I have been in this work in Washington? I practiced law for fifteen years in my old home city, St. Louis. I went on to Washington last October in this service, and immediately we found it necessary to send out to the bar of this great country a call for help. Our work, as I said in commencing, is largely the work for lawyers. It is the one branch of the service in which a lawyer could perform a peculiar function because of his special knowledge and his special training, not only in administering these great properties which we have taken over, not only in dealing with these complicated questions of title which we have to solve before we can sell these properties and carry on the administration of this Act; but also, gentlemen, and this is the thing I want to impress upon you particularly, especially because the lawyer in his dealings with his clients, his dealings in his own profession, of leadership in his community, knows more, in my opinion, than any other one kind of man in this country, of the German properties located in this country. I want to tell you just one story which I think will express the idea that I want to leave with you, because I know every lawyer first reacts on his loyalty to his client; he has that feeling of professional privilege which we all honor in the lawyer, and he feels it is a breach of great professional privilege, of his honor to his client, to disclose any information which might cause his client hurt or damage or loss.

I sat next to a young person at a dinner about six months ago when I was first in Washington, and she told me of a friend of hers in Philadelphia, who had been a very

warm, personal friend of the German Consul in that city prior to the declaration of war, and when the German Consul had left Philadelphia he had turned over to this friend of his all of his securities, and she had taken them and put them in her safety deposit box and when the maturity of those coupons came around she clipped the coupons, cashed them, transmitted those funds to a mutual friend in Sweden,—and you know what that means; that money got into Germany. I heard that story at the dinner table, and I said, "I beg your pardon, but I am interested in that story because I am assisting Mr. Palmer in taking over enemy property in this country. Those bonds belong to an enemy; those coupons belong to an enemy, and it is your duty, or the duty of your friend, to report that fact to the Alien Property Custodian, who stands in the shoes of the government, so that money may be taken over and the proceeds of those bonds prevented from getting into Germany." And this young lady looked at me and said, "Why, Mr. Davis, I couldn't betray the confidence of a friend; I couldn't tell you who that was, and give you that information." I said, "Why not? Aren't we in a desperate war with a ruthless power that has known absolutely no respect for law, decency or morals, no sanctity of international law at all? Are you going to have more care for your friend than you have for your country? Isn't it your duty to disclose everything that will aid your country in this great time of crisis?" And she looked at me for a moment and said, "Yes, I think you are right, I will give you the name." She did, and we traced that thing up.

That is exactly what I want to say to you lawyers. Your duty is first to your country, second to your client, and if you know, or if you have the means of finding out, any property in this state or any property in any other place in our great country that has not been reported to us, think of your duty, think of the part that you can play in aiding to win this war. Report it to our office, your

name will never be used, but we will use the information and get the property. Because, gentlemen, I say to you in all seriousness, we intend, before we are through with this job, to get every dollar of enemy owned property in the United States into the hands of our government, and use that great economic weapon to supplement our military and naval forces in stamping out what I believe to be the greatest menace to all the institutions that we as lawyers were brought up to reverence that has ever come across the face of the earth, and I know that with the help of all this great country, with the help of you lawyers, and all our citizens, working together, we can stamp this menace out and perpetuate free institutions for all time to come. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: This is a new subject that has been presented here, and one concerning which I have heard a great many questions asked. Mr. Davis says if you have questions to ask about it he will be glad to answer them. Does any one wish to ask any questions in regard to the Act?

MR. HUGH HOUSUM: I would like to ask if the present act makes provision for the return of funds after the war?

MR. DAVIS: None whatever, except that Congress will determine what disposition to make of funds after the war.

MR. HOUSUM: Isn't it true that Germany has gone ahead and taken over all American property in Germany?

MR. DAVIS: As far as we know, Germany has taken over all American property in Germany and American industrial interests in the German Empire. I do not know what disposition she intends to make of this.

MR. JOHN F. VOIGT: I would like to know whether the Act requires the reporting to your department of memberships in city clubs where these memberships are held by aliens or by an enemy alien, and, if so, in what way you

take over such membership, the certificate evidencing the membership, of course, being in the hands of the member.

MR. DAVIS: You mean membership in a city club?

MR. VOIGT: Yes.

MR. DAVIS: Has it any property interest or value?

MR. VOIGT: Yes, it has property value. I have in mind now the large clubs of Chicago, like the Chicago Athletic Club, the Chicago Club, Illinois Athletic Club, and any of the other clubs.

MR. DAVIS: We haven't been taking over that sort of property; we have been taking over memberships like the Stock Exchange, something that has market value and which can be sold on the Exchange. I do not think we would be disposed to take over a membership in a social club, as it is largely a personal matter.

A MEMBER: Do I understand you to say that property owned or held by an enemy subject residing in the United States is not molested?

MR. DAVIS: Unless that person has been interned by the War Department.

THE MEMBER: It is only property owned or held by a person residing or domiciled in the enemy country?

MR. DAVIS: That is right, unless the person residing over here is the agent of Germany, like a diplomatic agent. The determining factor of the enemy status is geographical rather than political, if I may use that expression. It is where a person lives, not what his citizenship is, that counts.

A MEMBER: Inheritances or bequests that go to an enemy living in the old country should go to the Custodian?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, they ought to be reported, and then the Custodian issues a demand for the legacy or for the bequest, whatever the form of it is, and when it becomes due to the enemy it is paid to the Custodian instead of to the enemy. Of course the administrator, executor or trustee holds the rest of the estate until the time for distribution comes.

MR. LESSING ROSENTHAL: One of the difficulties we are suffering under in this state is the fact that under wills in which there are enemy legatees, or in estates where there are enemy heirs, we have difficulty in having the will admitted to probate. Our statute requires that notice shall be given to all persons interested under the will, and to all heirs. Now under the Trading with the Enemy Act, unless the consent of the President or his representative is secured, that is a form of commercial intercourse which is prohibited by the Act, and if such notice should be sent by the Clerk of the Court why the mail would be held up in the post office; in the second place, the person who is responsible for sending it would lay himself liable to a very serious penalty, to say nothing of imprisonment. The result of all that is, in this country especially, that the probate of a good many wills has really been stayed because the assent has not yet been secured for the mailing of notices or sending of notices, as required by our statute, to non-residents or rather to alien enemies as they are, under our law, indispensable at the present time. Either we will have to change our law and permit notice by publication simply, or Congress will have to amend the alien property Act, or the War Trade Board or the alien property Custodian will have to be permitted to allow these notices to pass to Germany and Austria and Turkey; those are the chief countries in which we are interested.

A MEMBER: Those notices could be transmitted either via Switzerland or Sweden, as I am advised, if the letter were so designated, or through Holland.

MR. DAVIS: I want to say this to you, and I am very glad you asked that question: We have found so much enemy property in the Probate Court in Chicago because of the very large foreign population in Chicago, that we have sent out from Washington a representative of our office who is going to be here all of next week, and he is going to be at the office of Mr. Sullivan, who is counsel for

Illinois for the Alien Property Custodian, and he will be very happy to give you any information, between two and five o'clock, on specific matters that come up. And I think such questions as Mr. Rosenthal brought up are very important because they will enable us in Washington either to have the Act amended, and amendments to the Act being proposed are presented to Congress or the War Trade Board to work out some scheme for transmitting the notices; and you might be able to amend your law while the war is on, so these matters could be handled.

A MEMBER: In the matter of contracts for real estate where the person has not completed payments sufficient to be entitled to a deed,—is that in the nature of alien enemy property or not?

MR. DAVIS: You mean where the enemy has made partial payment?

THE MEMBER: Yes.

MR. DAVIS: That depends very largely on the contract. We are going to assume that he is interested in the property to the extent of his payments.

THE MEMBER: If he pays three or four thousand dollars then he gets a deed; but those payments that are made monthly or periodically, are those enemy alien property or are those property that belong to him; he is a resident, but not an enemy?

MR. DAVIS: If he is a resident but not an enemy we have nothing to do with him. If he resides in this country and is not interned his property is absolutely immune from the Act and he can deal with it just as though he were an American citizen.

A MEMBER: Will you give us your idea why that should be done; why should an alien in this country be immune?

MR. DAVIS: I don't know, unless it is a practical proposition. I have never had any definite estimate made of the number of resident aliens in this country, but I un-

derstand they run up into the millions, and the administrative function of taking over all of that property, and the complications that would come into our business life would be enormous. You would be surprised to know how many have come out in taking over the five or seven hundred millions that we have taken over. But if you were to take over all of the property of resident aliens in this country, in my opinion, it would be a colossal task. And then the theory of the Act is to try to prevent any of this money or property being used in any way to aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war.

THE MEMBER: The alien enemy residing here is not engaged in making war against the United States, while the enemy in Germany is or he is presumed to be. As a matter of fact, a great deal of this property is owned, I understand, by the Kaiser, by the late Chancellor, and by leading members of the Junker aristocracy; every one of those fellows is or is presumed to be engaged in making war against the United States.

MR. DAVIS: Of course a German resident in this country if he becomes active in any way at all, will be interned; the minute he is interned his property will be taken over.

A MEMBER: Are you at liberty to state or give us any idea of the amount of property that has been taken over?

MR. DAVIS: Yes. When I left Washington Thursday, we had on our books three hundred and sixty millions of property. At that time we had received twenty-one thousand reports of enemy property covering twenty thousand trusts, and we had opened on our books trust accounts of about ten thousand; and that does not include the Hamburg America or North German Lloyd properties, which were taken over by the Navy Department under special Act of Congress. And that department is going to file an inventory with us and we are going to keep the books, so to speak, on the whole of enemy property in this country, as a matter of convenience. But there are about seven or eight

thousand more reports that we have to go through yet, and out of which we expect to realize some one hundred and fifty or two hundred and fifty millions more.

I shall be very happy to answer any other questions, but if there are no more, I want to thank you very much for your cordiality and your very flattering attention on Saturday afternoon, when I know most of you would like to go and see a ball game, or play golf. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: I am very sure that you all approve of my expressing your thanks to Mr. Davis for his attendance here, and for what he has said.

There is no further business before the meeting, and we now stand adjourned.

**ANNUAL DINNER
OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
AT
HOTEL LA SALLE
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE THE SECOND
NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTEEN**

ANNUAL BANQUET**M E N U****CANAPE LA SALLE****STRAINED GUMBO EN TASSE**

OLIVES

RADISHES

FILET OF HALIBUT, SAUCE ITALIENNE**SUPREME OF SPRING CHICKEN**

(AU CRESSON)

POTATOES RISSOLE

NEW STRING BEANS

COMBINATION SALAD

FRENCH DRESSING

BISCUIT TORTONI

PETIT FOURLS

DEMI-TASSE

CIGARS

AFTER DINNER

The President

EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN

TOASTMASTER

"The Lawyer in the Present Crisis"

HONORABLE M. B. ROSENBERRY
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

"The New Administration"

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE ASSOCIATION

*A Program of Songs will be rendered by
Harry Yeaselle Mercer of Danville.*

AFTER DINNER.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the Illinois State Bar Association, Ladies and Guests: We are now approaching the end of our two days' session of the Annual Meeting of this Association, and we are approaching the end of a year of war in which the United States has been involved.

This has been an unusual year and an unusual meeting. Ordinarily, the meetings of the Illinois State Bar Association are the gatherings of men interested in their profession, the problems of their profession, the philosophy of their profession, the projects for new systems for the administration of justice between individuals; those are the subjects which ordinarily are discussed at our meetings. But not so here. During these two days that have passed there has been no discussion of these legal questions. The Rule in Shelley's Case seems to have been forgotten. The disposition of contingent remainders seems not to have taken the attention and the interest of the profession. And all of these quips and quirks of the law have been laid to one side.

But one thought seems to have taken possession of us. What can the lawyer do to help win the war? This year to the lawyer has been a year of effort. The lawyer has given of his time, of his strength, of his service, in generous and royal measure, to perform all that the government has called upon him to do,—no, not all that the government has called on him to do, but all that he could be permitted to do, calling on the government at every opportunity for more to do. (Applause.) And so it has been throughout the whole of this great country. That is not an Illinois symptom only, but a country-wide symptom on the part of the profession desirous of devoting itself to the great cause of justice that is now at stake in this world battle.

And so we have one here tonight to speak to us on the

subject in which we have all been deeply concerned. We have from our sister state, Wisconsin, and from the Supreme tribunal of that state, Judge M. B. Rosenberry, who will speak to us tonight as a representative of the Wisconsin bar, the Wisconsin bench, upon the subject which is in all our thoughts, "The Lawyer's Duty and Opportunity in the War." Judge Rosenberry. (Applause.)

HON. M. B. ROSENBERY: Gentlemen of the bar, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think I owe you an apology this evening, in this: The arrangement for me to come here was made over the 'phone, and I gathered the impression that I was to speak in the afternoon, and I prepared what I had to say with that in view. And since coming here and learning I was to speak on an occasion of this kind, I have not had opportunity to prepare myself, and therefore will be obliged to inflict upon you what I had prepared for an afternoon address, and not an after dinner talk.

THE LAWYER IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

In the lives of nations as well as of individuals, there come times when decisions must be made, upon the making of which depend tremendous issues. The responsibility for making these decisions cannot be passed on to other peoples and other times, but each person and each nation must then and there, for good or for ill, determine upon which side of the issue it will thereafter be found. All men except those of the most limited experience have met and passed such crises in their lives. So every nation has met and passed crises in its life.

One of the crises in the life of this nation was the battle of Lexington; and if on that fateful April day when the British army started from Boston to Concord it had marched through a country inhabited by a people who thought more of their property than they did of their rights, who were unwilling to shed their blood in the assertion and maintenance of their rights, who had not the courage of

their convictions and a willingness to die fighting for them, the whole life current of this nation's life would have been turned into a different channel. On the day when "a handful of embattled farmers fired the shot heard 'round the world," a crisis in human affairs and particularly in the life of this nation, was met and passed. While it took seven long years of bloody struggle to finish what was begun on that day, nevertheless on that day the decision was irrevocably made. Other battles might be lost and won, generals might rise and fall, legislatures might meet and dissolve, but the fight went on, and it was bound to go on until right, justice and liberty should be triumphant.

The battle of Gettysburg was another such a crisis in the history of this country. Vicksburg might have fallen a month later, a month earlier, or even a year later. While it was a necessary step in the effort of the North to overcome the South, yet there was attached to it none of those vital consequences which followed the battle of Gettysburg. The battle of Gettysburg could have been won on no other day and at no other place than on the second and third days of July, 1863, on the rock-crowned crests of Cemetery Ridge; for had Lee triumphed there, had the southern armies been victorious over the armies of the North, there can be little doubt that the confederacy would have received recognition at the hands of France, England and other foreign powers, and the entire history of the country would have been different than it now is. As Picket's grizzled veterans clambered up the heights of Cemetery Ridge, struggling there for a brief period to obtain a foothold in the fortifications of the Union army, the cause of the South reached its very zenith and from that day on its fate was sealed. When Meade, Hancock and Howard rallied the northern troops to one more supreme effort and drove Lee's veterans back down the slope, up which they had just come, the fate of the Union was then and there decided. Other battles had their place, other struggles had their signifi-

cance, all were necessary to the final victory, but none of them so definitely determined the course of future events.

As there are crises in the lives of individuals and crises in the lives of nations, so there come great crises in the life of the world; crises which affect not only a single nation, but which determine for subsequent ages the course of the world's life. Such a crisis was the battle of Marathon, when five hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era, the Athenian army under Miltiades, drove into the sea the hosts of the Persian King Darius. While it may be too much to say that the battle of Marathon could not have been fought at any other time or place, it seems quite probable that had the Persians been successful on that midsummer's day, the civilization and culture of the western world would have been colored if not dominated by Persian institutions. As a result of the battle of Marathon, confirmed as it was ten years later by the great battle of Salamis and Platea, Persian ambitions in the western world were definitely ended, and Greek culture and Greek civilization were to be the dominant factors in the coming centuries.

In 732, when the Christian legions under the command of Charles Martel met the Saracen invader in the Province of Touraine, in the great and decisive battle of Tours, the question of whether Mohammedism or Christianity should be the dominant force in western Europe was settled, not only for that day, but for all time. The Saracens, up to that time undefeated, considered themselves invincible and thought that nothing was required for them to complete the subjugation of western Europe but the lapse of time. They had brought with them their families, their implements, their herds, their flocks, and were prepared to establish themselves permanently in western Europe. They were driven back over the Pyrenees, their booty recaptured, and their military power for a time wholly broken, and the crescent has never since met the cross in the territory which that day was won permanently for Christendom.

For more than a year prior to July, 1588, Phillip the Second of Spain, then the absolute master of the greatest empire of the world, had been assembling the great Armada by means of which he expected an easy victory over England. Having provided for every possible military, as well as naval contingency, the Armada gave battle to the English navy on the 19th of July, 1588, and that naval battle decided once and for all whether Latin or Anglo-Saxon culture and civilization should dominate western and northern Europe. England won and the great British Empire was finally established.

Another great crisis in the life of the western world was the battle of Waterloo, where the Duke of Wellington vanquished Napoleon in 1815. For more than twenty years the ambition of one man had dominated Europe. For the advancement of his personal ambition and power he had made Europe a bloody battlefield, and if on that June day Wellington's veterans had given way before the repeated charges and onslaughts of the Old Guard, another great autocratic military power would have been enthroned, which it might have taken decades, if not centuries, to overthrow.

In all these great crises of the world's history the contest has been not only between rulers and armies and peoples, but fundamentally between irreconcilable ideals. No compromise could have been made by which Greek and Persian civilization could live upon the same soil; each was absolutely antagonistic to the other; so there was no ground for compromise between the Mohammedan and the Christian, and the issue could only be determined upon the bloody field of Tours. So, too, the ideals of Latin and Anglo-Saxon civilization were incompatible, and the destruction of the Armada determined which of them should thereafter be the dominant force in the world. At Waterloo Napoleon's dream of a great autocratic military empire was forever shattered, and the right of the peoples of Europe to

work out their own destiny in their own way was reasserted.

These and many other examples which might be cited tend to prove that, up to the present time at least, when two irreconcilable ideals clash there can be no determination of the final issue except upon the field of battle. In the face of such a situation man becomes again a primal elemental being, stripped of all the veneer of civilization; he goes out to fight in a different way, but not in a different spirit than his cave dwelling ancestors fought in the dim ages of the past.

This war is an unavoidable conflict because it is a contest between two inherently inconsistent ideals. On the one hand we have a great autocratic military power, with its conception of the State as being above all law, human and Divine. When in 1914 it laid its hands upon the small states of Europe and prepared to dominate the life of the world and by force to impose its ideals and institutions upon other peoples, a contest was started which can end only by victory for one side or the other. It took us a long time definitely to realize and actually to believe that Prussianized Germany had formed a plan of world dominion and had begun to put it into execution. But in the years that have passed since August, 1914, evidence has piled mountain high that Germany's declared purpose is her real purpose and that she has set out to accomplish it. As one small state after another was crushed with a ruthlessness and barbarity that has seldom if ever been equaled in history, and particularly after her treatment of Russia, the civilized world was convinced that if other countries are to preserve their institutions and not become in effect as the Russians now are, the vassals of Germany, this conflict must be fought through to the end.

Opposed to this militaristic aristocracy are the forces of democracy. Democracy, as we understand it, cannot exist for long in a world with a dominant, aggressive, mili-

tary aristocracy bent upon conquest and upon imposing its ideals upon other nations and upon other peoples. If at the close of this war Germany remains unbroken in spirit, unchanged in ideals, and unmoved by the appalling suffering brought upon the world by the devotees of its false philosophy, then we and every other nation must prepare to meet at an instant's warning the organized forces of autocracy. We must maintain great armies and navies, reorganize our industrial, commercial and agricultural life on a basis which will make it efficient for war. While we will remain a republic in form, we must have in peace, as we now have in war, a powerful central government utilizing every national resource, material and spiritual, for military purposes. If we do not win this war, we and our children's children will be dominated by the authority and power of a great military autocracy, triumphant, vindictive and aggressive. The blight of this curse will fall upon us even if no German soldier or German man of war should ever cross the Atlantic. So long as there exists an autocratic power which refuses to acknowledge the sanctity of treaties, the rights of independent states, to whom human liberty and human equality is nothing but a name, we must be prepared to cope with that power if we wish to preserve our institutions and our liberty.

It is to free ourselves and the world from this threat of imposed militarism, which is in its very nature autocratic, and to hand down to our children our democratic institutions as we received them from our fathers, that we fight this war. Because it is a contest between inherently irreconcilable ideals, there is no room for compromise or settlement. Under such circumstances arbitration is impossible and diplomacy has no place and can have none until one or the other of the contending forces is overcome.

It may be that this war will end for the present in a draw, neither of the contending parties being successful. In that event the decisive day and the decisive battle will come

in some future war, because we know, and all the world knows, that the ideals for which we contend are right, and the right must prevail in the end. If we love and cherish these ideals we will fight for them. If we are not willing to pay the utmost price, then we love that which we withhold more than we love our ideals. If Miltiades and his fellows had thought more of personal safety, of riches and luxurious life than they did of Athenian institutions, the battle of Marathon would not have been fought and Greek civilization and culture would have been lost to the western world. If Charles Martel and those who fought with him at Tours had not been willing to sacrifice their lives in upholding the cross as against the crescent, no man, even at this time, can measure what the possible results of failure might have been. If Sir Francis Drake and his fellow officers had been weak-hearted, willing to compromise, no doubt Latin civilization would have dominated western Europe, and perhaps to this very day have affected and colored our national life. It may well be that instead of a race of liberty-loving Anglo-Saxons dominating the thought, life and institutions of this country, we would at this very time be Latin in thought and feeling. If Germany and England had compromised with Napoleon and given him an opportunity to reform his armies and re-establish himself, the battle of Waterloo might have been postponed; but a Waterloo had to be fought and won or the great impetus given to freedom, liberty, equality and fraternity by the French Revolution would have been diminished if not entirely lost.

The idea that the Kaiser is a Divinely appointed ruler, holding his commission from and responsible only to his God, and that a privileged aristocratic class is the real source of all governmental control, is as inconsistent with our democratic ideals and the spirit of our institutions as is Paganism with Christianity. It is as abhorrent to our social sense as are the practices of the Fiji cannibalists. Such

ideals are totally irreconcilable, incompatible and inconsistent; they cannot live upon the same soil; they cannot exist in the same world, without reacting one upon the other. Under these circumstances, the cry for peace and compromise before the issue is definitely settled is a crime against humanity itself. In the heart of every true American there can be but one thought, one feeling and one purpose, and that is to win this war.

The peculiar nature of the crisis which now confronts this country and the world places upon the bar of this country heavy obligations. From the signing of the Magna Charta to the present day, lawyers have been a great factor in the political and social life of the English-speaking peoples. Strike from the history of the English-speaking peoples the names and achievements of their lawyers and judges in legislation, administration and statesmanship, and much that is vital and essential is gone. One can hardly think of English history without thinking of such lawyers as Lord Mansfield, Burke, the Pitts and Erskine.

In the history of our own country the names of Adams, Marshall, Jefferson, Webster, Calhoun and Lincoln, compare quite favorably with those of Washington, Franklin, Robert Morris, Andrew Jackson and Grant. In addition to those lawyers who were the prominent statesmen of their time, nearly every great statesman not a member of the profession has had at his side as his counsellor and aid some great lawyer. In this crisis the great demand is for leadership—wise, sane, constructive, forward-looking leadership. Leading involves the idea of going—advancing. Leaders cannot stand still; if they do, they cease to be leaders. The bar has met the demands made upon it in a noble and patriotic spirit. Lawyers are found in every department of governmental activity. At great personal sacrifice they have closed their offices, left their families, and taken their places in the great battle for freedom and equality. It remains

for those of us who are left behind to equal in patriotic service our brothers who have gone to the front.

This war is not only a war *for* democracy; it is in a very real sense a test of democracy. Every organism must be able to maintain itself in its own environment or it must perish. This is as true of democracy as it is of the humblest organism. Democracy is on trial. The responsibility for the success or failure of democracy depends upon each individual citizen; and it rests in a very especial manner upon the lawyers of this country.

As we look back it is easy to see where George the Third made his mistake. To us there is no mystery about the causes of the French Revolution. We now see, after the issue has been determined, what Lincoln saw before it was determined; that is, that this country could not exist half slave and half free. I make bold to say that there is at the present time at work, not only in this country, but in the world at large, vital evolutionary processes which will produce changes as great, if not greater, than those produced in any other epoch of the world's history. The bar of this day and generation is not only charged with the responsibility of leadership, but it has as great an opportunity as it ever has had, not excepting revolutionary times, to render a real vital service to democracy. In this situation the legal profession can perform no higher or greater service to this country and to the world than to make a conscious effort to guide the people in the evolutionary processes and changes which accompany and which are to follow this great upheaval, and to direct the social advances along constitutional lines, to the end that true democracy may be preserved, that the social fabric may be strengthened, and that real, genuine progress may be attained without the violent actions and reactions which are sure to result if a policy of inaction or obstruction is followed.

There is a class of people, generally radicals, who, finding themselves thwarted by the law, especially if the legal

provision is embodied in the constitution, think that the destruction of the law or of the constitution, as the case may be, will result in social advancement. People of this type do not realize that in the main the constitution, instead of being an obstruction, is a guide and an aid to progress. If some pet theory runs counter to the constitution, the very strong presumption is that the constitution is right and the theory is wrong. The law is not a fixed and unchangeable thing, but is a living, growing, expanding body of principles, which adjusts itself to changing social conditions.

We as a profession, owe it to our country to guide the coming social changes, in so far as it shall be necessary to express the changes in statute, along correct lines, to the end that social, as well as abstract, justice may be achieved and an orderly government maintained. To do this, we as a profession must face the future open-mindedly, recognizing the fact that changes are bound to come, and to assist in and not obstruct the development of our law to meet the new situation. Lawyers at times are prone to mistake an ancient idea for a vested right and to adhere to some long-established usage or practice as if it were the final embodiment of a great sacred principle and not a mere rule of conduct. This is a mistake. A plan may not be good because it is old or bad because it is new. Every proposed step should be examined and passed upon on its merits. In this crisis we should brush aside any considerations of political or party advantage. We should encourage and lend our aid in every way possible to the end that any necessary changes in our laws may be achieved without violent shock to the body politic and with the final result that complete justice shall be done. Proper leadership will give the people an opportunity to express not only their material, but their spiritual aspirations. A real leader should not only formulate and express the ideas and hopes of the people—he should anticipate them. The people of this country are more idealistic than is generally supposed, and their ideals

are inherently sound. Never since the beginning of time have lawyers had a greater opportunity than the lawyers of this country now have. We as a profession must face the future with an open mind, a courageous heart and a strong hand. Forward looking, not forgetting the lessons of the past, help solve the problems of the future in a spirit or service and helpfulness. In this effort we will not only be of value to our time and generation, but we will achieve in our own lives the great satisfaction of having served mankind to the best of our ability and of having done our best to uphold the institutions and laws of our country. The battle for liberty, justice, equality and fraternity has been a long one. If we win this war wholly and completely it will not be finished. Another step toward the goal will have been taken; a long one; the longest that has ever been taken in a single epoch. Our soldiers who fall in this war on the soil of France will fall in the same battle for freedom in which Joseph Warren fell at Bunker Hill, in which Reynolds fell at Gettysburg, in which McPherson fell at Atlanta. The death of these and thousands of other brave and noble men has sanctified and hallowed our cause.

America cannot, must not fail in this crisis. Providence has set America apart and made her the trustee of democracy. Fifteen hundred years elapsed after the birth of our Blessed Lord before the cross was brought to the shores of America and planted on a new continent which was free from the traditions and limitations of the old world. With the cross were planted the seeds of democracy, and liberty loving people of all nations found here a new home. The English, Dutch, French, Germans and Scandinavians who came here brought with them a love of liberty; it has ever since been and now is the dominant factor in our national life. The success of the revolution made it possible for the hope of the world to be realized in a government which was based upon the consent of the governed. By the formation of our government America became the embodiment of the

ideals of all people of the earth who believe in civil and religious liberty. Having accepted the trust, we must and we will be true to it. As our great President has said, we will fight to the last man and the last dollar in the defense of our liberties. If we permit this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, to perish from the earth, we will be unworthy stewards. The issue is made up, the hour of decision is here, the fate of democracy hangs in the balance. If we fail, democracy fails. We will prove true as did our fathers; we will succeed because God is on our side—the God of truth, justice, mercy and love.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen: The time has come to present the new administration which will direct the Illinois State Bar Association for the ensuing year. Before I turn authority over to my successor, may I be pardoned, and given permission, although out of the program, to speak a word, as my last official message to my brethren of the Bar Association?

Cries of "Go on."

THE PRESIDENT: Whatever we may think of German philosophy, we know very well that German philosophy and German war theory are not to be thought of with contempt. There is one lesson that Germany itself can teach to America in this crisis. Germany declares that victory will come to that nation which longest maintains the will to conquer. What is the reason of the great Russian collapse? It is because behind the Russian soldiers, behind the Russian army, there was no body of people inspired with one great idea, filled with a conviction of right principles, with an object for which it yearned, which it intelligently grasped and for which it was resolved to die or conquer. There was in Russia among the people none capable of forming and maintaining an ideal from which should spring the will to conquer. How do you explain the great Italian defeat? Was it not because through insidious means the people of Italy, by German propaganda, by German deceit, were led

to misunderstand the issues for which their armies were fighting. Was it not because the armies did not feel behind them the conviction of a united people striving for a great ideal? And is it not a fact now that Italy, having tasted the bitterness of a near great defeat has reconstructed its ideals and is fighting now because it has now found the will to conquer?

And what is the lesson for America? It is that if we are to win we are to rely not wholly upon our armies, but back of our armies with all our resources of men, of women, of mind and of heart there must be an ideal before us so great, so possessing that it takes hold of us all and that to the limit of all of our endurance and our power, and at the sacrifice of everything, that the people behind the fighting line shall possess the will to conquer, the will to strive to the very end. (Applause.)

Now I have had a great many lawyers come to me, particularly since I ceased to practice law and responded to the call of my Commander-in-Chief whose presence here delights us this evening, who said, "What can I do, an old lawyer like me, what can I do to help win this war?" Men of the legal profession, you of all other men in your own communities, with the great advantages of your position and your influence, can help to weld the people of America together into a unit to inspire that will to conquer, the will to strive, the will to form that inspiration for our armies that will leave us onward. (Applause.)

Now it is my very great pleasure to turn the symbol of authority over to him whom you have selected to fill the position of leadership of the bar of the state. I need not introduce him to you, or recommend his achievements; foremost among the lawyers of his place, foremost among those who have done devoted service in public office in the discharge of public duty, is he whom you have chosen, and I now surrender my brief year of authority to the man who

shall lead you for the next year, Walter M. Provine. (Applause.)

HON. WALTER M. PROVINE: Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: In accepting election to the high and important office of president of the Illinois State Bar Association, I desire to express to you my sincere thanks and grateful appreciation for the honor. It shall be my pleasure and purpose to maintain the high ideals that have inspired us as members of the most noble of all professions.

We are engaged in a world-wide war. This meeting is held at the time of a crisis, when civil liberty and self-government is imperiled. The paramount question in this nation, and in the mind of every individual in this room and in this country tonight is the winning of this war, the determination of this nation and her allies to repel the aggressions and to overthrow the most powerful, inhuman, barbarous and unscrupulous despotism that was ever created. We must not, and I say we will not, stop fighting until our rights are vindicated and our objects are attained. (Applause.) We as lawyers are justly expected to devote all our power and influence to this sacred duty, and I am proud to see, as I look upon that service flag, that the lawyers of the state of Illinois have risen to this tremendous responsibility and have not been found wanting. To the accomplishment of these ends and the establishment of these principles the Illinois State Bar Association and every member of it stands irrevocably pledged. As for me, and I am not different from the thousands of other lawyers in the state of Illinois, until the war is over, the practice of the law means only so much time as I have to devote to it to exact a living; the rest I will give to my country. (Applause.) I think every lawyer in the state of Illinois will do the same.

It is not the province of the incoming president to deliver an address. We have been particularly fortunate at this meeting in having some of the best talent and ability, not only in Illinois, but in the nation, address us. We have

been privileged to listen to our War Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, in the time of this stress and strain. I think no one listened to a better address than was given yesterday afternoon by His Excellency, Governor Frank O. Lowden, in the room across the way. (Applause.) He again spoke with telling effect today. And, ladies and gentlemen, he could not speak with such enthusiasm, with such fervor, were it not for the fact that his heart and soul is in the right place, and that he is determined to go through to the end, whatever the cost, to winning the war and bringing it to a successful conclusion. (Applause.)

We are also favored in having with us tonight another distinguished citizen of our great state, a gentleman who has rendered valuable service in the Senate of the United States, the senior senator from Illinois. He comes to us from the seat of government where are transpiring daily the different events in which we are all interested. I am sure that we will all be glad to listen to Senator James Hamilton Lewis. (Applause.)

SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS: Mr. President, Major Tolman, Gentlemen of the Bar, and your Guests: I paused upon being introduced at the time that I was not expecting, conscious that I was not on the program. I looked at the card to see if you had a list of speakers, so that I might not break into any program you had.

I was late at your gathering. I am the guest of honor of your retiring president and regretted to be late, but many engagements in many places this little while I am to be here, as I leave tonight to resume my duties, gave me no opportunity whatever to mingle with the bar, ever my desire and always my pleasure.

I am at a loss, my brother members of the bar, to know what I can say that has not been exquisitely dealt with. You are, as has been stated by your new president in glowing terms and most fitting phrases, the repositories of the law, and that you have such duty before you and such undertak-

ing at your heart as make the first conception of your to-morrows appear as a distinguished opportunity for the giving of service to your country.

Those of you who have traveled recall that in the Parthenon in Paris, on the left hand wall, is inscribed the lines, famous today of our memory:

*"Reared to those who died for the law
that liberty might live."*

There can be no liberty in any country without the life of the law. There must, in some form, be the law that prescribes the course of men and the way of nations. These must be complied with to the letter or to the spirit, if it be not so, chaos must follow, confusion and anarchy, and the individual law renders to the nation destruction.

The eminent member of the Supreme Court, in presenting to us the historic places of great conflict that had in them finality to a conclusion memorable and decisive, pointed out with clearness that these instances were, after all, founded upon some theory of the law of nations or of justice.

Before the world, as you distinguished men too well know, we were indicted as those who declined to obey the law; those who violated with purpose and with contempt and applied a real hardship to those who were German that we might favor with partiality in the law of nations those who were called English. That charge laid at your door was that you violated every fixed principle of the International Law and knew not justice among people or nations. And for that you were assailed, the crux of your offense being, as you were held out, a partiality in that you declined to recognize international fixed laws to the inquiry of one of the nations a party to a compact, that you might add profit and advantage to another party to the same agreement. I would like to invite your serious thought, for a moment, to what the purpose of that assault must have been,

for I can not pass this without asking you to ask yourselves what foundation was there for such a charge.

We of the law, as these distinguished members have said, run this government; they of the law guide its course; they of the law should be the last to direct and advise the violation of those rules essential to the preservation of man for the perpetuity of freedom.

When this war first broke forth the policy of your government was that laid down by Washington and followed ever since in conflict with the foreign violators of neutrality, which meant that you should have no action and no voice in behalf of either of the contestants in their fields of conflict. But of course it never had received a construction, and never could it be indulged that we could have been neutral in thought or feeling, be adamant to sensation, and be within ourselves incapable of acknowledging the right from the wrong or expressing it among ourselves as the theory of the law. But despite that we besought our people that their hands should be off insofar as the rights or wrongs of the contending nations were concerned.

Among the very first principles, as you well do recall, was that we should have naught to do with giving aid to one nation against another. When money was sought from this government, the first to secure that money was Germany. Previously, in all wars, our country had forbade that we lend money to one belligerent against another. It had been a rule. And, gentlemen, it was Germany who, through her officials here, that is, her financial interests in this country, made the first appeal to America to take the bars down and allow the people of this nation to invest in her bonds that money might be expended towards her advantage through that method. It was the very first appeal, and it was to that you first responded. The German bankers of the city of Chicago, together with those of New Orleans and San Francisco, coupled with those of New York and Cincinnati, sent a committee that made that special appeal to this govern-

ment. And upon the theory that we might be charged with partiality if we declined, your country broke for the first time, her rule, and allowed the bonds of Germany, her securities as pledges, to be indulged by your citizens, and two millions of dollars was the very first installment which you had, and the very first investment of any nature, of any kind whatever, that went out to the warring agencies, I may say, countries.

Surely then, gentlemen of the bar, when this was done, when the bars were let down, they were let down for all nations equally.

Then came the Anglo-French bond to our country, and then it was the investment by America in what was known as the security of the allies. I was opposed to it. I wrote a public letter from this community where I was for a while upon official matters, protesting against my country entering into these investments. I gave the reason then that I am now to refer to, that if we entered into this investment we would open ourselves to the charge by those who were looking for reasons, of a partiality, and we would render ourselves unequal to a course that I thought I saw in the future, when we must enter this war ourselves. I was never able to support the claim that America could ever ultimately escape conflict. I was much, of course, in the minority and in ill favor in some quarters because I thought I saw that approaching danger, in addresses here at home pointing out the tomorrows as I saw them, invoking my countrymen to take heed of necessary preparation. I was held as an alarmist and discredited to a great degree by all conservative citizens who desired peace and who felt that such as myself were stimulating conflict. Nevertheless I opposed our buying those bonds. I said that it would tend to stimulate a certain class of people in our community in the only reason they would have in not giving to us, America, a just support.

At the very outset, after lending money to the nations

equally, and after taking the bars down at the demand of Germany, we were impugned as having been guilty of a partiality and an offense; with the charge that on the high seas we were un-neutral and violating international law that there might be invited contempt against us from the other nations of the world. And yet, an incident, if I do not burden you.

At the very outset of the war, in 1914, the ship Geier came into Honolulu. Under the law she was to have but twenty-four hours, but Germany sent us a message that her broken condition needing repairing would take her two weeks, and we violated the law of nations and allowed her in an American port, to take it.

Then, when the ship Ford, with a crew of British prisoners went into Porto Rico, the allies, under international law and Section 11 of The Hague Convention, demanded that we at once declare these free people, for that they were carried into a neutral port, contrary to the doctrines of the international law and specifically to the contract. The reply made to us was that they were unable to go further because the conditions of the prisoners required care. Without regard to anything else we took Germany's word for the situation. We declined, in our own ports, to hold the ship and to give liberty to the passengers, or those who were imprisoned. We recognized the contention of the German, that she was of necessity compelled to ask further favor.

And now, my brother members of the bar, I beg you will sometimes, in the city of Chicago, bring to the minds of your neighbors these facts.

When the Deutschland came into our harbor, a submarine vessel, she came into Baltimore. It was Britain who pronounced against our letting her land upon the ground that she was a warship and not a merchant ship, but nevertheless we treated her as a merchant vessel and gave her port landing, allowing her to discharge her cargo, and gave her her clearance, when, to the surprise of us all, she moved

out to New London, Connecticut, and there armed with ammunition which she could turn against us, but which had for its object the assault upon the allies. Britain protested, France inveighed, every friend we had in the world called attention to the fact that this was in violation of law; and our answer was, we could not see that; that as other vessels carried our munitions on the sea, the German vessel had the right to take them out under the sea. We again protected Germany under the theory of the international law and complete equality.

And one other instance will serve for my illustration here. The ship Lincoln was an American ship on the high seas. It contained seventeen Austrians, thirty-seven Germans, eleven Turks, and was seized by the British ship Laurentic and these passengers taken off this American ship as conquest of war. Promptly we demanded of Britain that she release these persons on the ground that this was an American ship, was American territory. We insisted on the release of these German subjects. Britain denied our right. We still insisted. She sought to argue the matter then through Mr. Asquith, and his expression being familiar to some of us at the time, saying, "We can not let the necessities of the law stand in the way of our justice." We reminded Mr. Asquith that we could not tolerate that speech from any one when we were standing fairly upon our legal rights in seeking to enforce them to all nations equally. None knew this more than Germany. All Germany knew the condition we were in. It may interest you now, as there is no danger to be run in the contemplation, that Britain threatened a very serious thing, and that was the rupture of commercial relations, pointing out that we were violating the law, the fixed and fundamental law if we did not release these, her legitimate conquests of war, and produced the proof to the State Department of the United States that these particular Germans, Austrians and Turks were engaged in fomenting a revolution in India. Despite all of

that we insisted upon the letter of the law. And, gentlemen, we were nearer a rupture with Britain of a more serious consequence than we were at any time for any cause, for anything, since the Civil War; and this, that we might allow to Germany, far from partiality against her, a partiality towards her that led us almost to a rupture of a friendship of nearly a hundred years.

Yet, in view of all this, Germany circulated and secretly insinuated these falsehoods, that we were purposely violating these laws that we might wrong Germany. And in addition, that we sold goods to the allies, and that was in violation of some rights of hers and of the laws of nations. I need not tell you that she had a treaty authorizing them to sell in time of war between other nations, that she had it happen fifteen times, and her right to sell us if she could, but any nations at war with us and she had not met with any conflict when in the Civil War she served the South against the North, or in the Spanish-American war, or down in Mexico, as the leader of our great military forces can too well certify, or Major Tolman can well recall.

What do you understand must have been the prime object of Germany in circulating so patent a falsehood? She did not intend that intelligence should ever accept it; she could not have believed that international law writers would ever adopt it; she could not harbor the hope in future days that those who would record the events would give her credit for sincerity. No. It was as artful a bit of prevarication as ever fell under my eyes in history, or will be equalled in the experience of mankind. She saw, by appealing to the Germans in America who were loyal of nature, gentle of character, easily impressed with the charge of wrong against their motherland, if she could lay her hand upon those things to which they would be sensitive and understand, and not abstruse principles, such as the Monroe Doctrine, or the questions in Morocco, or the invasion of the East, that she could succeed in inciting them first to dissen-

sion at home, then to revolt against us in our policy, in whatever course we would take, by having them understand that we had starved their mothers and fathers while we fed their enemies; and we gave their enemies food and munitions that they might murder their fatherland; that we sent ships laden with our stuffs of every nature for the purpose of destroying Germany in order that we might favor England, and knowing they told falsehoods before the world refusing to manifest in any degree any instances at all of the constant favoritism we had shown to none but Germany. Take a German store-keeper down yonder on the north side, a toiler, a man of small means, in the conception that this land of which he professed citizenship has mortgaged itself against his motherland, and in that way she could arouse him to bitterness against us here, and in that way array him in a single army in opposition to his fellow Americans and make him feel in his soul she was justified in that war. She could at first weaken and arouse that which she had played upon ever since, that sentiment of disloyalty in America.

And how stand you now? This eminent citizen from Wisconsin has preached the doctrine clearly to you that there is but one course for a real American in the conflict, where the ideals are either liberty with priceless justice or tyranny, this the thought, the liberty of nations, this the guidon of the armies of freedom, he has but one course, on to victory. (Applause.)

It is necessary for two things, above all other things, that we shall vindicate our future life in the world; one, a republic worthy of having been founded and entitled to endure. The other is that we may transmit to the children of America the liberty for which their fathers in the Revolution died, and their sons who survived suffered, endured and sacrificed in the civil conflict. If we fail there is no child now living who will not recognize how unworthy we were of the task transmitted to us. So, in order that we shall achieve these things let it be among our first duties, a united

America, united in loyalty, united in the spirit of determination, above all united in a devotion to service. That can never be, my brothers, until we have commissioned ourselves as sentinels and teachers, to go out among the people, wherever they are, and educate them if we can. When we find they still remain with the object of being faithless to this country which has harbored them, protected their children, that gave them liberty, happiness, and to their children the gates of every home open and swinging wide, if they shall continue and call themselves American citizens our next duty is that the man who will not be a faithful American citizen must be unfrocked of his American citizenship. (Applause.) And if he shall hold his property, to place it by insinuating methods and subterranean means at the aid and service of the enemy of his country, then his property to be the subject of confiscation, to be appropriated for the defense of this nation. (Applause.) Without this well inculcated in the minds of those who will betray us there is no way to stem their force or stay their tide. There is no delicacy now. The hour is upon you; a united country for the single purpose of America or a divided country for the single object of defeat and dishonor. The latter can not be thought of, the first only can engage our souls.

Here we are, a noble profession, devoted, as well you have said, sir, in your paper; and you, sir; and you, my distinguished brother Tolman; in every crisis of this land the lawyer ever the leader, ever the spokesman, making sacrifices, at the highest altitudes where disaster may befall him or death may await him. We will not be different, and the Illinois bar could never be an exception. And tonight, as we leave here, we can recall the exquisite incident of Brutus, when the King was to be chosen and the question as to who was to be King, and the proclamation went out that he that first kissed his mother should be King of the earth. And Brutus fell, apparently stumbling, that his lips might touch the ground, and it was recognized that it was his Mother.

Here in Illinois it is unto our republic we brother lawyers turn again our hearts to her soil, our lips to her flag, and with that salute we adopt as our tribute, that of the Greeks at Sparta. We may be but human, and as a man perish and fade, but liberty and justice for our children and for our country, by our desires and by our sacrifices, these may live forever, please God.

I thank you. (Applause.)

MR. PROVINE: I am sure we have all enjoyed the eloquent address just delivered by the Senator. We thank him for it and for his presence this evening.

It now becomes my duty, ladies and gentlemen, to adjourn this meeting *sine die*, but before that is done, may we here resolve to work unceasingly for the triumph of our righteous cause, with the hope that at our next meeting we shall have seen the dawn of a brighter day.

The meeting stands adjourned.

Part III

**THE WORLD-WAR AND THE EVOLUTION OF
WORLD-JUSTICE**

**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY
EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN
PRESIDENT ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
AT CHICAGO, MAY 31, 1918.**

F O R E W O R D .

In all the universe there is no progress without conflict. Great opposing forces keep the planets in orbit about their suns and the suns about a central sun.

Organic life on our planet is impossible without conflict. Internal fires send forth their floods of lava. The cooling earth lifts up portions of its time-wrinkled surface. The snows of winter build the glaciers to chisel out the valleys of the mountains or the beds of great lakes and melting out their way to the sea. Rains flood the rivers and carry along the rich volcanic ash to the lower land, converting barren desert into fertile prairie.

Plant life then begins its participation in the universal conflict which nature imposes on all its kingdom. It struggles for its daily food, extracting the potassium and phosphate from the soil, the nitrogen from the air, defending itself as best it may against a multitude of foes, animate and inanimate, and finally yields its tribute to man and his servants.

Man has won his way to his present position as master of the planet only by unceasing conflict, out of which have emerged the most valued institutions of our civilization. They did not come of their own accord. They had to be fought for and won.

This tendency towards conflict always will and always should exist. The finest attribute of man's nature is the willingness to strive to the uttermost in defense of right.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUAL JUSTICE.

Before any consideration of the evolution of Justice as applicable to nations, it will be instructive to consider the evolution of Justice as applicable to individuals, in order that sound deductions may be made from established principles in a domain familiar and well understood, and an accurate analogy applied to the larger and less familiar field.

Herbert Spencer shows that in the animal kingdom, and even among those wild tribes of men where savages live in small groups and where the gregarious instinct has not developed, the law of "animal ethics" and of what he calls "sub-human justice" was, that "each individual should receive the benefits and evils of its own nature and its consequent conduct." This is but another way to state that in the animal kingdom, including primitive and savage man, the supreme and only law was the law of force.

When, however the gregarious instinct in man's nature began to manifest itself, when man's association with other men became closer, it was discovered that this stern and savage rule was destructive and unprofitable; that men could not live together under such a rule; that it would not work, even in the most primitive tribal life.

As a consequence of these new conditions, there was forced upon the mind of man a new concept of human justice. The primitive thought was liberty, but liberty had proved a failure where it could be secured by force alone, and so the right of *all* to liberty began to be recognized, and after generations of struggle the minds of men reached a general accord that, so far as the individual was concerned in his relations with other individuals, the word "equality" must be joined to the word "liberty."

Human justice, as applied to individual man in an organized state of society, has been defined by Herbert Spencer in the following language:

"Every man is free to do that which he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man."*

This fundamental concept of justice was not imposed upon man from without, but was a part of the evolutionary process wrought out by man himself. Experience has demonstrated that this concept of justice among individual men, insures the greatest good for the greatest number, and it has become so much a part of the common consent of mankind that no responsible voice is raised today to deny the truth of this axiom. Jeremy Bentham states the rule:

"Everybody to count for one, nobody for more than one."

John Stuart Mill, the exponent of the "Greatest Happiness Principle," says that that principle is meaningless unless "one person's happiness * * * is counted for exactly as much as another's."

The application of this principle has been applied by Herbert Spencer in the discussion of certain fundamental human rights. From his comprehensive enumeration of these rights, time will permit the selection of only a few—those which bear most strongly upon the analogy which will be discussed hereafter between "individual justice" and "world justice."

There can be no difference of opinion among civilized men as to the existence of these rights as between individuals. The debate only arises when these principles are sought to be applied to nations in their relations to other nations. A very brief review of these familiar concepts of individual justice will serve to lay the foundation for the analogy which will later be taken up.

The right to life and the interdiction of murder is everywhere recognized. Man may not take the life of his competitor in business in order to remove that competition. He may not take the life of one who possesses what he

**Principles of Ethics*, Vol. 2, p. 46.

covets. No one may be permitted to inflict physical injury on another for the purpose of gain or personal advantage.

The right of property has stood for centuries and still stands. It is contrary to justice for one individual to take the property of another by force. If my neighbor owns a field adjoining mine, even though he himself cannot or does not develop it to its highest and best use, I may not take it by force, no matter how indispensable it may be to the success of my own enterprise. I must either buy it at a price mutually agreed upon or go without it.

Men everywhere are agreed that each individual is at liberty to enter into a contract with his neighbor or not, but with this doctrine of the right of free contract comes the equally well established concept of individual justice that when one has entered into a contract, that contract becomes sacred and must be enforced.

All men are agreed that every one has the right to choose the kind of work that he may do; that he shall have equal opportunity with every other man to do it; that there shall be no interference with the exercise of the right of Free Industry.

The right of free exchange between every individual of a nation and every other individual of the same nation is universally recognized. It is in recognition of this right that we have passed laws against combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce.

The universal recognition of these rights of the individual has incorporated them into the law of every civilized country. In this way justice has created law. Only those individual rights, however, concerning which a practically unanimous accord has been reached by the members of an organized society of men, become a part of our concept of justice, and thus are embodied in law. So long as there is debate as to the existence of a right and the opinions of men have reached no substantial accord in regard to it,

the debated right is not incorporated into any accepted concept of Justice.

THE ORIGIN OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.

After concepts of justice have been established among men, universal human experience has demonstrated the advisability and necessity of enforcing these concepts of justice in some better way than by a resort to physical force. The right to enforce justice by physical force is a natural one. In order that this natural right may be denied the individual it is indispensably necessary that some efficient substitute be provided. Courts of justice have been evolved for this very purpose. So far as these have proved effective, mankind has acquiesced in the submission of his controversies and the determination of his rights to the tribunals created for that purpose, but where no such tribunals have been provided or where they have proved ineffective for that purpose, men still defend an invasion of their rights and enforce their concepts of justice by resort to physical force.

In the great controversies between employer and employee, society has until recently made no effort to provide a forum in which disputes in regard to the justice of the wage and the hours and conditions of labor should be decided. So long as that condition existed, strikes and lock-outs were the inevitable consequences of such failure. In comparatively recent years, methods have been slowly devised for the creation of special agencies to determine these controversies. When satisfactorily efficient agencies have been devised, when the peculiar form and type of the tribunal has been worked out to the satisfaction of both contending parties so that each is satisfied that justice will be done, the natural instinct to fight for what is conceived to be a right will cease to manifest itself.

Even today, with all our boasted civilization, where

there is no tribunal to apply the principles of justice and declare the result, man will continue to administer justice in the primitive fashion of his race.

PUNISHMENT OF INJUSTICE MUST BE INEVITABLE.

Punishment of the offender and complete restitution to the injured party are essential to the maintenance of justice. By long and painful struggle, mankind has reached an accord on some fundamental concepts of justice and has formulated them into law. Only because of the promise of an effective protection of right and justice through law, has it become a part of the social compact that men will not resort to violence in the protection of their own rights. The important corollaries are, first, that he who has done injustice to another, who has invaded his rights and caused him injury, must make it good. Any system of justice which stops short of complete indemnity to the injured cannot continue to exist among reasoning creatures. The man who takes human life cannot escape the gallows by declaring at the end of his trial and conviction that he is willing to let bygones be bygones. The burglar who invades the dwelling house of the citizen under the cover of night and is apprehended by the police with the family silver in his possession, cannot be permitted to demand arbitration as to what he shall do with the silver. Law is useless and impotent unless the punishment of its infraction is inevitable.

Thus far, the evolution of human justice, so far as it concerns the individual in his relation to other individuals, has been considered. Next in order comes the consideration of the evolution of human justice applicable to nations in their relation to other nations. The former has been called "individual justice," the latter for brevity and convenience will be called "world-justice."

THE EVOLUTION OF WORLD-JUSTICE.

It will be remembered that justice between men has evolved from conflict. Every individual right can be traced through periods of conflict until a common consent of mankind has been established as to the existence of the individual right, after which the right so recognized has become established as one of the concepts of individual justice and has been incorporated in the body of recognized law.

So, too, it has been with regard to the rights of groups of men. In the earlier days of history controversies between nations led inevitably to war. These wars resulted not only in the settlement of the particular controversies between the nations involved in the conflict, but, as a result of these settlements, there have grown up by the common consent of mankind fixed convictions as to the principles which should control such controversies whenever they should arise between other nations. These fixed convictions are concepts of World-Justice; and when the men of all nations have reached a common consent in regard thereto they become a part of World-Law.

Prof. Jules Valery is now writing a series of studies on "The World-War and its Effect on Future Private International Law." The admirable translation of that article now being printed in successive issues of the Harvard Law Review will repay careful study. He shows that the barbarian invasion of the Roman Empire established the social system called Feudalism; that the Crusades brought the ideas of the west into the east and influenced the establishment of laws with regard to commercial relations, many of which, says he, have survived to this day; that the war of one hundred years between France and England resulted in the creation of a national unity in the hearts of Frenchmen which made it possible for a national concept of justice to take the place of innumerable and conflicting laws

based upon the customs of small subdivisions of the people. The thirty years' war is shown to have had a like effect in turning the customs of Brittany and the low countries into law. The French revolution is said to have established the participation of the citizen in political life, endowed him with rights of his own, put an end to his serfdom, taken away the supremacy of the aristocracy, "abolished all the various customs of the kingdom and replaced them by a law extending over the whole country." He refers to the well known historical fact that the wars of Napoleon produced the Code Napoleon and carried that system to all the countries affected by those wars.

Prof. Valery sums up his historical exposition as follows:

"I have desired to point out that in all times, a violent conflict between nations, although followed by peace, does not leave their peaceful relation with any such appearance or substance as before and certainly the same result must follow from the present war, since it is the most severe and gigantic which the world has witnessed."

What concepts of World-Justice, of justice between nations in their relations to other nations, are likely to be evolved by the great World-War?

THE SACREDNESS OF NATIONAL CONTRACTS.

Here, as in every discussion of the war, the case of Belgium comes to the forefront. There existed between Belgium and Germany a treaty, which provided that Belgium should be a free, independent and neutral state. A treaty is nothing more or less than a contract between nations. This contract was entered into by the signatory powers and Belgium, not only for the protection of Belgium but for the protection of Great Britain and Germany alike. It was deemed advantageous to Germany and England that Belgium should be neutralized; that it might not enter into hostile alliances. This contract, if entered between indi-

viduals, would in any civilized community have been regarded as sacred and inviolable. It would have been enforced by the courts, its breach would have been prohibited and prevented, damages resulting from the breach would have had to be indemnified.

Those countries which are now fighting the battle of civilization have maintained that treaties are inviolable and have endeavored to secure the assent of all of the world to this principle, but only the democracies of the world have recognized it. Autocracy cannot recognize it because the logical consequences of the recognition of this principle of world-justice are incompatible with autocracy. German writers and philosophers of the dominant military class maintain, and always have maintained, that treaties are binding only so long as they do not operate to the disadvantage of the contracting parties and that whenever through a change of situation, or otherwise, the material interests of either contracting party are prejudiced by the continuance of the treaty, it may be denounced and terminated, and that every contract between nations, every treaty, whether it be so expressed or not, is of the same effect as though there was a clause written in the treaty that it might be abrogated at the option of either contracting party. The law, therefore, of the right of contract and the sacredness of that contract, long recognized as applicable to individual justice, has not been established as a part of world-justice. This great struggle must bring an answer to the question, whether or not world-justice involves the obligation of nations to be bound by their written word. If the world-war should end in a German peace, world-justice will not recognize the obligation of treaties.. When, however, the world-war ends in a victory of the allied democracies, the inviolability of treaty obligations between the nations will be established as a part of world-justice and will be incorporated into world-law. This war, therefore,

cannot end until there be an absolute surrender on the part of German autocracy as to the obligation of its treaty with Belgium, with restoration, reparation and security. Peace without that concession on the part of Germany would be a defeat to the allies, to civilization and to world-justice.

THE RIGHT OF FREE EXCHANGE.

It has been agreed by all, that individuals in their dealings with other individuals have the right to enter into business relations with whom they will, subject to the exercise of the right of eminent domain in time of war or public necessity. Any one who in this country should propose the passage of a law which in time of peace should direct all the people of the United States where they should sell their produce, to whom, where they should buy and from whom and at what price, would be regarded as a man of bad counsel. Within our own boundaries we recognize that there is no law compatible with individual justice except the law of absolute freedom of exchange. The existence of this principle of justice *among nations* has not been recognized by the common consent of all. I am not now speaking of those obstructions to the right of free exchange which manifest themselves in customs dues, port charges and imposts for the raising of revenue, I am speaking of a more fundamental thing, the claim of right on the part of autocratic government to take land from weaker countries because of an economic advantage or an economic necessity, to monopolize its resources and to control its economic development. Germany claims that because her population has outgrown her borders, because she cannot within her own borders comfortably house and feed them, because her industries require room for expansion and more raw material than she produces, she has the right to enlarge her boundaries by subjecting to her own sovereignty other parts of the world's surface so that her increasing children

may live on German soil, even if for that purpose it is necessary to change French soil, Belgian soil, Polish soil, Russian soil into German soil. Germany contends that she must have the raw material for her growing industries and that she ought not to be compelled to buy these raw materials in the open market subject to the laws which govern free exchange among men, but that she should own, or at least absolutely control the mineral lands of Belgium and Northern France, the agricultural lands to her east and south and that she should establish sovereignty over the routes of commerce leading along the Danube, through the Balkans into Asia-Minor and to the Indian Seas for no other purpose than to monopolize these advantages for her own benefit.

Among individuals we do not recognize the right to apply the law of force for the securing of economic advantage, but Germany contends that a nation may take land, may make war, may put millions to death in order to secure for herself and for her industries "a place in the sun" which others shall not share on equal terms. Of course this philosophy applied among individuals would be declared monstrous, even in Germany itself. Why has it not seemed monstrous as applied to nations? Is it not because nations in their intercourse with one another as nations have not yet recognized the equal rights of other nations to trade with one another, to buy and sell to one another, to own their own land, develop it in their own way and dispose as they may see fit of the produce thereof?

Would not the recognition of this right of free exchange which has been so long existent between individuals, put an end to many of the causes of war? It has been asserted that ninety per cent of the wars of the world have been wars for trade advantage, wars for commercial supremacy. If the nations of the world would recognize the right of every nation to trade with every other nation on the same terms, the greater part of the causes of war

would be abolished, and let me make it clearly manifest that I am not thinking of tariff systems. I am not concerned with the controversy between those who believe in the tariff for revenue only or those who believe in a tariff for the protection of home industry from foreign cheap labor. These are questions of grave import which must be settled at some time in the future, but which are not now in my thought. I am contending merely for the incorporation into the concept of world-justice of a recognition of equal commercial rights on the part of all nations, the abolition of *preferential and discriminatory tariffs*, the surrender of the idea that any nation may take by force any portion of the earth's surface and monopolize its products, its trade and commerce and deny the privileges of commercial intercourse to every other nation of the world on equal terms.

THE RIGHT TO NATIONAL LIFE, LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

The friends of liberty are fighting to maintain in the relations of nations those principles of justice which have been developed among individuals,—the right to life as a nation, to liberty as a nation and to equality as a nation, that human life may never be taken for the purpose of establishing commercial supremacy or economic advantage; that nations, like individuals, shall be regarded free and equal and endowed with inalienable rights—national life, national liberty and the pursuit of national happiness. World-justice does not come any more than individual justice came, until the opposing principles have met in conflict, until one has been found good and accepted, and the other has been found evil and rejected. When victory is achieved by the allied forces of democracy, and not until such victory is achieved, the judgment of the world will accept the contentions of the allied democracies, and the principles for which they fought will become concepts of world-justice and a part of world-law.

THE THEORY OF AUTOCRACY.

How does it come about that men throughout the civilized world are substantially agreed upon the fundamental principles of justice as applied to individuals and are so far from agreement as to the fundamental principles of justice which ought to control nations in their intercourse with one another? Is it because the fundamental principles of justice are in the nature of things applicable to individuals and not applicable to groups of individuals? This is the contention of the German school. They deny that ethics or morality apply at all to nations or that there can be any law which will govern one nation in its relations to another. They contend that the duty of the nation is to be strong; that the only sin which a nation can commit is the sin of weakness; that whatever advances the interests of a nation as a nation is moral; that that which yields the interest of a nation is immoral; that since a treaty may effect a surrender of sovereignty and since a surrender of sovereignty is a crime, a treaty ceases to be binding when it operates to surrender sovereignty; that is to say, when it begins to act unfavorably to the interests of the nation. But precisely the same course of reasoning will demonstrate that contracts are not binding upon individuals, for every contract obligation is a surrender of individual liberty. Indeed this argument proves all government to be immoral because in assenting to any form of social compact the individual surrenders a part of his own sovereignty.

The fundamental difference seems to arise from the point of view. German philosophers of the autocratic school place the government beyond the individual. The government is, in itself, considered the chief object of human endeavor and human existence, to which the individual is secondary. The philosophy of democracy, on the other hand, places individualism first and defines the function of government to be for the protection of the individual

in the exercise of his natural rights. We have declared that the purpose of government is to establish among men certain inalienable rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that government is established for this purpose and that it derives its power from the consent of the governed. Such philosophy is unintelligible, and always must be unintelligible, to the spirit of autocracy which places the ruling class, the King, the Kaiser, the Czar above the individual, the government above the citizen.

But there is another explanation for this seeming anomaly. The evolution of world-justice is following the course of the evolution of individual-justice. Just as the first rule among primitive men was the rule of power, and as the modification of this rule of unbridled liberty and the adoption of the rule of "liberty and equality" was brought about by the growth of the instinct of gregariousness, so it is now, that in the development of world-justice the nations of the world have stood aloof in some measure like primitive man. There has been no development of the gregarious spirits among nations, as such. The nation has regarded itself as a unit, as a single household; it has regarded other nations as strangers and possible foes. International relations have been few, they have been opposed, discouraged. The law of justice, therefore, among nations, in its evolutionary process, has hardly passed that phase which it reached among primitive men. The world has not assented to the proposition that the right of the nation today is limited by a like right on the part of every other nation. It has not yet been established as a part of the law of nations that there should be liberty and equality.

Whatever this war may have been in the beginning, whatever may be said as to its origin and cause, one thing has now become absolutely clear, and that is: that it is a war for the establishment among nations of a principle of world-justice, strictly analogous to that which has long been

established as a fundamental concept of human justice as applied to individuals in all free countries: "*Equal rights to all nations to work out their own destinies themselves, subject to no other limitation than the recognition, respect and protection of every other nation in the same right.*"

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE, NO JUSTICE WITHOUT VICTORY.

Among those who believe in the establishment of these principles of justice for the nations of the world, there are some who still hope that these principles may be incorporated into the world concept of justice by discussion, negotiation, arbitration. The whole history of the world's progress denies this.

Here is a conflict of great spiritual forces, one the old idea that the world must be ruled by force, that there is no such thing as equality of right where there is not equality of strength. Opposed to this the other, that the liberty of each nation is complete and absolute except so far as it is limited by like liberty on the part of other nations. One of these ideas is right and one is wrong. There is no compromise between right and wrong. There is no compromise between opposing spiritual forces. The proponents of the rule of force know no other argument than that of force, but force is an argument that they well understand. No other will convince them. Autocracy must be convinced by force. It must be beaten to its knees in abject surrender. The *idea* of absolutism must be conquered. There must be achieved a practically unanimous accord in the minds of all men, not only that autocracy is not, in the abstract, just, ethical, fair, but that it is not a workable scheme, that the spirit of liberty in the hearts of men will not tolerate it, that it is a project which must be abandoned. There must be established, by victory, a common consent of mankind that liberty and equality of nations is an essential concept of world-justice and that the punishment of world-injustice is inevitable. Then, and not until

that time, can there be peace. Anything which is called peace which comes before that time is not peace; it is but a truce, during which these opposing forces gather themselves together for renewed conflict on a greater scale. "Woe unto him that cries Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace."

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD-COURT.

Some there are who hope that the institution of a world-court may put an end to war.

Do not mistake the function of such a court. Recur to the history of the evolution of our present courts which deal with the adjudication of individual rights. Our courts of justice did not come, until there was an accepted concept of justice. The courts did not make justice—justice made the courts.

And so it must be in the evolution of a world-court. There must be a common consent of mankind that the fundamental concepts of individual justice are true in the broader field, that they are applicable to nations. To win this common consent of mankind we must demonstrate that those who began this war for economic advantage—for world dominion—for "Welt-macht oder Niedergang," have by the monstrousness of their heresy, by the foulness of their atrocities against the very spirit and soul of justice, arrayed a world of free men against them, who will not permit them to maintain their wicked doctrines or suffer them to retain any of the booty on which they have laid covetous hands.

There is but one place and one way to make this demonstration and win this common consent of mankind. That place is the battlefield, that way is by unceasing, heroic, victorious War. When victory establishes these concepts of World-Justice, and when the futility of War against national liberty and equality is conceded by the defeated foes of Justice, this new World-Justice will create a World-Court to declare, interpret and apply the new World-Law.

It has been said that this is a "war to end war," a war "to make the world fit for freemen to live in," a war "to make the world safe for democracy." True words, these, and nobly spoken. May not the lawyer, priest in the temple of Justice, dedicated to its ministry, declare it to be a war for the establishment of World-Justice among all nations.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY
GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN
BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION AT CHICAGO
MAY 31, 1918.

GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN: Mr. President, and Brethren of the State Bar Association: It is a very great pleasure for me to be here today. It is always a pleasure when opportunity presents itself to appear before any body of Illinois lawyers.

An occasion like this takes me back to my younger years, years that I always consider the best years of my life, when I had no other interests on earth than the practice of the law.

It gives me a double pleasure to be here, not simply to pay some word of tribute to the three hundred and twenty-six lawyers represented by the stars upon the service flag of this organization, but also to express my appreciation of the very great service which the bar of this state generally is rendering to their country in this crisis. And chief among you in that regard is your President. (Applause.)

I have considered and now consider that America's outstanding achievement in this war down to the present time has been the enactment of the Selective Draft law, and the administration of that law since its enactment. It was a wonderful experiment which was tried. Hardly anything which could have been suggested would have been so serious a test of the patriotism and the devotion of our people as the enactment of that law. We all wondered when it finally was written upon the statute books whether or not in execution it would prove a success. It was so startling a departure from everything to which we had been used. That it has been a pronounced success all will now admit. I do not hesitate to say that the problem which most concerned us in the beginning was the problem of Chicago. You have so many nationalities here. You have so many diverse con-

ditions in different parts of the city that we wondered, and with a good deal of anxiety, how the law would work in Chicago. I am here today to tell you that it has been a success, a very genuine success on the whole, and that in my opinion we owe more for its success to Major Edgar B. Tolman than to any one man. (Applause.) He was extremely desirous, as many of you know, to see foreign service. Beset as I was, with the many difficulties here in the execution of the law, I made an appeal to Major Tolman's patriotism. He took hold of the supervision of the law in this city and has devoted for many months all of his time to it.

So throughout the state the lawyers have risen to a full discharge of their patriotic duty in a way to inspire all of us who have had to do with the government of the state during this crucial time. I suppose that never, in the history of the state, has as much law service been gratuitously rendered as during the last year, because generally lawyers listened to the appeal of the Provost Marshal General and have rendered, and rendered gladly, their best services without thought of reward.

So it is not only the three hundred and twenty-six lawyers, each of whom has a star upon your service flag, but it is your membership generally which is entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the people of Illinois for the patriotic service you have rendered.

It seems to me appropriate that the members of our profession should be the first to appreciate the significance of this war. Their training has enabled them, beyond all other men, to understand the issues in this gigantic strife, because if the ideas for which the Central Empires stand should prevail there is no place anywhere in the world for the independent, courageous and learned body of lawyers. The lawyer, more than any one else, knows that moulding and fashioning human conduct and human destiny, more important than the letter of the law, is the moral, the spiritual, the indefinable forces of the universe. The lawyer

who has not a fine ethical sense is not, I submit, either a successful lawyer or a wise adviser. He may know what the letter of the law is, but if he can not see beyond the letter, if he can not appreciate whether or not the letter of the law embodies a moral notion, if he can not see where the great drift of the thing lies, whether towards right or wrong, he is not either a good trial lawyer nor a good adviser in the counsel chamber.

Frequently in the trial of lawsuits there are two positions which may be taken as equally sound, apparently, from the standpoint of the law, but one of which has a profounder moral significance than the other, and the lawyer who is sensitive to that difference, by emphasizing that difference, by pressing that point, will win, where the other lawyer will fail. That is true, isn't it? So in the counsel chamber the lawyer who simply and coldly, disregarding everything else, looks to the letter of the law in advising his clients, who is blind and deaf to the ethical and the moral, aye, to the spiritual forces, if you please, does not see the trend of things, does not see what the relation of the thing to society will be, does not see what its permanency will be, and therefore is not a safe counselor.

The lawyer, therefore, more than any other man in our midst, if he be successful, employing legal means and legal methods, is always under the influences of those forces which cannot find expression in municipal law. For that reason when the Central Empires announced the doctrine that force, and force alone, is the final determinant in all the controversies among men, the lawyer knows that that position is not sound and can not stand. And when they announce that what we call Christian morals are obsolete, that they were but the invention of the weak to protect themselves against the strong; that force again must finally determine in all the differences between individuals, we know that they are wrong.

We know that the laws we write, no matter with what

care, upon the statute books, will have validity only when they express some great moral truth somewhere.

We know that a law is of value or not, dependent upon whether or not it incorporates some great truth. We know that not by a mere effort of will can we make the thing a law, but that other considerations must be taken into account if that law is to have validity and vitality.

So, perhaps, no body of men within our borders has been so shocked, so aroused, as the lawyers, for they can see what the triumph of the Central Empires means.

It took England centuries to establish an independent, responsible judiciary. There never was a great jurisprudence in the history of the world developed under an autocratic form of government. Jurisprudence must be the fruit of free institutions. It can not exist otherwise.

So today, living as we do in the midst of revolutions, not revolutions looking toward a larger democracy, but revolutions establishing a new autocracy, the very foundation of that for which the lawyer stands, is being undermined.

Frequently we mislead ourselves by thinking of a revolution only as a movement towards democracy, but today the greatest revolution of one hundred years is an accomplished fact. And that revolution is that what little semblance of responsible government Germany has evolved in the last century has been openly abandoned and the revolution towards absolute autocracy on the part of the rulers supported by the army as against their parliament is complete; but we heeded it not. But if this war should go against us, which God forbid, the greatest revolution toward absolute autocracy the world has ever seen will have become an accomplished fact.

We have become so in the habit of thinking that when society has once made a gain that that gain is permanent and will endure, that we do not realize that every once in perhaps a half dozen centuries, a great cataclysm comes

to the world which overturns and destroys all that has been accomplished in the centuries which have gone before. Such was the fact when the Dark Ages were ushered in. And if this war should go against us not only every gain that liberty has made but every gain which jurisprudence has made, everything which righteousness has accomplished, every single factor which makes for a better world and a happier humanity will have been eliminated and we shall have entered upon a second series of black centuries, and the Dark Ages will have come again.

My friends, we are in the habit of saying that this is a war of democracy. It is. But it is infinitely more. It is a war for every citizen and every moral influence that has come into the world. It is a war for the rule of righteousness. It is a war for all those things which have gradually come through the efforts of men to ameliorate the conditions of the human race.

I saw but a little while ago a report, an authentically published document, which Germany is now circulating in Spain to dissuade Spain from entering this war against her. They go on coldly cataloguing the number of cathedrals and colleges and churches and art institutes of different kinds which they have destroyed in Belgium as a warning to Spain not to enter. Then they proceed to give the losses of their enemies in men, and among other things, they discuss the number of prisoners which they have taken and which the allies have taken, and then they add this startling fact: That although they haven't as many prisoners as England has, still morally the gain is with them because, whereas England treats her prisoners with humanity and with consideration, Germany starves them and mistreats them, so that the moral effect of a small number of prisoners held by Germany is greater upon their enemy than the moral effect of a superior number of prisoners held by a civilized and Christian nation.

When a year ago it was charged that Germany had

deliberately set out on a policy of frightfulness, many of us could not believe it. It was true that we had read that her professors had been teaching for forty years that under the law of evolution, it was the strongest physically who would survive and that therefore the weaker were doomed to go. And, as a corollary to that they taught that the weaker, just as in the animal world, should go. But we did not believe that they meant that therefore they had a right to destroy the weakest. But when we followed her armies across the Belgian frontiers and saw the thing which could not be refuted, we knew that these teachings of her professors of a generation before were not the idle mouthings of a pedagogue, but were the deep deliberate purpose of the mighty empire that had set out upon the conquest of the world by any means, however foul or brutal.

So, later, we discovered that the Red Cross which upon every field of Mars since its invention has been regarded as a sacred shield to its wearer, was disregarded. It is said upon what seems to be excellent authority, that Germany, with that thoroughness for which she is so celebrated, has now determined accurately and mathematically, that the death of one stretcher bearer is equivalent to the death of eighteen infantry men; and that the killing of one surgeon upon the battle field is equivalent to the loss of five hundred ordinary men.

It is strange that it has taken us so long to discover the full significance of this war. It is difficult in view of the fact that Germany had boldly avowed from the professorial chair these doctrines, that we did not pause long enough to inquire whether they could be true or not. We had warning for half a century that she had taught that no nation was bound to observe its treaty with another nation unless it was to the advantage of that nation to do so. Yet we affected a surprise when the Chancellor of Germany referred to its treaty with Belgium as "A scrap of paper." We ought not to have been surprised. Germany has been

logical. She has been diabolically logical in all of her violations of the laws of humanity and decency and good faith which civilized nations had professed to believe in before this war.

Now, to the lawyer the notion that a treaty is but "A scrap of paper" is a monstrous notion. They reply that that only is law which has the sanction of force back of it. That is true, of course, technically, as all lawyers know. But every lawyer knows that if society were held together only by the written law, every lawyer realizes that unless the great body of human acts is not prompted with any other thought but whether they are inhibited by law or not, civilization would soon fall of its own weight. While there may be no international law, as such, because of the present lack of sanction, it still is true that there is an international morality just as there is morality within the state which is above the law and which, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, controls without the need of invoking a legal statute. (Applause)

Just think of the consequences of that doctrine which resulted in the infamy which Bernstorff committed while in Washington and while an honored guest of our nation. He did things because of this doctrine that the state is above morality which no criminal within our midst would think of doing. Yet he was justified by the logic and by the facts of the military party of Germany.

I tell you, my friends, that no nation can abandon the idea of morality and expect its citizens or subjects to be influenced by morality. (Applause.) No nation can adopt this infamous doctrine of Germany without the corruption and ruin of all her people. Because the idea of right or wrong does not apply to two individuals as between themselves and fail to apply where there is a million or a hundred million people involved on the one side and the other.

I am not going to make a war speech today. It is too hot to make any kind of a speech. I am just going to talk

to you, my friends, a little bit about the lawyer's contribution and the lawyer's duty in the premises, for it is the lawyers particularly more than any one else of our whole body of citizenship who can appreciate, and appreciate most distinctly, the mighty issues involved in this great contest.

We must win this war. (Applause.) I have been asked: "But what if the Western battle front should be shattered?" I have said: "We must win this war even then." (Applause.)

I have been asked to suppose that the channel ports are seized and the English army driven out of France. The answer is: "We must win the war." (Applause.)

Even if bleeding France, which has won more glory in the last four years than she had ever won in the century of all her glorious past, even if France is overrun, even if her brave army should become but a defeated remnant, and the battle should have passed out of France, and France should lie broken and helpless at Germany's feet, what then? The answer is: "We still must win this war." (Applause.) (The audience all arose.)

And if, which God forbid, the German fleet should sail forth and destroy the allied fleet and land in England, what then? "We still must win this war." (Applause.)

If we realize what it means, if we know its full significance, there is not any price we can pay for victory, too great. Better, infinitely better, that Germany should devastate not only England and France, but should murder our people as well, and make of this continent the same desert savage land it was when our white forbears came,—better, infinitely better, than that the American people should come under the iron heel of military despotism. (Applause.)

How can we best do this? We have done splendidly in the past. We should be very proud of the achievements of our country in this crucial time. But if we were today to write upon our statute books, a law, a permanent law,

for universal military training and service, we will have gone a long way toward serving notice upon the Central empires that we are in this war to stay. (Applause.) We have the men. There are no better soldiers on earth than the American soldiers. (Applause.) We have the money. The next thing to do to win this war is the adoption, as soon as possible, of a permanent war budget. (Applause.) We know, or we shall know very soon, at least, how much money we can raise by taxation without crippling industry. It amounts, we know, to at least four billion dollars. It may be that this can be increased to six or even eight. If it can be increased without crippling industry so as to prevent the future collection of this same amount it should be done. Then, knowing that, we will know how much money we have to raise by the issue of bonds year by year. When we have determined that it will take so many billion dollars in addition to what we can raise from our revenues, let us determine upon that. Let us make that our fixed policy, because we can furnish the money and the men to continue this war indefinitely if we will go about it in a business-like way, taking cognizance of the fact. (Applause.)

It is not that I want a long war. God knows that there are none of us who would not welcome, and welcome gladly, with lightened hearts, any possible return of peace, if that peace could come without endangering all we hold most dear. But two great forces, one of evil and one of righteousness, are now locked in a struggle for supremacy, a worldwide supremacy, a permanent supremacy so far as man can see. But let us be men enough now to fight the thing out to a finish, to a conclusive peace, to victory and not effect a compromise and defer, put off to our children and those who come after them the supreme obligation of crushing for all time the monstrous doctrines which now threaten to gain supremacy in the world. (Applause.)

But I have spoken longer than I intended. I have

spoken seriously and solemnly because it is the most serious and solemn hour in the history of the world. There have been times in the past when these same forces had clashed and were engaged in deadly grip, but then it only involved a fragment of the earth. It did not involve the whole world. Now, these forces that for centuries have been engaged, first here, next there, next somewhere else, are engaged all about the earth, and when democracy wins this time, as win it must, because there is a God in the heavens, it will win for all time. But if it should fail now it will fail for all time, and the dreams of our fathers, the hopes of those who have given their lives that our country might endure, become simply the follies of idle, impractical dreamers of good things but who could not bring them true.

I think, Major Tolman, that you have a banner here, haven't you?

(The service flag was then unfurled.)

It is my very great pleasure today, and one which I can appreciate more than I can tell to unroll this flag. (Applause.) Those stars represent our brethren who know what this war means, and who knowing it, are willing to make the supreme sacrifice of life itself, that these things which we inherited from our fathers and which we hold dear may endure and may be transmitted to their children and their children's children. And as, perchance, aye, as is certain to happen, some of those stars turn from blue to gold, I want to say to you my friends, that happy, thrice happy are those brethren of ours who shall sleep in foreign graves compared with any of us who may remain, unless we win this war. (Applause.) Better, infinitely better to sleep in a foreign field than to survive to become the slave of the arrogant autocracy which seeks to dominate the world.

So let us be grateful for the sacrifice which these men are willing to make. We have always been proud of our profession, we have always boasted of its contribution to

society and to the welfare of mankind. Never in all our past had we a right to be as proud of it as we are today because the lawyers here and the lawyers everywhere are willing to do all that within their power lies that this government of law, under constitutional principles, shall endure and shall become the rule of all the world. I thank you.
(Applause.)

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
BY
HUGH S. MAGILL.

MR. HUGH S. MAGILL: Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Illinois State Bar Association: I would very gladly yield any part which I have on this program today, for I feel, after the talk we have listened to by the Governor, we would do well to ponder those things rather than to take up the consideration of another subject, particularly at this hour, when there hangs over us all a great anxiety because of the conflict being waged on the Western front. There occurs to my mind at this time these lines, as expressing the thought of Governor Lowden:

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
But that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above his own."

I think men today have got to believe that there is a God in Heaven who rules over the affairs of men, in order that their faith may be kept up in this awful time of trial. I believe that was true with Lincoln when he said: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." And we do have the faith, as the Governor pointed out this afternoon, that ultimately right must win, and the only part remaining for us is to do our duty to the end as we understand it.

As Major Tolman has remarked, this is the 100th anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union.

Five years ago the Legislature took up the consideration of this question. A Commission was appointed to make preparation for an observance in keeping with the dignity of the State, a celebration which should be held at the State Capitol, and all over the State, in commemoration of this great historic event. Our plans were well laid out. We had made preparation for this Centennial observance, and we were just about ready to begin execution of these plans when we found ourselves engaged in this great war. The Commission then took up the consideration of whether or not we should carry out the plans which had been made or give up the celebration entirely. After some deliberation we decided that we should go ahead with the celebration. We discussed it with Governor Lowden because we knew the Governor was wholehearted in support of this war, and any advice which he might give us would be given from that patriotic standpoint. Governor Lowden, after considering the subject, said, "I believe there is more reason for the holding of a patriotic observance of this great event this year than under ordinary conditions." He advised us to go ahead, but that the observance should be adapted to the spirit of the times, and that is what we have tried to do.

Now, the story of Illinois is a story of service, sacrifice and noble endeavor. If we know that story, if we appreciate that story, it comes to us as an incentive to meet the obligations of today and to do our duty in this great crisis a little better than we might otherwise do it. It makes our patriotism rest upon knowledge, not merely upon sentiment; upon a knowledge of what the task has meant in the past and what it means to us today. I think too much of our patriotic emotion has been sentiment rather than a patriotism based upon a full appreciation of the meaning of our free institutions, and the price that has been paid in the preserving of these institutions. And so that is the idea that we wish to bring out in the observance of the Centennial, that it shall bring us the story of the past of Illinois and that we

shall come to appreciate that story, and in the appreciation of it do better, perhaps, our duty today.

I think we all should recognize that this war is merely a part of a long campaign that has gone on through the centuries as humanity has toiled upward towards the light. Once in a while you hear somebody say that the other wars were fought for the liberty of one nation, that this war is being fought for the liberty of the world. Maybe that is true in a narrow sense, but in a broader sense, every battle that has ever been fought in the world for the advancement of human liberty has been but a part of a campaign which has been waged through the years on up to this great present crisis when, perhaps, the last great war for liberty is being fought. If we look at it that way we think of the battles of the Revolutionary War as a part of one great process, and the battles of the Civil War are but part of that process. We could not be where we are today if it had not been for the winning of the Civil War.

Did you ever think of the last words in Lincoln's Gettysburg address: "That we highly resolve that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Why earth? Because Lincoln, with his broad vision, knew that if this government became divided that perhaps the last hope of democracy for the world would have failed, and on the ruins of our republic would rise another world empire, and kings and monarchs would laugh at the failure of free government. And so it was necessary that that war should be won in order that we might enter into this great war today.

Now any part that America has had in carrying forward of this great movement toward the liberty of the world has been an essential part, and so the part that Illinois has had in preserving this nation, or doing its part toward the preservation of this nation, has been a part in working out the destiny, not only of our nation but ultimately of all nations. And so as we go into the study of the history of

Illinois, which I have not time this afternoon to do, more than to touch upon it, we find very many great crises where Illinois had the opportunity of playing a great part.

If we go back to the spring of 1787, the division of this territory out here, the winning of this territory for the first United States Government, we find the significance of that. There was the first thirteen states; and the War of Independence was fought that the thirteen colonies might be free. But after they had gained their freedom the one influence, perhaps, more than any other, which held those thirteen colonies together, was the common bond of this great territory out in the west. And out here on Illinois soil George Rogers Clark fought the battles, carried on the campaign, which made the western boundary of the first United States not the Alleghany Mountains but the Mississippi River. And so we see the significance of that as we come to the story of the early history of Illinois as related to the nation and through the nation to the world.

If we come on down to the admission of Illinois to the Union, we find again a great crisis. The moving of the northern boundary from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan up to where it is today. Nathaniel Pope had the vision to see the meaning of such a move as that, and the change which would have been wrought if that had not happened can be imagined.

I heard Governor Lowden, on the occasion of the celebration of the passage of the Enabling Act, on the 18th of April, in Springfield, say that probably not in all the records of Congress could there be found a paragraph so fraught with the destiny of this nation and of the world as the paragraph changing the Northern boundary of Illinois, for without that, Illinois would undoubtedly have been a slave state, when the great fight was on under Governor Coles, the second governor of Illinois. The Lincoln and Douglas debates would probably never have taken place. Lincoln might have died an obscure lawyer, and the fate that would have fol-

lowed we can only try to imagine. So we find at that time Illinois was destined to play a great part.

Then we come along down to the Civil War, when as has been so clearly pointed out by Abraham Lincoln, we were fighting to determine whether a government founded upon the idea of human equality could long survive, we find it was the privilege of Illinois to take a magnificent part in that great struggle. The two nominees for the presidency, Lincoln and Douglas, came from Illinois. Of course there was Breckenridge, from the South. The attention of the whole nation was turned to Illinois, and from Illinois came the great president, and the great General of that war. The part that Illinois played with her other great statesmen and warriors had, without question, a very great determining influence in the final success of the Civil War. That is recognized not only by lovers of Illinois, not only by citizens of Illinois, but by people all over the nation.

I want to call your attention to a few verses from a little poem that was written by one of the New England poets, and published about the first of January, 1863. It was the time when New England had come to appreciate the genius of Lincoln and realized how significant were the campaigns carried on by Grant at Fort Henry and Shiloh and Vicksburg, and the part Illinois was taking and the help that Illinois was giving to the nation. It runs like this:

“Oh winds that dash the Atlantic swell
Along our rocky shores,
Whose thunders diapason swell
New England’s glad hurrahs.

“Bear to the prairies of the west
The echoes of our joy,
The prayer that springs in every breast,
‘God bless thee, Illinois.’

“Thy proudest mother’s eyelids fill
As dares her gallant boy,
And Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill
Salute thee, Illinois.”

Now, as we look back over that story of Illinois, and bring it down to the present day, the story, as I have said, of service, of noble leadership, there must come to us a higher resolution that we of Illinois will try to match the service of those who have made glorious the history of our state. If all over Illinois we can succeed in bringing about the patriotic observance of this historic event in this patriotic way, there will come into the hearts of all of our people a higher resolution, a stronger determination, a better spirit, perhaps, of service and of sacrifice, and if that be accomplished the Centennial Anniversary will help Illinois to do its duty, and help the other states to do their duty.

I want to call your attention to the fact that all over the United States there has been frequent mention of the Centennial of Illinois. Recently one of the Boston papers said it was very fortunate that Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln, should have its Centennial this year because it would bring to the people of this state, and through them to the people of the nation an appreciation of the great contribution that Illinois had made.

I might recount something of the material development of the State, but I do not need to, more than to say that nearly all the great inventions of today have come in the last century. One hundred years ago when Illinois was admitted to the Union there were no railroads, nor yet for twenty years after. We had no electricity, no electric street cars, telegraphs, telephones, or electric light or wireless telegraphy. They have all come in the last century. All of the uses of the gas engines have come in the last century. And if we would consider all of the inventions and discoveries that have come in this century, take an inventory of them, we would see what wonderful progress has been made.

But more important than mere material development, I think, in this hour, is a recognition of the part Illinois has taken through her men, her statesmen, and warriors in doing her part in the past. In this Centennial year there

ought to be an awakening of the spirit of this state to the end that we shall keep alive those influences that in the past have had such a tremendous effect not only upon this state but upon the nation.

Now, the Centennial will run throughout the year 1918. It took Illinois a year to be admitted to the Union. Nathaniel Pope introduced his resolution on the 16th of January, 1818. It was passed and signed by President Monroe on the 18th of April, 1818. The Enabling Act provided for the election of constitutional delegates to make a constitution. These were elected in July. They met as provided for in the Enabling Act on the first Monday of August, 1818. They finished the constitution on the 26th of August, 1818. The first state officers provided for in that constitution were elected on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September of that year. The first Legislature of Illinois met on the 5th day of October. The first governor of Illinois, Shadrach Bond, was inaugurated on the 6th of October. Then the work, having been completed, was submitted to Congress, and ratified finally on the 3rd day of December, and Illinois was formally admitted as the twenty-first state of the American Union.

At Springfield, there has been an observance on the 18th of April. Governor Lowden presided, and the French High Commissioner and Edgar A. Bancroft delivered orations. Each of them spoke of the early history of Illinois, of the part which had been played since, and each told of the war that we are in today. And so we feel that the story of Illinois has been intertwined, brought up, as it were, to the great climax in which we are now engaged.

During August of this year we will have the State Fair at Springfield, a Centennial Exposition. It will close the 26th day of August. That will be a great day, the anniversary of the adoption of our first constitution. Theodore Roosevelt has consented to come to Springfield and deliver an oration on that day, on the 26th of August. (Applause.)

In the first week of October there will be a great celebration, the anniversary of the inauguration of the first governor. The President of the United States has promised to be present on the 5th of October, if he can possibly be absent from Washington at that time. There will be unveiled statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas on the Capitol grounds, and the laying of the corner stone of the Centennial Memorial Building. The governors of all the states are invited to be there during this first week of October. The State Pageant will be given at that time.

On the 3rd of December, will be the culminating observance, the celebration of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union.

But I feel that not only at Springfield, not merely in these larger celebrations, but all over the state, in every county, every village, city, and even in every church and lodge, there ought to be held some services commemorating this anniversary of the admission of the state to the Union. The children of every county can take part in this patriotic movement, and the very spirit that we are absorbed in today can permeate all through these meetings, and every one of them can be a benefit to the country and to the community in which it is held. I am very glad to tell you that we are getting responses from all over the state.

I think you ought to have a celebration here in Chicago. Not much has been done about it yet, you are so engaged in war work. But the patriotic citizens of the city can arrange for a big patriotic expression of the spirit of Illinois, not by the expenditure of a great deal of money, for I think the sentiment of your people can be expressed in this Centennial year without an elaborate display or costly expenditure, and it ought to be done.

The Centennial year of Illinois ought not to go by without utilizing this opportunity of giving expression to those sentiments which will help us in rising to the better things that lie before us.

I do not want to close without saying personally that I think there are some pertinent things that Illinois ought to do in her Centennial year. There are questions before the people to be decided at the coming election in November which reach away out in the future, and I believe that they ought to be very seriously considered because they lay the foundation for the future of Illinois. And what better could we do as we finish the first century of Illinois than to plan for the next century of Illinois? One of these is good roads. The \$60,000,000 bond issue, I think, ought to be passed. I think it ought to be passed in order that we may have better roads, but it ought to be passed as a war measure, for when this war is over and the economic condition is changed by the return of our soldiers it will be well for this state if we have definitely, thoughtfully planned for a broad comprehensive extensive system of public improvement which will absorb the labor that will come back to us after the war. And on that basis alone it should pass, and especially since it can be done without the expenditure or levying of one dollar of extra tax upon the people, the whole thing being paid by the automobile tax.

I think another question which we ought to seriously consider is the new constitution. There are those who feel that this may not be the time for the consideration of a new constitution. Maybe when we get to that, if we voted it this fall, we would be at the very time when we ought to consider it. We all recognize there are limitations in the Constitution of Illinois today which make impossible the working out of certain broad reforms that ought to be worked out in Illinois. Now, if we are still engaged in war there is no reason why the convention, if provided for, and if elected and chosen, might not continue its efforts until a later time. Governor Lowden has said that the bonds for the roads will not be sold until the war is over. We might, I think, agree that we will not complete the new Constitu-

tion for Illinois until we clearly recognize the needs which will come to us after this war is over.

And so in holding this celebration, on considering thoroughly the broad questions of public policy, this Centennial year offers an opportunity to do something that will honor the past, that will express our appreciation and gratitude to those who have builded so well, and also an opportunity to lay the foundation of a broader, greater, better Illinois.

I thank you. (Applause.)

PART IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JUDICIAL SECTION

AT THE LASALLE HOTEL, CHICAGO

May 31, 1918.

The meeting convened at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Honorable Orrin N. Carter, Chief Justice Illinois Supreme Court, Chicago.

JUSTICE CARTER: Ladies and Gentlemen: I have a very brief and very agreeable duty, to call you to order and turn over the further proceedings of this forenoon's gathering to the men who have done the real work.

I introduce to you the real chairman, Judge Heard, who will take charge. (Applause.)

(Honorable Oscar E. Heard, Judge Circuit Court, Freeport, then took the chair.)

JUDGE HEARD: Gentlemen: I think he made a mistake in saying he was turning this over to the men who did the real work. He is turning it over to the men who were successful in finding some one else to do the work.

Mr. Sims, will you take your place as secretary?

First on our program is a welcome to you by the Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Chicago, Robert Crowe, whom we will now have the pleasure of hearing. (Applause.)

HONORABLE ROBERT E. CROWE, Chief Justice Circuit Court, Chicago: Mr. Chairman and Visiting Jurists: My words of welcome will be brief, but nevertheless, hearty.

On behalf of the Chicago Bench, Cook County Bench, and the members of the Bar of Cook County, I bid you welcome to Chicago.

Chicago has entertained many distinguished men in the past and daily we are entertaining many brave and gallant men who are doing things more and more in France for our common cause, but Chicago has never had an opportunity of entertaining any more distinguished or useful citizens than she is now entertaining today. Your conference is going to be fruitful of great good. It is an important conference and you bring to it the best legal minds of the State of Illinois. Many needed reforms in our procedure will be discussed here, and I am satisfied as a result of this discussion they will be crystallized into legislation in the near future.

The Cook County judiciary, the judiciary of the City of Chicago and the members of the Chicago Bar bid you welcome to Chicago, and we hope your stay here will be a pleasant one, as well as a profitable one.

I thank you. (Applause.)

JUDGE HEARD: The next on the program is—

"The Memorial of the American Bar Association respecting written opinions. Should they be required in every case?"

The discussion will be opened by Mr. Justice Holdom of the Appellate Court of the First District, whom you will all be glad to hear. (Applause.)

HONORABLE JESSE HOLDOM, Justice Appellate Court, First District: Mr. Chairman and Brother Judges: I suppose you all know what this memorial of the American Bar Association is. Therefore it is not necessary for me to read it to you, but it is of some length and after many apologies and the Bar metaphorically taking off their hats to the judges because they are approaching us in this manner, they make some concrete suggestions.

The Bar never need apologize to the Bench for any suggestions which are for the benefit of the administration of justice.

What they suggest to the judges is:

"(a) A conscious effort at the shortening of opinions and the recognition of brevity as a cardinal virtue second only to clearness; (b) an avoidance of multiplied citations and of elaborate discussions of well-settled legal principles and of lengthy extracts from text-books and earlier opinions; (c) the presentation of so much, and no more, of the facts as are necessary to present the precise question at issue; (d) a reduction of the number of reasoned opinions and a corresponding increase in the number of memorandum or per curiam decisions, with a brief statement, when necessary, of the points decided and of the ruling authorities."

I am speaking for myself. I bear no brief for any other judge. So what I say is just simply my own feeble opinion.

I believe in all of these suggestions personally, and I think most of us cannot help but recognize the fact that case-made law is getting to be very burdensome; not only burdensome, but a great deal of it has not much practical utility. The iteration and reiteration of sound, well-known principles does not add to clarity of decision, in my judgment.

But coming down to the State of Illinois—this American Bar Association Memorial—and to the court in which I have the privilege of sitting for the time being, I do not think that the lawyers in Illinois by their actions and their conduct have shown themselves to be within the spirit of these recommendations of the American Bar Association which I have just read to you. The Appellate Court came into being in 1877—it does not seem so very long ago, 1877, although most of us would have to realize that it is a good while ago, forty-one years pretty nearly. The original act was well drawn. The drafters of that law evidently realized that Illinois was a great state and that there was a very large amount of litigation.

Section 17 of that act provided that in case the judg-

ment order or decree from which a decree or writ of error may have been prosecuted shall be affirmed by the Appellate Court, such court shall make an order affirming the same and in case said judgment order or decree shall be reversed and the cause remanded to the court from which said appeal or writ of error shall have been prosecuted—remanded for a new trial therein—said Appellate Court shall state briefly in writing the reason for such reversal and file the same in the cause.

You will notice that that act really anticipated the memorial of the Bar Association. It provides that the reasons for the decision shall be briefly stated.

The Appellate Courts went along for eight years in a very happy frame of mind, doing their work and keeping their work up to date. But the lawyers became dissatisfied that opinions were not written in all cases. So in 1885 they went to the Legislature and they procured an amendment to Section 17 which compelled an opinion to be written in every case in the Appellate Court. For my part, I think that was a step backward. These matters that seem to be put up to the judges of the courts really do not rest with them. We are guided and controlled by the acts of the Legislature. I remember in the early days that the Supreme Court oftentimes adopted in the further review of the case in the Appellate Court the opinion of the Appellate Court, made it their own. They desisted from that because the lawyers complained. There was quite a protest, as I understand it. I remember being told so even by some of the judges of the Supreme Court. One time when I asked why they changed the precedent and never adopted one of the opinions again I was told it was because of the protest by the lawyers. And so the judges blazed a new path in every case that went before them. It does not seem to me that if a case is well decided that it is any better decided because two opinions are written rather than one, and every member of the Bar must realize that the large number of re-

ported decisions is becoming burdensome, not only from a financial standpoint, but to keep track of all these opinions that are written that have their foundation, most of them, in the law as already pronounced by the same court.

My idea about the matter is that the question of writing opinions should be left to the judges of the courts of review. You have to trust the judges in the long run. You cannot control the form of opinion that they will write, and in unimportant cases why should they be compelled to write opinions that are neither edifying nor instructive nor of any use thereafter? As a matter of fact, the statutes of this state make the opinion of the Appellate Court not controlling in any case except in the case in which it is written, and I think I know of one case where a judge very sensibly even disregarded that opinion, and by the time he got to the Supreme Court he was affirmed. I suppose the court admired his audacity.

The Appellate Court reports are increasing very rapidly because there are a great many cases in the Appellate Court and an opinion has to be written in each. Now we are having published abbreviated opinions. I do not believe in abbreviated opinions. If an opinion is worth anything, if it is worthy to be published, it should be published in whole; but the majority of the opinions that are rendered by the Appellate Courts of this state for practical purposes—not for their literary or legal merit, but for practical purposes of the Bar—would be better left out of the book entirely, and those cases that are worthy to be published should be published in full.

I know in my court, the court where I happen to be at the present time, that when we are referred to a case that is abbreviated in the report we always send and examine the original opinion.

In Ohio and New York—and I really believe that the method adopted by those courts is the best—the judges write opinions in just such cases as they think is of advan-

tage. They are the judges of the cases in which opinions shall be written. You will take the Court of Appeals for the State of New York and you will find pages and pages of cases that are decided without opinions, just the title of the case and the disposition which the court has made of that case. In that court sometimes the judges in handing down opinions make some few remarks in regard to the reasons for their decisions; but they never appear in the published report. In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which is a court of like jurisdiction to the Appellate Courts, that practice also obtains, and it is only in such cases as the judges deem of sufficient importance that opinions should be written that they do write opinions, and I think that that is a very good example for us to follow. The State of New York is the Empire State of this country. The very large wealth and the activities of this country are there more than any other one place, although Chicago is coming very close to them in activities and wealth and all that sort of thing. But they have followed that practice for years and years with success, and never have the actions of the Judges in New York in either of those courts of review been criticised by the lawyers because opinions are not written in every case. I think even under our present practice that the judges of the Appellate Court might well write a little, short, memorandum opinion. I fear that if we were to follow that kind of a practice we might displease the bar, but if we persevered in it long enough we might educate the bar up to realizing the utility of such action.

As I said before, these are matters for legislation. If we could go back to the first eight years of the court and have the court write opinions simply in cases that are reversed, remanded and sent back to the trial court for a new trial, I think matters would be very much improved. After all that may be said, oftentimes a victory at the expense of delay in the courts is a defeat of justice; and while I do not

believe in passing on any cases hastily, the judges must be trusted to do their work well, and I am quite sure they would do it just as well without written opinions as with written opinions. The courts would be able to keep up with their work and now we know that in all the districts of the state they are more or less behind. Coming back to Chicago, I believe that if the original act was in force two instead of three courts could readily dispose of all the business within this district.

Sometimes when I think of the attitude of the lawyers along these lines I am reminded of a parody of a very celebrated poem by James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet, which he rendered thus:

"Maud Muller, on a summer day,
Raked the judge instead of the hay."

(Applause.)

JUDGE HEARD: The matter is now open for your discussion, gentlemen, and we would be pleased to hear from other members of the body.

HONORABLE THOMAS TAYLOR, JR., Judge of the Appellate Court, First District, Chicago: Mr. Chairman: I certainly respect the admonition of the American Bar Association. At the same time, it is not a very simple subject. It has been said that the annual output of law reports in the United States in one year was 175,000 pages. Of course that is a library in itself, and from year to year it is accumulating; but it appears to me that there is something about that which is not as hurtful as it may at first blush seem. We are living in the State of Illinois and have our own reports. We are practically an empire, as empires used to be considered not long ago. We have here one of the capitals of the world. What law books have we in the state of Illinois? We have about 500 volumes. Is that large? Take the history of the state of Illinois, now almost a century old. Consider its civilization, its complexity, its people, litigious, if you please, because they are pioneers, ambitious and spir-

ited. Are 500 volumes overwhelming? It is easy enough to examine the law reports of the state of Illinois and find out what the law is, providing it is there expressed, so that the question is not now, perhaps, quite as important as at first thought it might seem, because the time is going by when we need access, when we seem to think we need access, to the foreign law reports. There was a time, of course, in the early history of the state, as of that of the other states, when practically all of the precedents that were examined by the judges sitting on the Supreme Bench in this state were cases either tried in the original thirteen states, you might say, or the English decisions. That time has gone by. What law does even a Judge of the Appellate Court examine in deciding an average Appellate Court case? I am speaking now with some modesty about it, because my experience is rather limited, but I would say that ten, fifteen, twenty cases, are examined, to one of any other jurisdiction, of any other, even United States jurisdiction, let alone the cases of the rest of the English-speaking world. So that we are not necessarily overwhelmed at present.

Now the system has been a very wonderful one. We can go back in our minds to the beginning, we may say, of reported cases, to the time of the Year Books, and come down to Lord Coke's time, and so on down, and see how gradually the length of written opinions increases from time to time. We find that the system has worked out with wonderful success; and I am free to say there is nothing in our civilization today, the civilization of the English-speaking peoples, that is more wonderful than the preservation of the reasonings of all the great judges of seven or eight centuries, so that we may today, in unabridged form, read what those great minds thought about the particular cases tried by them. We have preserved in the law, in our jurisprudence, something that no other department of our social organization has. Take the profession of medicine. What have they? They preserve incoherently in magazines, and

that really only in recent times, and in occasional text-books which they publish—what? The casual experience of a practitioner here and there. They have produced and preserved no great reservoir of experience; so that they come to the same symptoms over and over again, different practitioners, and they know nothing—compared with what they should know—about what has been done under similar circumstances by prior practitioners who perhaps have resolved them by proper diagnosis and saved life. In the law we have the reasoning of all the great judges and can go to it at any time on any subject that has ever been considered. So it is an important system and it may be dangerous to make any alteration in present methods without, of course, most serious thought.

These are mere casual ideas that have come to my mind while I am on my feet. I agree, as I said at the outset, with the admonition of the American Bar Association in this, that it is well for the judges who write opinions to bear in mind brevity, but not at the expense of clarity. The system we have is worthy even of reverence and should be modified only after the gravest thought. (Applause.)

HONORABLE JOSEPH B. DAVID, Judge Superior Court, Chicago: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You have heard from the reviewing court. Now let us see what some of the *nisi prius* judges think about this. Perhaps we are closer to the Bar. We have to read these decisions. I have always been an advocate of either no opinion or a short opinion before I was on the bench. I believe that this statute may be found to be unconstitutional that requires the Appellate Court to do a certain thing when they decide a case; but even if it is not there is no reason, unless there is some new and startling proposition of law or some fundamental proposition of law is involved, why upon the question of law the reviewing court cannot say in about ten words, "This case is controlled by the decision in such-and-such a case. Judgment affirmed." If it is a question of giving

information to the lawyers, the reasons for the decision, deliver a short oral opinion and let them come into court; but why encumber the books with the trash we have today in these memorandum decisions, because that is what they are. They take the shelf room of the lawyer and of the judge. Memorandum decisions, abstracted decisions, you cannot get head or tail from them. You cannot tell anything about them.

To illustrate: When I was admitted to the Bar in 1885 I think the first decision was about the 33d Appellate, and since 1885 we had about 175 volumes of the Appellate Court and 173 volumes of the Supreme Court—173 volumes. The 110 I think was about 1884 or 1885.

Now, then, does it mean, as Judge Taylor would say, that these are monuments and you can look to the volume of the report to find the reasoning of these great judges? When you look at the volume of some of our decisions, these abstract decisions, you cannot tell anything about it. You cannot tell a thing about it. It is all right to satisfy the lawyers,—I practiced long enough at the Bar to know how the lawyers feel about these things—but there is not a reason on earth why, unless some grave and new proposition of law is involved, why the judge should not decide that case and write that opinion in about ten words, about ten words. If there is some new question or some important question, why, then I believe in the decision being reported in full.

And another thing that would go to shorten these opinions and the labor of the judges: I have been an advocate, and I am going to continue to be one with my brother judges and as a member of the Bar Association, in opposing the right, or rather in opposing the rule today that is in force in this state which permits the Appellate Court to determine questions of fact. I do not know of any reason when the trial judge sits and passes upon a case why he should not have the same power to pass upon those facts as the

tribunal above him. He has more information, better information, sees the witnesses and knows the witnesses. If the jury returns a verdict which he does not approve and which he thinks is contrary to the facts, he ought to have then the right to determine the facts, even more so than the reviewing court. That is one thing that lengthens the opinion and makes the labor of the court very arduous. Here a jury decides a certain case. The judge of the trial court sustains that verdict. He hasn't any right to take it away from the jury. He cannot determine the facts. But when it comes to the upper court, not upon the question of law—I do not mean that the court says from the evidence in this case the plaintiff was not entitled to a verdict, the defendant was entitled to a verdict, or vice versa, but they say, "We find the greater weight or the preponderance of the evidence, the jury must have ignored that or ignored this and we find the facts to be thus and so," or "We reverse it upon the ground that the greater weight of the evidence is with one side or the other." They ought not to have that power. The trial judge lets the case go to the jury. Although he may grant a new trial it is error if he lets the case go to the jury—if he doesn't, I mean. He can grant a new trial but nothing more. All the lawyer has to do is to let the case go to the jury, grant a new trial, let the case go to the jury. How are you going to end this litigation? Why should the three judges of the Appellate Court have more power to determine the facts in any case than the trial judge? That is one thing that gives the Appellate Court a great amount of work in determining these questions of fact, and I think there should be a halt called. I believe that the judges of our Appellate Courts are overworked. They have got too much work. They ought not to be required to write any opinion in any case unless some grave proposition of law is involved. (Applause.)

HONORABLE CHARLES M. THOMSON, Judge Appellate Court, Chicago: Mr. Chairman: I am not exactly clear as

to just what this question means. If it means just what it says, "Shall written opinions be required in all cases?" my individual answer to that question is in the affirmative. If the word "required" is used in the sense of "reported," then my individual answer to the question would be in the negative. I assume that when a reviewing court renders an opinion, it meets a double end. In the first place, so far as the jurisdiction of that court can, it decides the litigation and the issues between the individuals involved,—decides that particular case; and, on the other hand, it makes a contribution of more or less value to what we call our case law. I do not think that there are many cases which, under our statutes are appealable and get into the reviewing courts, the issues of which are not such as to make it in any sense advantageous to publish the opinion of the court in deciding that case in our books, because it may well be that the questions involved are not of such a nature as to make the opinion in that case of any value or make it an addition in any way to our case law; and therefore it may well be that the judges of that reviewing court might have the power of determining whether or not their opinions, as rendered, shall be reported. They may be entrusted with the matter of determining whether or not a given opinion is such as might best go into the reports or the contrary. But when it comes to the other side of the question and we have to determine whether or not the reviewing court will hand down in any case an oral opinion or merely what we call a memorandum opinion, or whether they shall be required to hand down a written opinion and give their reasons for their decision, it seems to me that it is not out of the way to require a written opinion in each case. I presume there is no doubt of the fact that the most brilliant and the wisest judge in this room or in our state would wish to pray an appeal from any decision to the effect that all of the law is reposed in his individual head; and I suggest further that we would all be willing to plead guilty to an indictment which might

charge each one of us with being human, notwithstanding the fact that we happen to be occupying a position on the bench; and I venture the assertion that when a judge, however wise he may be, comes to decide a case and render an opinion, the case will, as a rule, be more carefully considered and the opinion more nearly accurate and right if he has been required to give that case the thought that he will have to give it if he is going to put down in writing what his decision is and the reasons for it. If we merely are required to dash offhand, either in a word or in a sentence or in five sentences, a memorandum decision, I think we will perhaps unconsciously acquire the habit of letting a decision go according to our first impression more often than will be the case if we have to write down what that decision is and give the reasons for it. Not infrequently, I believe, most reviewing courts upon having an oral argument presented to them, may get a sort of what we call first impression, and upon their digging into the books and reading over the briefs and getting at the authorities that are cited and thinking the case over in their minds, find that they are obliged to revise that first impression; and I think probably it would not be hard to find a good many of the judges who have sat in reviewing courts who may have even had some revision of their thought in the case of a decision after they began the preparation of their written opinion.

Now, it may well be that there are cases before our reviewing courts that you can describe as unimportant, and I grant you that; but the question whether or not you get some cases in reviewing courts that are unimportant is rather beside the point, I think. If under the statutes that prescribe which cases shall and which shall not get into the reviewing courts, a given case is there, then that case is not unimportant in any sense which involves the degree of thought that ought to be put upon it by the reviewing court. If under the statutes and under the law it is important enough to get into the reviewing court, then it is important

enough to get the degree of attention and care that will be necessary if the court is going to hand down a written opinion in that case. If there are cases that come to us that are unimportant then there might well be some revision in the statutes prescribing the dividing line as to what cases may come up and what cases may not.

But it does seem to me that the wisest course in the long run is to require written opinions in all cases in reviewing courts, but to permit the courts to determine such of the cases as are to go into the reports and such of them as are not to go in. (Applause.)

HONORABLE ALBERT C. BARNES, Judge First Branch Appellate Court, Chicago: Mr. Chairman: I would like to hear from some of the judges outside of Cook County on this. Judge Higbee.

MR. JUSTICE HARRY HIGBEE, Appellate Court, Fourth District: Mr. Chairman: I will be glad to talk upon this subject but Judge Thomson expressed my views so well upon the subject that I do not know how I can make them any plainer, and besides that I am informed by Judge Dibell on my left, who is one of the oldest, I believe the oldest, in commission of the judges of the Appellate Court, that he is going to speak on the subject himself tonight, and we are covering all these questions and I want to leave something here to be said upon this subject to hear from him when the time comes. We have very fully discussed it. All I could say would be to repeat what Judge Thomson has said. We have become a little confused in discussing the question as to whether opinions shall be published or whether they shall be written. The discussion here is whether or not they shall be written, and I am in favor of written opinions, because it is undoubtedly true that every lawyer and every trial judge wants to know the reason why a case has been reversed, especially if it is reversed, or why it is affirmed. They all want to know those things, and as a matter of fact, the opinion cannot be too long for the people who are inter-

ested in the case. They want to know that everything is discussed and everything has been gone over; and any of you judges who sit upon Appellate Courts know when the motion comes for a rehearing, no matter if you have discussed this matter page after page and gone over every matter you think within the whole case, the attorney who is beaten in the case comes up and insists that the court has wholly overlooked some of the most important points he has made in the case, and the only way you can satisfy him is by going over and passing on these questions as you go along. I am in favor of having written opinions. You must remember lawsuits are concrete things. People who bring lawsuits up here have real things that they bring up and they want to know how they are decided and why, and all about it, and neither the people who bring up these cases nor the State of Illinois are interested in having particular treatises upon the law. They do not care about that. The man who has a lawsuit does not want you to deliver a treatise on the law particularly. He wants to know why you are deciding this particular case—his case—that way, and it is more satisfaction to have written opinions deciding in that way these questions than it is to just simply say affirmed or reversed.

When it comes to the question of having them published, I agree with Judge Thomson on that, that there we can shorten this matter a little of publishing the opinions, and the courts should have the right to determine which cases should be published, for, as Judge David has well said, this little synopsis they give does not really tell what the case is half the time and, I won't say half the time, but many times, the synopsis does not bear out at all the opinion that is filed in the case. I think it would be much better to leave them out altogether than to have them published, and the several courts ought to have the right to tell what opinions should be published and should make them as few as possible. (Applause.)

JUDGE F. J. CAMPBELL, Salem: Just one or two thoughts run through my mind in listening to this. It seems to me that every lawyer who has a case in court seems to have the idea that that is the only case there is in the court, and he wants that case disposed of and he wants to know all about it. No matter how important it may be, to individuals, to him and his client, that is the only case, and when it is disposed of in the trial court he prepares to appeal it. He appeals it to the Appellate Court and he wants the Appellate Court to pass on all that case, just as Judge Higbee has said, pass on it fully, every phase of it.

I have in mind a case that I took to the Appellate Court in the Second District some time ago. When we determined to take up the case it appeared to us that if we went into court on a case of assumpsit we would not have any standing in court at all. We had already started it in assumpsit. We withdrew our counts in assumpsit and started it over in case. We thought there we could make a case out of it. We went into court and tried it upon that theory, drew an entirely new declaration in case instead of assumpsit, and that case was then determined by the trial court, we believe, because he thought that the case was in assumpsit. So we took it up to the Appellate Court. The counsel on the other side treated the case as though it were a case of assumpsit. We made a very elaborate brief and argument on that case on the theory that it was a case in case. The Appellate Court looked at it and handed down a short opinion on the theory that it was in assumpsit. Now that was very satisfactory to us, but at the same time we knew what the Appellate Court had done about it. They took the case upon the theory that it was a case in assumpsit, and decided it upon that theory. We knew that if they took that view of it we would have no standing in court, but if they took the other view of it we would be all right. But the Appellate Court took that view of it.

Now, then, it seems to me—another thought in this con-

nexion, briefly—that the question depends a good deal upon whether or not the law in a particular case is applicable to the statement of facts in that case. When we lawyers start out to look up a case we try to find a case where the facts are almost on all fours, and if the facts are on all fours with our case then we know the law will be applicable to that case, and that is called to mind now by a story told me by a very successful lawyer over in Iowa, who was trying a case before a judge who had been newly elected there, and the question involved something in relation to a threshing machine. The counsel on each side argued the case before the court at great length upon cases that were analogous and had application thereto, but it did not seem to satisfy this judge and he said, "Now, Mr. Knight, that is all right for those cases, but give me a threshing machine case." The fact was that he wanted a case where the facts were the same as they were in the case at bar, and it seems to me that when the opinions are written the lawyer looks to the statement of facts in the case more than he does to the principles of law involved. He knows what the principles of law are, but if the facts in his case are the same as the facts in the case that he is citing to the court, then the law will be applicable, and to my own mind it seems that the opinions ought to be written out and not published.

HONORABLE HUGO PAM, Judge Superior Court, Chicago: Just one thought, Mr. Chairman, and that is in view of the practice in the Supreme Court, made so by law, of either granting or denying writs of certiorari, it necessitates the written opinion. Without such, apparently, the Supreme Court would be in the dark or have to go through the matter over again.

I agree thoroughly with what Judge Thomson says and the reasons why a written opinion should prevail. My own experience in the Appellate Court has been that after starting to write an opinion, in looking into it and trying to give a reason I have found it difficult to do so, have called

for a new conference and changed the opinion. That would not have been the case if I could have disposed of the case on a short memorandum or by saying either affirmed or reversed.

I think we ought to go further, on the theory if the men we now have are not the men that can give good decisions, the men we will have are the men whose decisions will be a source of information and a source of profit. We must not go upon the theory that because some of the decisions in the past are trash on our shelves we are to have more trash. We must go on the theory that the law is to be demonstrated by able men.

JUSTICE CARTER: We ought to provide for the nomination of the officers for next year and the executive committee.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that you appoint a committee of three to present names this afternoon to the organization for the officers for next year and the executive committee.

The motion was seconded, put and carried.

JUDGE HEARD: The Chair will appoint Judge Carter, Judge Higbee and Judge Baume of Galena.

JUDGE O'CONNOR: Mr. Chairman: As it seems to be the feeling of all the judges, if it is proper at this time I want to make a motion that it is the sense of this meeting that we recommend the law be so changed as to dispense with publishing abstract decisions.

JUDGE THOMSON: I second the motion.

JUDGE HEARD: You have heard the motion that the law be so amended as to dispense with publishing abstract opinions. Are there any remarks?

JUDGE DAVID: I do not know whether the amendment I propose to offer is germane, but I move as an amendment that we recommend to the Legislature that the law be as it was immediately after the organization of the Appellate Court, that only when the judgment is reversed shall opinions be written.

JUDGE HOLDOM: I second the amendment.

JUDGE HEARD: Are there any remarks? The amendment is that we recommend that the law be as it was immediately after the creation of the Appellate Court. Is that it, Judge David?

JUDGE DAVID: And only when the judgment is reversed shall reasons be given—the same as it was—and the cause remanded for a new trial. The same as it was. Judge Holdom has the section there.

JUDGE HEARD: Are there any further remarks? If not, all in favor of the amendment signify by saying aye. Those opposed to the amendment, no. The Chair is in doubt.

JUSTICE CARTER: I think this is a matter that ought to be discussed.

JUDGE PAM: I move the discussion be taken up at the resumption of the meeting this afternoon.

The motion was seconded.

JUDGE HEARD: Is there any objection to that method of procedure? If there is not, it will be adopted without the motion being put and we will now take a recess until such time as Governor Lowden shall have concluded his address.

SECOND SESSION.

MAY 31, 1918; 3:15 P. M.

The meeting was called to order pursuant to adjournment; Judge Heard in the chair.

JUDGE HEARD: Gentlemen, you will please come to order. For the benefit of those who were not here this morning I will say that at the time of adjournment we were discussing a motion and an amendment to the motion which had been made.

Judge O'Connor moved that it is the sense of this meeting that we recommend the law be so changed as to dispense with publishing abstract decisions.

Judge David moved as an amendment to that motion that the law be as it was immediately after the organization of the Appellate Court, that only when the judgment is reversed shall opinions be written.

JUDGE DAVID: Mr. Chairman: In view of the fact that it may take some time to discuss this question and perhaps my amendment was not germane, it might be doubtful, and in order to permit the other question to be presented to the meeting, I am willing to withdraw my amendment. Judge Holdom seconded it.

JUDGE HEARD: If there is no objection, the amendment will be withdrawn.

JUDGE O'CONNOR: Mr. Chairman: I have written down rather hurriedly, but I think the idea is embodied in what you say—I am not particular about the form but the idea I think is about what you say (handing a paper to Judge Heard).

JUDGE HEARD (Reading) :

"**BE IT RESOLVED**, That it is the sense of the judges assembled, the Judicial Section of the Illinois State Bar Association, that we recommend to the Legislature that the law be so amended as to dispense with the publication of abstracts of opinions of the Appellate Courts of Illinois, retaining the provision of the law that only such opinions shall be published as shall be determined by the judges of said courts."

If there is no objection, this resolution will be placed before the body here in place of the language of the motion that Judge O'Connor used this morning.

Hearing no objection, this will be the matter presented to the body.

Gentlemen, you have now heard the resolution.

JUDGE O'CONNOR: Mr. Chairman: If there is necessarily to be some discussion—I think there will be some discussion on the other matter to come up—I will move its adoption.

The motion was seconded and carried.

JUDGE DAVID: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have two resolutions which I desire to offer, but owing to the fact that there is a program this afternoon and these resolutions may entail considerable discussion, I am perfectly willing to leave them with the Judicial Section for whatever action may be thought necessary or best at this time.

"**RESOLVED**, That we recommend the enactment of a statute providing that courts of review be not required to file written opinions in any civil case excepting wherein the judgment of the court below is reversed and remanded."

I offer this resolution and I have no objection, if that is the sense of the members of this Judicial Section, to having this go over to some future time.

JUDGE BALDWIN: Seconded.

JUSTICE CARTER: I think these resolutions are not of order at the present time. I assumed this morning we would pass them until the program is over and take them

up under miscellaneous business. I suggest it be referred to the executive committee next year.

JUDGE DAVID: I have no objection. Refer to the executive committee, Judge Carter?

JUSTICE CARTER: Yes.

JUDGE DAVID: Then I move that the resolution be referred to the executive committee to report at the next meeting.

The motion was seconded and carried.

JUDGE DAVID:

"RESOLVED, That we recommend to the Legislature that a law be enacted prohibiting the Appellate Courts in civil cases from deciding conflicting questions of fact different than as found in the trial court and from finding the facts different than as found in the trial court, reserving, however, to said Appellate Courts the power to determine that from the evidence in any case the plaintiff has failed to establish a case under the law or that the defendant has failed to make out a defense in law."

JUSTICE CARTER: The same motion ought to be made to that, referred to the executive committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

JUDGE HEARD: The next upon our program is an address upon the subject, "War Issues," by Judge Dunn of the Supreme Court of Illinois. I take great pleasure, gentlemen, in introducing to you Judge Dunn. (Applause.)

HONORABLE FRANK K. DUNN, Justice Illinois Supreme Court:

"WAR ISSUES."

It is nearly fifty-five years since Abraham Lincoln in the address at Gettysburg, said: "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure." These

are the concluding words: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great work remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Now, more than a half century later, we are engaged in another great war testing the same question whether a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal can endure. The civil war determined that we are a nation, capable of self government and of withstanding all shocks of assault from within and all the elements of internal disorder. That war welded the states firmly together. We came through the ordeal and because we stood the test we are today a single, united nation of loyal, patriotic people. We are now subjected to the test of foreign war, and though our enemy is an external one, the question is still the same, the preservation of individual and national liberty, that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Foreign wars we have had before but never any like this. In previous wars the issues which brought them about were thoroughly understood by the people. The long train of abuses and usurpations resulting in the Revolutionary war had been suffered by the colonies for years and they were definitely set forth in the declaration of independence. The long course of interference with our commerce, the impressment of our sailors and the outrages on the high seas which were instrumental in producing the war of 1812, the second war of independence, had set the country in a blaze of wrath. The Mexican war had been the subject of political discussion before it began, and before the Civil War slavery and secession had been increasingly momentous is-

sues almost from the foundation of the government. The people understood what these wars were about. There was no lack of information, no need of explanation. But in the summer of 1914, when the war began in Europe, almost nobody in America had any thought that we could be drawn into its vortex. The tradition of avoidance of entanglement with European politics derived from Washington and adhered to through all our history was strong. We were disposed to regard the war as the concern of the belligerent nations alone and of material interest to us only as it affected our business relations and interfered with our commerce. While we looked with reproach upon the shame and turpitude of violated treaties and with horror upon the outrages committed upon non-combatants and the peaceful civil population in utter disregard of humanity, civilization and the rules observed by all enlightened nations for mitigating the severities of war, still, the war was across the ocean, 3,000 miles away. It did not seem to be a matter of national concern to us, though from the beginning, we could not be neutral in thought and feeling while such public and notorious outrages were committed, but the public policy of our government and our duty as citizens of a neutral nation required us to restrain our acts within the limits of legal neutrality.

There was never any just cause for the European war. The assassination of the Austrian Archduke was no cause for Germany's invasion of France. It was no adequate cause for a war between Austria and Servia. Austria's attack upon Servia was an assault upon the peace of Europe made only because Germany, which had the power to restrain Austria, encouraged her in making unreasonable demands and creating a pretext for war where no just cause existed. The opportune time had arrived for the fruition of the plan of world domination by Germany. The Emperor since accession in 1886 had been preparing to put in operation the policy of force for which Bismarck declared in

1862: "Not by speeches and resolutions of majorities are the great questions of the time decided, but by iron and blood." By iron and blood Prussia successively robbed Denmark, Austria and France in 1864, 1866 and 1870, and by iron and blood the Kaiser was ready in 1914 to settle the great question of that time and establish Germany's place in the sun. In a proclamation to his army in September, 1914, the paranoiac of Potsdam, said: "The spirit of God has descended upon me because I am German Emperor. I am the instrument of the Most High. Woe and death to those who oppose my will. Let all the enemies of the German nation perish! God demands their destruction—God, who by my mouth, summons you to carry out His decrees."

For many years the German nation had been building warships and forts, manufacturing cannon, the machinery and munitions of war, organizing and drilling armies and establishing the most powerful military organization in the world. In July, 1914, the Kiel Canal was completed which gave the war fleet access to the North Sea. In the meantime the philosophers and scholars of Germany, its teachers and preachers had been inculcating and developing the doctrine of force, of iron and blood which is the dominating principle of the German nation. They taught that military power, fighting strength is the goal of national ambition. Small nations have no right to exist. They stand in the way of human progress and live only by sufferance of the stronger nation which may destroy the weaker if the interest of the stronger makes such destruction profitable. There is no such thing as international law or international morality. The moral law is not binding on nations as on individuals. Among nations the law of the jungle still prevails and might makes right. The principles of national conduct are reduced to "the good old rule, the simple plan, that he shall take who has the power and he shall keep who can." The rule is illustrated by the German comment upon the crushing of Belgium: "The fate that Belgium has called

down upon herself is hard for the individual, but not too hard for the political structure, for the destinies of the immortal great nations stand so high that they cannot but have the right, in case of need, to stride over existences that cannot defend themselves."

So Germany put her armies in motion and the performances of her officers and soldiers have demonstrated that the lessons of her statesmen and scholars, of her philosophers, teachers and preachers, have been well learned. The barbarities of all the ages fade before those of the Emperor, William II of Germany, and his armies. Four years ago it was inconceivable that almost the whole civilized world should be plunged into a barbarous war by a powerful nation regarded as civilized and enlightened, which would begin and carry on that war in open disregard of treaty obligations, humanity, the rules of international law which have come to be observed by all civilized nations and of every obligation of morality or justice. There was a time when, if two countries were at war with one another, all the inhabitants of each were regarded as enemies of every inhabitant of the other, and rightfully subject to slaughter or capture. The conquered were enslaved and their property confiscated. There was no law but the will of the conqueror and the captured held his life, liberty and property subject to the caprice of the captor. Gradually as the world has progressed in enlightenment and humanity there has grown up a code of rules by which all Christian and civilized people regard themselves as bound. War is an armed strife between States and hostile acts are confined to the armed forces; non-combatants are regarded as neutrals, to remain as though in a state of peace, private property must be respected, pillage is prohibited and the use of poison or poisoned weapons is forbidden. At sea the private property of citizens of one belligerent country contained in the ships of neutral powers is not subject to capture. Neither is the property of neutrals contained in the ships of a belligerent power subject to

capture and before destroying a private enemy vessel the ship's company must first be put in a place of safety. These rules all grow out of the principles that war is an armed strife between States carried on by their armies and fleets and not by individual non-combatant citizens.

There is no one of these rules, which the conscience of humanity has adopted as binding on all Christian or civilized nations, which Germany has not violated. In confessed violation of the dictates of international law it invaded Belgium whose neutrality it was expressly bound by its solemn treaty to respect, destroyed her cities, ravaged her fields, tortured and murdered her peaceful civilian population, including old men, women and children, and mutilated their bodies, ravished her women and deported and enslaved her working people. Ships of any nationality, belligerent or neutral, have been subject to attack and have been sunk by German submarines without warning, whatever their cargo or destination and with no regard for the safety of their crews or passengers, and, indeed, these have been shelled as they were attempting to escape in open boats. On the land peaceful cities, far from the scene of any warlike operations, have been bombed and women and children slain, poisonous gases have been used, and when the army retired from occupied territory wells have been poisoned, houses, farm buildings and orchards have been destroyed and villages needlessly burned; hospital ships have been fired on and ships bearing relief to Belgium sunk; hospitals and ambulances carrying the wounded have been shelled; stretcher bearers fired on, the dead and wounded mutilated. This list is by no means a complete catalogue of the classes of crimes which Germany has committed against civilization, but it illustrates their character. These things ought to be incredible, but they have actually been done. A submarine lay in wait for a great ocean passenger steamer, not a war vessel, but carrying, as was well known, many hundred human beings, many of them women and children, and many

of them citizens of friendly neutral states. These passengers had the same right to travel on that vessel as any of you on the Illinois Central Railroad from Chicago to Cairo. The Germans had a right to seize the vessel, but by every rule of international law they were bound, before destroying it, to place the passengers and crew in a place of safety. Without warning a torpedo was launched and the Lusitania went to the bottom with a loss of hundreds of lives, as foul murder as was ever committed. Instead of causing the captain of the submarine to be hanged or shot as the just punishment for his crime, the Kaiser honored him and caused him to be decorated for his act. What is incredible of such a Kaiser or such a nation? Germany has made herself an outlaw among the nations of the world. She has refused to be bound by any rule of international conduct, she is a menace to the nations of the earth and the world can only be safe for other nations when her power is broken.

The sinking of the Lusitania was only one of many incidents in the case of the United States against Germany. One of the things for which Germany claims to be fighting is the freedom of the seas, meaning freedom to Germany. Her fleet has been for the most part bottled up at Kiel since the beginning of the war, yet she arrogantly undertook to rule the sea and to dictate to the United States and other nations what part of it they might navigate and when and where and how. A nation that dare not show upon that part of the sea which she interdicted to other nations a single ship of war or commerce because she knew its destruction by the British fleet was certain, yet undertook to control the conditions under which American ships should sail, to limit their number, direct their routes and require them to wear the badge which Germany directed as their only protection against assault and destruction by German submarines in open violation of the law of nations. The Lusitania was the most conspicuous case, but there were many others in which American citizens were murdered by being drowned

in precisely similar circumstances. An American citizen went upon the sea whether in his own vessel or another's at the risk of death at the hand of an assassin, and the assassin government having by its order barred our ships from a certain zone of the high seas threatened to sink them without warning if they violated the prohibition. No man worthy to be an American citizen, has a soul so pusilanimous as not to know that a government having any honor or self respect or any disposition to defend its citizens could do no less than declare war. The only alternative was craven submission to Germany's will.

So, by her persistent violation of our national rights Germany forced us into a war which we could not avoid with any consideration of national honor or duty to our own citizens. For fifty years our people had been engaged exclusively in the arts of peace. Our minds had been devoted to business, to the development of our resources, to the making of money, to high wages and high profits, high living and prosperity. Only slowly and with difficulty was the consciousness brought home to our people of our vital interest in the issue of the war and of its immense, direct material consequence to our nation. Not only was Germany ready for war as a result of her long years of preparation, but her autocratic government with its centralized power, could act instantly. She declared war and in twenty-four hours her armies were in motion. Only Belgium's courageous resistance to the violation of her territory and England's unexpected intervention combined with the intrepid valor of the French army prevented the immediate success of the plan for the capture of Paris, the overwhelming of France and the destruction of her power. Democracies are not warlike, and we entered the war unprepared. Our army was comparatively insignificant, no greater than the "contemptible little army of England," which the German military power despised at the beginning of the war. Our governmental methods are slow and deliberate, not adapted to the

quick decision and swift action required in the vigorous prosecution of war. For nearly four years France, England, Italy and Belgium have been fighting at an immense cost of life and treasure for human freedom against its most powerful foe, the mightiest despotism in the history of the world. Belgium has been crushed, Servia and Roumania overpowered, Russia defeated, betrayed and dismembered, Italy driven back from the mountains to the plains. A desperate and bloody battle is now in progress against the allied armies which block the way of Germany to Paris and the channel ports. For fourteen months we have been nominally at war with Germany, and our part in the war has been to furnish money and provisions. Our allies have fought our common enemy alone. The few divisions of soldiers we were able to place on the battle line during the first year after our declaration of war, though they were as brave men as any in the world and though they have given an account of themselves of which we are justly proud, were sufficient to hold only small sections of that line. Money will not win the war. Food will not win the war. Ships will not win the war. Aircraft will not win the war. The war will be won by armies in the field. Men will win the war. Money and food will sustain them, ships will transport them and their food, but the prime essential to a successful war is armed men in the battle front with the fighting spirit and the fighting discipline. We have at last awakened from the illusions that the war was no concern of ours, that it would soon be over, that the entry of America would of itself end the war, that we would not need to send a large army across the sea. We have paid and we shall pay dearly for our unpreparedness in the postponement of victory and peace and in the increased slaughter which it will cost. We have given Germany her chance and for two months she has been using all her force to hack her way through to the coast and to Paris before we were ready to do our part. Her effort has failed because the British army and the French

army, though yielding, have not broken under the strain but fighting with their backs to the wall have sustained the fearful shocks delivered by a desperate foe regardless of human life, trying to break through before the United States can oppose a large army to them. We owe our safety now as we have since the beginning of the war to France and to England. The allied battle line in France is our protection. The breaking of that line would be the greatest catastrophe in history, the greatest single defeat that the cause of human freedom ever sustained. Not that the cause would be lost even if the British were driven back to the coast and Paris taken, but the calamity would be of appalling magnitude. It would add years to the war and billions of dollars and millions of lives to its cost.

The burden of the future rests upon the United States and our safety and the safety of France and England depend upon the speed and thoroughness with which we get into the war. The enemy is at the door even though an ocean rolls between. This war is for our liberty, our children, our homes and our country. Our country, not only a few million square miles of territory and a hundred million people, not only farms and forests, factories and foundries, mills and mines, banks, railroads and ships, but liberty and equality, the right of every man to life, the pursuit of happiness and opportunity for the highest development of which he is capable. This war is a war of ideas and ideals; on the one side the liberty loving nations of the world who believe in democracy and freedom, the right of people to determine their own destiny and order their own lives, who recognize a moral law binding upon nations and the responsibility of government to the people; on the other side, despotic rulers whose governments are founded upon autocracy and class rule, whose people do not control their government, but have their lives ordered and their destiny determined by their rulers, who do not recognize a moral law binding upon na-

tions, the responsibility of government to the people, or the obligation of treaties.

We love peace. We know the cost of war. We know its horrors and we are going to see it through. Our fathers fought for their freedom and ours; we will fight for our freedom and our children's. We have a large army in France, our soldiers are going across by the tens of thousands. Already our increased army is in the front battle line. America is carrying on, and though we are not yet doing all we ought to do we are on the way. Hindenburg, in his renewed drive in Flanders and Picardy and Eastern France is meeting American soldiers. He has lost his race against the United States. The American army is arriving and it will continue to arrive with increasing force. The United States will have in France the best and most intelligent army the world has ever seen, which will develop with a few weeks of experience into a force of hardened veterans.

We have the men to win the war and we have now resolved to organize an army adequate to the task. The constantly increasing stream of men going across the sea will not lessen. They are on the front for the rest of the war and we must see to it that their numbers steadily increase. The advantage of numbers in the fighting line which Germany has had, since her corrupt and treacherous treaty with Russia relieved her on that front, must be offset by American soldiers. We have been slow in getting into action but we are giving indications of real activity now. The shipbuilding situation is vastly improved, the submarine menace is lessened. While we are just getting into action the accession of our fresh forces to the Allied armies must hearten them while the Germans with diminishing man power, which cannot be replaced, must face an enemy constantly receiving additions of fresh soldiers. This advantage is bound to tell in favor of the Allies. It is a time to be of good courage, to carry on, to stand behind and sustain without reserve the government and the army and navy.

We no longer expect, we cannot hope for an early termination of the war. It will take a long hard struggle to win a victory which will make peace secure, but such a victory must be won. Now victory is with the Germans, even though her drive on the Western front has failed and her submarine campaign has not prevented the transportation of troops and supplies to France and England. If her Western drive finally breaks down, as I believe it will, a peace drive may be expected based upon the surrender of all for which she has been fighting in the West in consideration of no interference with her in the East. If she can hold her acquisitions in Middle Europe and the East she will profit greatly by the war even though she abandons her occupied territory in Belgium and France, surrenders her colonies and restores Alsace and Lorraine to France. Russia's Baltic provinces are completely in her power. By the terms of the Russian peace treaty Germany can undertake the economical exploitation of that country. She has taken possession of Finland, Livonia, Estonia, Courland, Poland, Lithuania, Ukrانيا. In these immense territories are valuable mines of coal and metallic ores, sources of petroleum and great agricultural areas. Germany holds the resources of Roumania, the Balkans, Turkey and Asia Minor in her control. By the treaty with Roumania she has access to the Black Sea and she has complete control of the Baltic. With these resources she will be much more independent, than before the war, of ocean transportation so far as food, fuel, and the raw materials for the enlargement of her navy and the supply of her army and navy are concerned. She will possess within herself and her vassal States all the means of building a navy and air fleet without limit.

A peace proposal that Germany should withdraw from France and Belgium, give Alsace and Lorraine back to France and the contested Austrian provinces to Italy, and let the allies keep her colonies, leaving to her the undisturbed domination of Russia, the Balkans, Austria, Turkey and

Western Asia might at first on the face of it seem attractive to some of the allied nations wearied of war. It would stop the terrible slaughter and give to the free nations who are still fighting the tangible things for which they are contending. Such a conclusion of the war would be a German victory and a mere breathing space to permit preparation for a renewal of the fighting. It would establish Germany's military supremacy far beyond anything heretofore known in the world. Such a peace would be only an armistice to permit Germany to recuperate, to unite and consolidate her forces and shortly to renew the battle to enforce by arms her political supremacy and her dominion of the commerce and markets of the world. With the Russian territory annexed to Germany and with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey with its possessions in Asia, the population dominated and controlled by Germany would amount to more than two hundred million people. A peace made with Germany in arms, a peace by negotiation, would leave at the head of this vast number of people and in the control of their destinies the same Prussian military governing class which has directed and dominated the Central Powers throughout the war. The power, the resources, the capacity for independent maintenance of these countries when consolidated under the domination of the German military government would far exceed those which the Central Powers have at any time possessed. Germany would have become the dominating element in European politics. She would be the strongest military power in the world. When she chose again to seize Belgium for the sake of having access to the North Sea who would stand in her way? No treaty could be trusted, for fraud, treachery and disregard of treaties are as characteristic of the Kaiser and his government as violence and brutality. In a few years the free countries of the world would have again to choose between submission to Germany's aggression or war under conditions much more disadvantageous than now. Let us settle the matter now. Let us de-

stroy the menace of war and make the world safe for the free countries of the world. Let us have peace, but let us have no inconclusive peace. Peace when it comes must be permanent and to that end Germany must be defeated and the power of her governing class destroyed. From their graves in Flanders the dead call to us to carry on the fight for freedom.

In Flanders fields, the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard among the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt down, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Let us strive on that these dead shall not have died in vain. A peace brought about by negotiation with Germany would be most humiliating to the United States. We want peace but we want to fight for it. We want permanent peace and we shall get it only by fighting this war to a finish. We want a peace not bought with a price, not a compromise with a triumphant foe. Justice, freedom, humanity and mercy are not subjects for compromise. The German military forces must be defeated and German military power destroyed. The President has declared against a proposed compromise peace made in Germany and said: "So far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France." The robberies in Russia and Roumania must be settled before peace comes. When peace does come, it

must guarantee to the nations of the earth justice among themselves, freedom of the weak nations, as well as the strong, to rule themselves and control their own affairs and it should effect a combination of the resources of the nations to maintain peace throughout the world.

This war, too, will pass and when it has passed the world will begin to trace again the steps by which the war has set it back. But it will not all have been loss. Sacrifice itself has its reward. The war is bringing the nations of the earth close together. Belgium, France, England, Italy, the republics of South America, Canada, Australia, the United States, the hideous attack on the liberty of the world has united in one common cause. The armies of the allies are fighting not for conquest or spoil or ambition, but for the freedom of the world from arbitrary irresponsible power. The day of such freedom is about to dawn.

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life.

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given you a priceless dower,
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour.

That ye may tell your sons who see the light,
High in the Heavens: Their heritage to take,
"I saw the powers of darkness put to flight,
I saw the morning break."

JUSTICE CARTER: Mr. Chairman, if a word could make more impressive this address we have just listened to, I want to add it. The writer and author believes what he has been saying, because his only son has volunteered, with his sanction and approval and the sanction of the mother here, to go across the water. He is going next week. (Applause.)

JUDGE HEARD: You are certainly to be congratulated on having had the privilege of listening to the two addresses

which you have heard this afternoon, on the same day. It is a privilege which I doubt whether you will ever have again.

"Should the next legislature consider changes in court organization or procedure?"

Judge Higbee, with his characteristic modesty, has requested that Judge Denis E. Sullivan, of the Superior Court of Chicago, open the discussion, leaving Judge Higbee to follow him.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Judge Sullivan. (Applause.)

HONORABLE DENIS E. SULLIVAN, Judge Superior Court, Chicago: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the chairman has well said, after listening to the inspiring speech of our war governor and the very learned address of Judge Dunn, it certainly is quite a change or quite a fall to come down to the drab hued subject of court procedure. The comparison is odious, and I doubt whether I could say anything that would encourage you to remain through at least my discussion; and yet I know of nothing that is more important to the administration of justice in this state than the question propounded by the chairman, namely, that of court organization and procedure and should the legislature of this state at its next session take up the question.

Perhaps I can give that illustration best as to what has been done here in Cook County on that subject. Several years ago the Chicago Bar Association, at the time Major Tolman was its president, appointed a committee to take up the question of court organization and procedure; and that committee comprised members of the Association, members of the judiciary of this county, Superior and Circuit Court, met and as a result of their meeting they passed rules of organization and procedure, limited of course as to procedure, appointing an executive committee to look after the business affairs of the court and to regulate so far as possible the business of the court. Everyone at that time

thought that that was simply an agreement between the judges, it would not be of any force if anybody was to disobey it or it did not meet with their approval, until the matter was tested in the Supreme Court in a case where one of the members of the court did not obey an order of the executive committee. The Supreme Court very promptly said that that was something that was in the control of the judges, they had a right to organize and they had a right to proceed in the orderly dispatch of business.

The reason I cite that is because the question will necessarily come up, should the legislature take up this question, and that brings us at the outset to how much the legislature should determine, how much the judges themselves should determine. You know the makers of the constitution have said that our government in this state is divided into three parts, executive, judicial and legislative, and that no one and no party of men belonging to either part shall usurp or take any of the duties or powers that properly belong to the others; and the question must be determined sometime, and I think it is a good time now, how much belongs to the judiciary and how much to the legislative branch of our government. Our Supreme Court has said that so far as the qualifications for admission to be a member of the Bar are concerned, it is strictly a judicial question and not a legislative. So with that in mind and citing to you the experience here in Chicago, I would say that we ought to determine here as members of the judiciary how far we can go in organization and procedure before we ask the legislature to interfere at all. The reason that I say that is that necessarily we of the Bench must know what is required in order that business may be properly and quickly dispatched; in other words, in order that justice may be administered.

The makers of our same constitution said that the members of the judiciary of this state should yearly report to the governor what changes in the law were necessary, and

that those changes should be reported to the Supreme Court and that the Supreme Court should prepare the bills for the legislature which would encompass the reforms which the judiciary of the state thought were necessary. Probably in this late day that is not an efficient way of doing. I can understand how it would be almost impossible for that to be done. Are there many members of the judiciary in this state who comply with that mandate of the constitution and make that report to the governor? I plead guilty to not doing it. If it was done would it be possible, with the great mass of business the Supreme Court has to handle at the present time, to prepare the bills and submit them to the legislature? Manifestly not.

And yet what does the legislature do?

Do you know that in the past meeting of the General Assembly 207 bills were passed and 69 bills of those which became laws of this state related to judicial matters; matters which must be determined in court, and some of them go so far as to regulate the actions of the judge himself, saying what we shall decide in a certain case? I mean by that what conclusions he shall decide. It came up incidentally here today in the resolutions that were offered that the legislature ought to be asked to pass certain laws relating to what decisions should be published or what decisions should be written and what should not by the courts. Some time we shall have to determine just exactly how far the legislature can go and how far the judiciary ought to go; and I believe that if I were permitted to give any advice to this body of intelligent men as to what we as judges ought to do, I would say that we ought to have a committee of the judiciary of this state empowered when the legislature meets to prepare what laws we thought were necessary to be passed and then ask the legislature to keep their hands off the things which pertain to the judiciary.

In that connection let me say further, why should not the judiciary control the matters which the constitution

gives properly to them? We have at the present time an affirmative statute that says that we may pass all general rules which are necessary to the conduct of our business, and the Supreme Court has rightfully said every time that the question has been before it that we have the inherent power to pass the rules that are necessary to properly conduct our business. Now, with that specific grant of power from the legislature and an inherent grant of power which the Supreme Court says that we have, why should we ask the present General Assembly or any future General Assembly to take up the question without we being present and being heard? There is one serious matter which has bothered not only the judges of Cook County but those lawyers who are interested in the subject, and that is whether or not the judiciary has the right to pass the rules regarding pleadings. I feel in looking over the decisions of the Supreme Court that they have been very liberal in their interpretation of the power to the judiciary. Why cannot we pass some rules which would relate to pleadings and at least correct those things which we know are obstructing us at the present time? For instance, as a trial judge did you ever take a common count in a plea in assumpsit and look it over when the case was called for trial and wonder what the case was about? Did you ever take a declaration in tort which simply alleged negligent operation of a car and then look at the plea of general issue and wonder what the evidence was going to be? Those things pertain to the judiciary. While it may be experiment, it may be exploration, yet I think when you consider the amount of time that is taken up in the trial of cases by non-essentials—I mean by that to prove the things which are not denied—that we could by rules of court in this state evolve a system of pleadings which would save, I might say, 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. of the time of some of the trials at least that take place in this jurisdiction.

Mr. Chairman, I would like further to take the time,

but I know that we are behind our schedule now. I want to thank the members here for their kindness and I assure you that in the next exposition my friend Judge Higbee from Pike County, who is experienced on these matters, will give you something to carry home with you and something of thought which I think will bear fruit.

I thank you. (Applause.)

JUDGE HEARD: Gentlemen, Judge Higbee. (Applause.)

MR. JUSTICE HIGBEE, Appellate Court, Fourth District: Judge Sullivan has rather embarrassed me by intimating that I am going to give you some great thoughts on this subject. I am sure I am not now and you will be sure when I get through.

The reading of this subject here gives one a feeling like meeting an old friend. It would be a novel situation, indeed, and a strange departure from precedent if we could have a meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association without discussing questions relative to reforms in procedure and practice. I doubt if we have had a meeting in many years when that question was not discussed; and in determining whether or not we should present those matters again to the legislature at the next meeting, which is the question we are discussing here, permit me just to say a word about what has happened in the past, and I am not going to take your time or trespass upon it long because I have already done so this morning,—very unexpectedly to me.

As I tell you, we have hardly had a meeting in years without discussing this question and the opinions of the various judges and lawyers who have attended the meetings have been widely divergent, from the desire to change a few sections in the statute up to the enactment of a code of procedure and practice. I think in the beginning that a majority of us of this Association were against any radical change, any extensive change; but we have talked about it from time to time and beat it into each other until some of us have become converted more and more to the idea of a

general change, until I now believe that it is probably the feeling of a majority of the members of this Association that a change should be made, reforms should be made in our practice and procedure based largely upon the English adjudicature. That I believe to be probably the views of a majority of the Bar belonging to this Association. How has that come about? It has come about by education, by constant agitation. We have talked about it every time we met. I admit I was against it at first, I did not like all those extreme changes; but we have talked about it until we have educated each other. A majority of us at least are educated up to the idea of that kind of a change. I hardly go the extreme yet, although I am willing to stand by it with a majority of the Association. But there are a great many members of the Bar outside of this Association and they have not had the benefit of this education that we have had upon this subject, of this agitation, and as a result I believe that they, a majority of them, are against it. Many of them are in the legislature and the legislature has been to a large extent reflecting their views.

Some things have been accomplished from time to time by this agitation. I remember that in 1899, due to an agitation from this Association—and that is a long time ago—there was a commission appointed by the legislature to revise the Practice Act, and they accomplished a great deal of good and had meetings all over the state in the different districts, Supreme Court districts. Very little came directly of it at that time, but later on, in 1907, there was a revision of the act, the Procedure Act. There was a revision of it, and while no great number of changes were made some were made of great importance, more than the bar have fully realized or the bench, because many of the things that were discussed from time to time in our Association as being good things to be done and for which we desired legislation, could be done now under the legislation we now have if the bench and the bar would only think so. Those things were

accomplished, but since that revision very little has been accomplished, although, as Judge Sullivan has said, some things are accomplished from time to time. But not anything of very great moment has been accomplished and I think largely from the fact that we have desired to go too far. While I am personally willing to go pretty far in this matter I think that the legislation which we have proposed —because, as you know, we have had meetings which have been devoted entirely to the discussion of procedure and we have appointed committees which have drafted bills and we have had them go to the legislature and try to get them enacted into laws, and I think the reason they have not been enacted into laws is that they have gone too far. If we had had just a few prominent things to urge upon the legislature I think they would have gone through.

I was going to say you cannot imagine the horror some of the lawyers have of great changes and excessive changes in practice. Only in the last legislature quite a distinguished lawyer in Southern Illinois, and a good lawyer, wrote to me in alarm and said, "Come over at once. They are trying to change our practice and our pleadings here. Come and see if you can't do something to stop it. We have spent our years in learning this and we don't want to give it up." That is the way a good many feel about it yet, and quite naturally so. We all feel that to some extent. We do not want to lose everything, and I think the reason why we have not gained more is because we have asked too much.

I think the provision that ought to have been passed was not contained in a number of these bills, which provides that the Supreme Court of this state should enact rules governing pleadings, practice and procedure for all the courts; and had that been done alone I think probably the most of the legislators would have fallen in and allowed that, and when that was done we would have possibly gotten practically what we wanted and we would have opened the way for more to come. That is the way

it stands, the matter has stood up to the present time. We have a partially new subject introduced here. The question is "Should the next legislature consider changes in court organization or procedure?" Exactly what is meant by changes in court organization I do not know. If it means changes in our court system, I assume that that cannot be done by the legislature. Probably we would have to have a constitutional amendment before that could be done. If it means changes in court procedure or organization, which can be partially accomplished, as Judge Sullivan said has been done in this county, in Cook County, probably we do not need very much in that line. Out in the country the needs of that kind are altogether different from those in the City of Chicago. It seems to have been accomplished here in Cook County with very little friction, to some extent. I do not know whether any more is needed or not. If it is, I have an idea that the only real reform you could get that would be of any great benefit in that way would be by a constitutional amendment.

Now, then, to come down to the subject, the question is: should these matters be presented to the next legislature? I presume the idea of saying that, of calling the attention of the next legislature, is that we are going to vote on a constitutional convention this fall.

I would answer this way: If the people vote for a constitutional convention I would say no, do not present any of these things to the legislature at this time. If you do you are going to get everything confused and in trouble. If we have a constitutional convention we can take these matters to the convention. There are a whole lot of things we want to change. Our court systems want to be changed somewhat, the system of Appellate Courts ought to be changed so as to give some relief to the Supreme Court, and there are various things we are all familiar with that should be changed. But if the people vote for a constitutional convention do not let us harass the legislature with anything

of that kind at this time. We know how hard it is under ordinary circumstances to get them to take up any of these matters of procedure, and if the constitutional convention is decided upon it would be impossible, I believe, to get anything through at this time because they would say, "Oh, wait for the constitutional convention and let the preliminary matters necessary to this thing be decided by the constitutional convention. So I would say, not if a constitutional convention is going to be called and the people vote on it.

But, if not, I think we ought to go to work in the old way and have bills embodying our views presented again to the legislature. Not long ones, like we have, but I would suggest a bill that simply embodied that provision to which I have referred, which gives the Supreme Court the power to provide rules for governing pleadings, practice and procedure in all the courts of this state. (Applause.)

JUDGE HEARD: We would be glad to hear from any of the other judges. Are there any further remarks upon this question? If not, we will proceed to Miscellaneous business. Is the Nominating Committee ready to report?

JUSTICE CARTER: Mr. Chairman: Let me give a word of preliminary explanation before I make the report for the committee.

I have had some experience in the last six years with work of this character in the American Bar Association and in this Association, and I think in order to get good, consecutive work it is absolutely essential that there be someone in charge who is willing to give time and attention to it. We have found in the last two years, the last year certainly, that the present chairman, Judge Heard of Freeport, and the present secretary, Mr. Sims of Chicago, have been willing and anxious to do that sort of work. Therefore, at my earnest suggestion, the committee have renominated them for another year.

Under our by-laws, the acting Chief Justice of the Su-

preme Court each year in the honorary chairman. Next year Judge Warren M. Duncan, will hold that position, and therefore automatically under this by-law he becomes honorary chairman. We nominate him for that place, of course.

For chairman, Judge Oscar E. Heard of Freeport, to succeed himself.

For secretary, Mr. Edwin W. Sims of Chicago, to succeed himself.

Then the by-laws provides that two other men of the judiciary shall be chosen annually to make up the other two members of the Executive Committee, and under this by-law the Executive Committee have full power over all the other committees, to nominate them and regulate their work.

We nominate for those other two members of the Executive Committee Judge Wells M. Cook, of the Municipal Court of Chicago, and Judge Lyman McCarl, County Judge of Quincy, Adams County.

The purpose and object of this organization has been to try to get all the judges of all the courts interested, and therefore we have nominated the various branches of the courts to represent us.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that these five men be the Executive Committee for the coming year.

JUDGE BALDWIN: Second the motion.

JUSTICE CARTER: Mr. Chairman, as you are involved in this, unless there is some discussion on it— All those in favor of these serving as our officers and Executive Committee will please say aye. Contrary no. It is carried unanimously.

Mr. Chairman, you are still in office. (Applause.)

JUDGE HEARD: Gentlemen: I sincerely thank you for the honor that you have paid me in re-electing me to this position. As Judge Carter says, Mr. Sims and I have enjoyed the work. That is, I have enjoyed seeing Mr. Sims, Judge McDonald, Judge Foell and Judge Barnes and these

other gentlemen. I enjoyed it very much, indeed. I thank you for the honor.

HONORABLE ALBERT C. BARNES, Judge First Branch Appellate Court, Chicago: Mr. Chairman, I move the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That a Committee on Court Organization and Procedure be appointed by the Executive Committee, composed of one judge from the Supreme Court, one from an Appellate Court, three judges from the Circuit Court (or Superior Court of Chicago), one from a County Court, one from a Probate Court, and one from the Municipal Court of Chicago, to take such action as may seem advisable with reference to any proposed legislation concerning court organization or procedure.

JUDGE THOMSON: I second the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

JUDGE HEARD: Is there any further business to come before the meeting?

JUDGE DAVID: I move we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried.

DINNER FOR THE JUDGES

MAY 31, 1918.

Honorable Orrin N. Carter, Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, presiding.

JUSTICE CARTER: Major Tolman could not be here this evening, so he sent in his stead the man who succeeds him as President of the Illinois State Bar Association for the coming year—I suppose Mr. Provine will be elected, there is no one running against him. I have the pleasure of introducing Honorable Walter M. Provine. (Applause.)

HONORABLE WALTER M. PROVINE: Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our honored President, Major Tolman, is unavoidably detained for a short period only by reason of his attendance at a banquet downtown this evening, with Governor Lowden. He will be here before we disperse and deliver his message to you which I am sure you will all be glad to hear, and you will listen, too, if you heard his wonderful address this morning.

It is not my purpose to infringe upon Major Tolman's subject, but in view of the coming year I think I may well say to those present tonight that it will be very important in the history of the State of Illinois, not only from the war point, but also on account of the fact that it will be a legislative year. We will also vote upon the question as to whether or not we will have a constitutional convention.

Governor Lowden is deeply interested in sane procedural reform; also in carrying the question that will result in our having a constitutional convention. From time to time, the officers of the Illinois State Bar Association will submit to the judges of the Supreme, Appellate, Circuit and

County Courts, and to the Municipal Court judges of this state their plans along the line of procedural reform, and I am sure we will receive the same courteous and intelligent consideration of our measures from these judges as heretofore.

During my service as a member of the General Assembly, I had charge of several bills which had for their object a change in some of our forms of procedure. While there were a number of objections to certain of the clauses and sections in those bills, I think, in the main, the lawyers and the judges were in favor of them. But whether they were in favor of them or not I always found that I could go to Justice Carter, Justice Cartwright, Justice Dunn, and the other Justices of the Supreme Court, which I did very frequently, and ask their opinion as to certain matters that were pending before the Legislature. They did not always agree with me, I did not expect them to, but it was only by reason of our talk and exchange of views that we were able to get a bill in shape, one that I believe will eventually pass. The new administration will present to you judges certain proposed bills and legislation in which the lawyers are interested and which our Chief Executive desires to have passed. I hope you will give them your thoughtful consideration. In the absence of our President it becomes my pleasure and my duty to welcome the judges of the State of Illinois on behalf of the Bar Association, which I am pleased to do. (Applause.)

JUSTICE CARTER: We are very glad to have the incoming administration with us. I am sure we will try to co-operate with it in the future as we have tried to in the past, not only as judges of the Supreme Court, but also in assisting in getting proper legislation.

The next name on the program is that of Judge Walter Brewer. I understand he was not able to be here, so I will introduce the one who follows him.

Now our relations with the next speaker have been of

many years' duration. I think Judge Dibell will remember that I was the secretary of the convention that first nominated him when he was elected Circuit Judge, in the circuit over which he now presides, and he has been on the bench ever since. That was in 1885. And he is the longest in service now of any Circuit Judge of the state. He has served continuously since 1885, and I think he has served continuously the longest of any Appellate Judge in the state. I can say, without hesitation, even in his presence, that I do not think we have had on the bench, either Appellate or Circuit, a harder working, more painstaking judge than the one who is now to talk to us. I often think, when we get suggestions from him in reference to mistakes the Supreme Court has made, or that the printer has made in printing our opinions, that he finds more of those mistakes than all the rest of the lawyers and judges in the state together, I often think of Goldsmith's school teacher in the Deserted Village, and wonder how one small head can contain all the knowledge he seems to have.

It is my great pleasure to introduce to you Justice Dorrance Dibell, who will now speak to you. (Applause.)

HON. DORRANCE DIBELL: My old friend, Justice Carter, has introduced me as antiquated, and I expect I am; at any rate, he began practicing law before me. (Laughter and applause.)

JUSTICE CARTER: Well, I am proud of that fact, Judge.

JUDGE DIBELL: I might add a little to what he has said about my antiquity; that I set foot in Chicago when there were only forty thousand people here, and only one railroad in or out of the city, and that forty miles long. And I have lived within not exceeding forty miles of the city ever since that time. And I have seen Chicago grow from a little hamlet to the great commercial metropolis that it now is.

Those of you who were at the opening session of this Association this morning and heard President Tolman say a few words preliminary to what he read, will remember

that he gave you an explanation of his using a manuscript, or an apology for it. He is not here and I can not ask him why it was, but I adopt what he said about it, and for the reasons which he gave I am going to read my remarks this evening. I am very glad that I put them in writing, because if I had not done so I should surely be accused of plagiarism in what I am about to say, at least by those of you who were present at eleven o'clock this morning at the Judicial Section and heard the discussion there. I am going to speak on the same topic, or a related topic. And the judges there said so many things, they were just what I have written down here, in different language, that my only chance of avoiding the charge of plagiarism is that I had this written beforehand.

The American Bar Association has requested the Judges of all Courts of Appeal in the United States to write short opinions as a remedy against the increasing number of volumes of reports published in the United States which is represented as a great burden resting upon the legal profession. There are some things to be said upon the other side of the question. I do not profess to know the conditions prevailing in great metropolitan cities like Chicago and New York, but I wish to make a few suggestions from what I consider the standpoint of the country lawyer and the county judge.

The entire complaint rests upon the assumption that it is necessary that practicing lawyers shall own or have access to all the published reports of the courts in all the states of the Union. From the standpoint of the country lawyer it seems to me that this is a great mistake. If a lawyer in Will County, for example, has an action in ejectment to recover a village lot, or an action for the wrongful overflowing of farm lands, or for a breach of promise of marriage, or to recover upon a promissory note, or is defending a man indicted for larceny or burglary, why is it necessary for him to know what the Supreme Court of Florida or of Oregon

has decided in some similar case? I believe the truth to be that if the average Illinois lawyer will keep himself informed of the provisions of the Constitution and of the Statutes of the State of Illinois, and of what is decided in the Courts of Appeal of the State of Illinois, he will have substantially all the guides he needs in the conduct of his ordinary litigation. The expense of the reports of the reviewing courts of the State of Illinois is not too great for the ordinary practicing lawyer or firm of lawyers in the rural regions of this State. Shrewd law book canvassers may persuade such lawyers that they need the reports of the courts of other States, but I believe the average lawyer does not need to assume any such burden. Certainly, if the lawyers in every County Seat will combine and buy one set of the reporter system, they will have all the access to the reports of other states which the average country lawyer will ever need. We have in this great country forty-eight state constitutions, differing in many respects. We have forty-eight legislatures grinding out masses of law, many of them illy conceived and illy digested and often hastily amended just before passage; and we have forty-eight courts of last resort in those states endeavoring to interpret and understand these laws and to determine their validity and constitutionality. Why does any ordinary practicing lawyer, in any one small locality in this great country, need to burden his mind and memory with an attempt to master this mass of law and decision? It seems to me that no such burden needs to rest upon the average lawyer of Illinois, if he will remember that he is not practicing in Maine or Arizona, but only in Illinois. If he will change his habit of mind, the burden will disappear.

Short opinions will never be satisfactory to the profession. No doubt, if a lawyer is confining himself to one branch of the legal practice, as, for instance, real estate law, or criminal law, he has little need for the decisions in the many other classes of cases, and lawyers may often feel it

a burden to pay for the cost of an opinion on questions of fact when they are not concerned in the case. Nevertheless, each lawyer wishes his own case to receive complete attention at the hands of the reviewing court. If, in a case involving many questions of fact, the reviewing court simply says: "We have examined the evidence in this case and conclude that the judgment is right" or "conclude that it is wrong," the defeated lawyer is entirely dissatisfied. He will explain his defeat to himself by saying that the court evidently paid very scant attention to his case, and never understood it. He is almost sure to tell his defeated client that it is evident from the opinion filed that the court gave no consideration to the questions involved; and in this way he creates in the mind of his client dissatisfaction with the courts of the country, and the feeling that they do not render to the litigant adequate justice. The practice of writing short opinions is liable to have a bad effect on the court itself. It is a laborious work to write a careful and correct opinion in any case of importance. Very often, when a first hasty view of a case is taken, one's conclusions seem at first blush to be justified, while a more careful and painstaking examination leads to the opposite result. If the practice of writing opinions is abandoned, the judge can easily say to himself, "It is evident that this is right and should be affirmed," or "that it is wrong and should be reversed," and the reviewing judge will naturally fall into the habit of giving less consideration to the controverted questions in the case. On the other hand, if he has to write an opinion it becomes necessary for him to carefully investigate the case, in order that his opinion shall be intelligent, and shall be in accord with the evidence and the law, and shall cover all the questions fairly in the case. Reviewing judges sometimes make mistakes, but the probability of the mistake is very much lessened by the necessity of writing an opinion which will be subject to the scrutiny of the attorneys on both sides, and in which the defects and omissions are likely to

be promptly brought to the attention of the court by a petition for a rehearing. Even with the greatest care mistakes and omissions often occur. Of course, I do not believe any case occurs where an opinion is so bad as was alleged in a petition for a rehearing, filed many years ago in a certain Supreme Court, with a copy of which I was favored, wherein the defeated attorney told the Court, in a petition about 175 pages long, citing cases from all over the United States and England: First,—that every question presented by the record had been left undecided; Second, that no question decided in the opinion was raised on the record; and, Third, that every reviewing court that had had occasion to pass on the question in the United States and England had decided it the other way. But, blunders do creep in. In a certain Supreme Court, many years ago, an opinion said: "This subject has been considered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and in Doe v. Roe, 27 N. C., 575, that court used the following language:" inserting a quotation. Soon after that opinion was filed some one got to the Supreme Court with the suggestion that not only was there no such opinion to be found in 27th North Carolina, or in any other North Carolina report, but also that it was not to be found in any state of the Union, but that many years ago there was a series of reports published in England, called "New Cases," and in volume 27 of New Cases the case in question would be found. Had it not been for a written opinion the profession would never have known where the judge got his authority, and the judge would never have realized how dangerous it was to quote from a case he had never seen. My point is that the writing of opinions is indispensable to accuracy, and strongly tends to cause a careful examination of each case.

Our state has a constitution which limits legislative authority. The legislature constantly passes laws without regard to those limitations. The validity of these laws must be determined before it is safe to proceed very far under

them. Questions are constantly arising as to the constitutionality of the new laws, of which our legislature turns out several hundred pages every two years. Whatever the lawyers in Chicago may think, the country lawyer, when he is raising the question of the constitutionality of an act of the legislature, will not be satisfied with an opinion which says: "We have examined the question and conclude that this statute is constitutional" or "unconstitutional." The profession wants to know why. The lawyers desire to avoid its unconstitutional features, if they can, or to prepare a new bill for the next legislature which shall meet the requirements of the constitution as understood and applied by the Supreme Court. So, too, as to the interpretation of the statutes. If a lawyer thinks an act means a certain thing, and he finds that is disputed by others in the profession, he wishes to get a decision to determine what it means. No adequate opinion on any such subject can be written in five lines. It is to be remembered that cases involving the validity and meaning of these new laws are not only important to the legal profession, but also to many administrative and executive officers. These decisions must guide the action of assessors and tax collectors, of county clerks and county boards, of mayors and other city officers, of even the Governor and his associates in offices of state; and indeed it is highly important to the trial judges to know in detail what conclusions the reviewing courts have reached on these subjects. It is not sufficient to baldly state the final result; the reasoning by which that result is reached must be stated to justify it and to cause it to be received with respect. The opinion must be long enough to satisfy the legal mind of its correctness. Why should the lawyers of Illinois feel burdened because the courts of Idaho or of Georgia have to consider and construe the acts of their legislatures?

There are several partial remedies for long opinions. If the people could curtail the activities of the legislature, and have that body merely pass appropriation bills and ad-

journ, the opinions of the courts could be much shortened. If the doctrine of Stare Decisis could be overturned, if there could be some constitutional or legislative enactment forbidding the courts to follow precedent, and requiring each court to decide every case on its own view of right and justice regardless of all former decisions, then written opinions might often be unnecessary; but such a condition is unthinkable in this country at the present time. Here is another remedy which does not seem to have occurred to the American Bar Association. Induce lawyers to write short briefs. If we are to have five line opinions why not have five line briefs? The Bench is placed between two fires. Able lawyers write extensive briefs, discussing with great force and interest important questions, and citing cases from all over the United States to support their contentions, and then when the court is wrought up to the desire of discussing intelligently the problems presented, the American Bar Association comes and proposes that the courts shall practically be silent,—for a short opinion permits no real discussion. If we had a statute, or a rule of court, that each attorney shall present in his brief only one proposition,—the one upon which he expects to win his case,—and forbidding him to discuss any other question, and if such a requirement were obeyed, opinions would be much shorter than they are.

If the proposed rule for short opinions had been in force when our government was established, and thence down to the present time, the country would have been deprived of those great opinions by Chief Justice Marshall, by which the Federal Constitution was made a thing of power and stability; we should have missed the great decisions of Judge Story, Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, Chancellor Kent of New York, and of many other great jurists. It is not safe to assume that great judges may not write great opinions hereafter. Many provisions are being enacted into law in these days of turmoil and reform which were un-

thought of in these early days, and which it was then supposed it was beyond the power of legislatures to establish. We have a great legal profession continually discussing these new questions in the courts. May we not assume there will from time to time arise judges who will handle these new questions in a manner productive of great profit to our government? But their views will not be preserved in short opinions.

I would favor legislation providing that the official reporter shall publish no cases except those so directed by the court. The courts would naturally omit to publish opinions which relate chiefly to questions of fact. I would abolish the provision of the present Appellate Court act requiring the reporter to print an abstract of the decisions not to be published, for it tempts the publisher to make the abstract very lengthy. I would provide that in cases not to be published the court prepare brief head-notes of the legal points decided, and forbid the official reporter to publish anything more of those cases.

Finally, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Supreme and Appellate Courts of this State are writing many short opinions, and do so whenever in their judgment a short opinion will properly and intelligently dispose of the case. But they cannot consistently with their duty leave out of their opinions whatever is necessary to an intelligent discussion and decision of the questions presented.

JUSTICE CARTER: I think the Supreme Court of Illinois probably had that petition for rehearing filed. I have been reading those petitions for several days in the past week, and the opinion that I had something to do with had matters that I thought were quite good, but according to the petitions for rehearing I didn't have anything said right.

Judge Dibell says it was a certain Supreme Court that cited the North Carolina case. According to the rumor that was around our conference room down in Springfield, it was a certain Appellate Court that cited that North Carolina

case. (Laughter.) Be that as it may, I suppose we all make mistakes in the Supreme Court, the same as they do in the Appellate Court.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce the next speaker because he comes from the court which I had the pleasure to preside over, in name at least, for a good many years.

I met one of my former associate judges this evening, and he said, in introducing me, "He used to be just a common, ordinary judge." I might say, I want to feel that I am simply a common, ordinary sort of person. Lincoln said that the Lord must have liked the common people, because he made so many of them. That is the way I want to feel myself.

I take pleasure in introducing County Judge Lawrence T. Allen, of Vermilion County, who will talk to us. (Applause.)

JUDGE LAWRENCE T. ALLEN: Mr Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: It would be, perhaps, out of place for a young country judge, in years, to tell such an audience as this anything on procedure or the ordinary legal practice. But there is one phase of procedure which most of you, I think, do not get in touch with, and if I can bring that proposition home to you as I see it, I will have been very much pleased with this opportunity.

I am a crank on Juvenile Courts. To me the Juvenile Court branch of the County Court, and we are all Juvenile Judges, except in Cook County, is of vast importance, and inasmuch as it is a little different from your general work, might I suggest this one thought:

You know what a dependent child, or a delinquent child is, you know the general character of cases brought before the Juvenile Court; you have them, perhaps in the older age, where they have just passed the juvenile stage, but you do not have them at the time when they are being moulded, as we have them.

Take any case of a neglected child or a delinquent child,

if you please, and I submit that at least eighty per cent of delinquency is directly traceable back to the home conditions and to the social stratum from which that child comes. Necessarily the neglected child must come from the same surroundings. I will use, therefore, the neglected child or the delinquent child, either, as my illustration.

That child is brought into the Juvenile Court by petition. Let us take the case of a girl. That girl is charged, possibly, with incorrigibility in effect, but she is classified, under the law, as a delinquent girl. Nine chances out of ten that girl is not inherently delinquent, she is a victim of circumstances. There can only be one judgment rendered if the court do its duty, and that is, to find, by its decree, that this girl is a delinquent girl. Then comes the proposition what to do with her. The court may send her to some institution, he may place her in a different home, under different environment. All cases do not yield good results; many do. Therefore, let us assume that this particular girl, by reason of the transformation of surroundings and environment, and the opportunities of education and clean living, has changed from an incorrigible or dependent girl into a young woman of good, ordinary standards. That girl, as she develops into womanhood, occupies a much higher plane in society. In all probability she marries and has her own home and her own children. By reason of her success as a home maker and a mother there is some petty jealousy created. Mrs. Neighbor, over on this side, who may not approve of the way she treats her children, gets busy and finds out who she was, and what does she do? This is a hypothetical case, but I have known cases exactly in point, and I dare say all of you have.

This neighbor makes inquiry and finds out where this girl came from. And if the malice is deep seated enough, as many times it is, she goes further than that, and she hears a whisper against the reputation of this woman in her childhood days. Therefore, she delves into the court record and

what does she find? She finds a bald decree that this woman, in her childhood or infancy, if you please, was a delinquent girl.

Now a mind so warped as to delve that far back will stop at nothing. She puts, not a reputable construction upon that decree, but a construction which suits her own animus. Then the poisonous tongue of the slanderer begins, and she tells to the willing ears of the people that in an early day this girl was an impure girl. She begins to damn that woman. Why? Because it is a matter of record that this child was a delinquent. You see the result.

Now let me suggest the cure, which causes the criminologists and the statisticians to hold up their hands in holy horror. But I submit to you that after you have heard it your hearts will tell you it is founded on Christianity. The cure is this, in my judgment, and I submit it to you for your consideration so that you, in turn, if you adopt it, can tell it to your Constitutional Convention, because it seems to me it is of enough importance to have some constructive action.

My cure is this: That upon the court record in every juvenile case, the name of the ward be not transcribed; that a court number may be had, if you please, a key number, or a key system, so that A-47 will be the only name in the docket and on the permanent court record, the key to be in the control of the clerk of the court and no one to have access to it without the approval of the presiding judge. To go further than that, there must be a history of the case with the real name, but not on the court record. There must be the necessary papers to give the court jurisdiction. The statute of limitations runs against most every decree, therefore, what harm would there be in taking those papers, sealing them up, filing them away, and saying to the girl, "You have sinned or have been sinned against, come back after you have attained your majority, make satisfactory proof to the court that you have a good moral character,

that you have made good in every way and all the evidence will be returned to you."

Now that is not ethical and is not in accord with our old style system of court records. Neither is the Juvenile Court law in accord with the old-time rules of law.

I submit to you then, that if that procedure is followed, or something similar to that, that you will have removed the sting from the most poisonous viper, gossip, not founded on fact. You will protect the homes not only of girls who have attained womanhood, but you will do the same for boys. John Jones, instead of having been a common, ordinary thief, if he makes good, will have his protection in society which he has earned.

I wish you would think it over, if you think it has any merit. Perhaps I am a little cracked on the subject. I feel so because I have had those experiences myself in the Juvenile Court in the last ten years. It seems to me that some good can be done. I do not say that is the remedy, but something akin to that. (Applause.)

JUSTICE CARTER: Ladies and Gentlemen: The next speaker whom I shall introduce to you, I am sure can not be kept away from the war because he has a boy flying over in France, and he is thinking and talking about the war all the time.

There are a great many terrible evils about this great world struggle, but there is some compensation at home and abroad as well. One of the compensations at home is that it is bringing us closer together as a people than we ever have been before, all nationalities and all classes, in all portions of our country. A former railway mail clerk, now in the service, has written some lines that express this idea of bringing all the country together and united in this great struggle. He says, in saluting the boys across in France:

"Here's to the Blue of the windswept North,
As they meet on the fields of France.
May the spirit of Grant be with them all,
As the sons of the North advance.

And here's to the Gray of the sunkissed South,
As they meet on the fields of France.
May the spirit of Lee be with them all,
As the sons of the South advance.

And here's to the Blue and the Gray, as one,
As they meet on the fields of France.
And may the spirit of God be with them all,
As the sons of the Flag advance."

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my great pleasure to introduce my friend, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, who will talk to you. (Applause.)

JUDGE KENESAW M. LANDIS: Judge Carter, Ladies and Gentlemen: As I listened to Judge Dibell's address, a real efficient solution of this problem occurred to me—this problem of long opinions; as far as that is concerned, this problem of any kind of opinions. And I beg of you to realize that I speak with entire impartiality. I do not see why it would not be a good thing just to do away with these reviewing courts altogether. (Laughter.) Now I have a good deal of trouble keeping track of the law without reading these opinions. I am now talking of federal opinions.

Judge Carter intimated that it was within the properties for speakers not to limit themselves entirely to court matters, matters related to procedure and law practice; that a man might be tolerated if he stepped outside and spoke about the thing that most of us are talking about.

There is only one thing that I have had in mind, when I have been away from the court, for a long time, and that is the war. And taking the presiding officer's suggestion, if you will pardon me, the ten minutes which Judge Heard stated in his letter to me had been decided upon by the com-

mittee, which he assured me in that letter he only spoke for and was not a part of, I will devote to that theme.

The press dispatches of this day have carried an article from across the sea, which I take to be authentic, handled as it was by all the press associations, and bearing every evidence of reliability and integrity, and being in harmony with everything that has happened since the outbreak of the war, nearly four years ago. That dispatch quotes the agreement, in seven articles, that was entered into between two men at a military camp in Germany. It is an agreement in and by its terms that has the condemnation of the world, for incessant, relentless, ceaseless and unending warfare. These two men happen to be in a position, not merely to enter into this agreement, but to carry out the terms of this agreement, unless somewhere on this earth there arises a power that prevents it. These two men are backed in this agreement by one hundred and fifty million people, and they speak for those one hundred and fifty million people. The first clause of this agreement is in these words:

“The German Kaiser and the Kaiser of Austria form a close military alliance for twenty-five years, during which both parties pledge themselves to employ the entire strength of their peoples for military purposes.”

And, in order to eliminate the possibility of discord at any time hereafter, and to determine once for all upon the policy, the pursuit of which shall be most fruitful in the execution of that agreement in the interest of the makers of that agreement, this provision is inserted:

“Regulations for the organization, instruction and employment of the allied troops of the Kaisers shall be drawn up according to one common principle, the initiative of which shall be left principally to Germany.”

That provision, gentlemen, is laid down in the month of May, 1918. It follows four years of war. It is given to the world at a time when we have led ourselves to believe,

at a time when we now have a deep conviction, that there is only one possible eventuation of this war, and that is, the defeat of the two men who have signed this agreement. (Applause.)

Doesn't it seem strange that after all the declarations during all the years, that in 1918, after these four years of war, it should be possible for two men of presumable sanity to give publicity to such an agreement? Let us not delude ourselves. Those two men who, by the accident of birth, happen to be occupying those two positions tonight, are in a position not merely to speak for their people, but it is the part of wisdom for us to realize and keep in mind that they are absolutely in a position, on that agreement, to deliver their people.

We talk about the Kaiser as though the Kaiser had done this; we talk about the Junker element of Germany as though it had done this. I grant you that they have been the leaders, the inviters, that they have conceived this thing. But do not delude yourselves into the notion that their teaching has not been most fruitful and that their people are not behind them in this thing. And as you go on in this war, don't waste time in figuring on whether this Kaiser is insane or merely a criminal. Do not waste time giving consideration to the question whether there are a few men in those two countries or in that one country that have got to be dealt with. You have got to deal with the German people and then the peoples that are subject to Germany, and you have got to deal with them to the end. And, speaking only for myself, you have got to deal with them as you deal with a nest of rattlesnakes. (Applause.)

We now know, as we have known for years, but as against which knowledge we concluded because our vision appeared to bring before us something that could not be possible—we now know that for nearly fifty years this program has been on. We know that in all that time there has not been a mile of railroad built in Germany that has

been built primarily with respect to industry and commerce. The prime consideration has been its utilization in time of war.

We know that in all that time there has not been a manufacturing institution, an industry of any character, even remotely susceptible of use in time of war that has not been constructed under the observation of military men. We know it, absolutely.

We know that all their leading men, their preachers, their teachers, those statesmen that had the leadership of people in Germany, their writers, their leading literary men—we know they have all taught, day after day and year after year, during all those years, openly, brazenly, before the whole world, what they had in mind eventually. We saw it. The French saw it. The English looked across the Channel upon it. They could not believe it, as we could not believe it, as being a possibility. We now know it was true.

At the beginning of this war we heard tell of atrocities. There were arguments in this town; there were arguments in this club house, in which honest men differed as to whether these tales were true. We now know that if all those tales were not true that the German soldiery did not follow the leadership of all their responsible teachers in civil life and in military life.

We remember the time that the armies went to Pekin; we remember the day at the dock when the Kaiser went down to say good-bye to his soldiers that were to take ship to join our soldiers and the soldiers of the other allies to go to China to the rescue of the alien inhabitants. And we remember these words from the Kaiser to his troops, his last instructions to his darling troops as to what their conduct should be when they got in China:

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No mercy will be shown. No prisoners will be taken. As the Huns made a name for themselves which is still mighty

in tradition and legend, today may the name of Germany be so fixed in China by your deeds that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German askance. Open the way to kultur once for all."

And when those forces got to China—and I have this from the official record—such was the conduct of the German soldiers that the jails from the seacoast to Pekin were filled with Chinese women and girls. That was their only means of escape. We knew that. We read it all at the time. That enterprise came to an end, and we went to sleep. This thing kept on in Germany, but we did not think it was possible.

They have a paper in Germany that circulates among boys and girls. It is a paper that is about like our Youth's Companion, among boys and girls of ten and twelve and fourteen and fifteen years of age. Let me read you a few lines from that weekly paper. This was printed six months after the European war broke out:

"War is the noblest and holiest expression of human activity. For us, too, the great hour of battle will strike. Still and deep within the German heart must live the joy of battle and the longing for it. Let us ridicule to the utmost the old women in breeches who fear war and deplore it as cruel and revolting. No. War is beautiful, its august sublimity elevates the human heart beyond the earthy and common. In a cloud palace above sit the heroes, Frederick the Great, and Blucher, and all the men of action, the great Moltke and Bismarck, all but the old women in breeches who would take away the joy of war. When here on earth a battle is won by German arms, and the faithful dead ascend to Heaven, a Potsdam Corporal will call a guard to the door and Frederick, springing from his golden throne, will give the command, 'Present arms!'"

That is the Heaven of young Germany. Now that is the population you have got to meet. You know, and I know, that everything that we have been told that the troops of the German government have done, every report that has come across the sea respecting their treatment of

all ages of civilized population, both sexes, their treatment of camps, soldiers, prisoners of war, are all true.

The thing that you and I have got to decide for ourselves is this: Inasmuch as military law arbitrarily and, as I think, universally, limits the age of eligibility, is there a man in Illinois, a member of the bar, who can get anything else into his head, and give consideration to any other kind of question aside from the thing, professionally, that has got to be done—is there a man that can think of anything else but backing up these men we have sent across to wipe out this barbarism? (Applause.)

Now, before I forget it, I want to express my gratitude to the bar of this town and the bar of this state, aside from that sense of appreciation that I feel as a human being, for your generous forbearance toward me as a judicial officer—and you have had to be generous. I know it as well as any of you. And for your patience as officers of the court. I say, aside from my feelings of gratitude to the bar of Illinois for that, I have got a feeling of appreciation, a depth of gratitude for what you have done since we have been in this war, that I am without words to express. There is not a county in this state in which there is not one or more lawyers with whom I have not communicated during the last twelve months, to whom I have not sent reports of the overreaching, by some civilians back home, of a soldier or his family, and I have yet to meet the first refusal on the part of a lawyer in any county in this state, to go the limit, without fee, for that soldier and his family. (Applause.)

You have done perfectly fine. And I have not gone to the cubs, I have invariably gone to men of experience and men of standing and prominence in their respective localities, and invariably they have laid aside their other clientele and attended to the soldiers' work.

I will give you an instance, just to indicate to you how fiendishly malignant are some human beings. A woman came to see me with a letter from her son. He went across

with Pershing. He had enlisted and gone into the regular army and got over within a month after his enlistment. He left her on a short call. And a certain South Water street merchant owed him two weeks' wages which he did not have time to collect, and when he got down on the border to be assigned to his regiment, he wrote a letter to that firm, and they wrote him a letter in substance refusing to pay the wages and they said, "If you think you can afford to litigate us under all the circumstances, go ahead." Well, I sent that letter to one of the leaders of the Chicago bar at about three o'clock in the afternoon, by messenger. That lawyer read that letter, and he read my letter to him retaining him as my lawyer. And he wrote a letter to that South Water street firm and sent it with that same messenger, and that same messenger came back to my chambers—he was not gone an hour from the time he left me—with a check from those dogs for that soldier's wages. (Applause.)

Judge Slusser—and I feel for him—a man that has got a representative over there on that side, is afflicted with conflicting emotions. The controlling emotion ought to be—and I think generally is with most of us most of the time—a feeling of inexpressible pride in his son. But there come times—and I want to confess to you I have experienced this—there come times, particularly at night when, for no cause, a man comes out of a sound sleep and he sees the fellow across there in the midst of this thing in all of its horror, and when Judge Carter referred to a Judge that had four sons in the service, one across the sea, I wanted to put my arm around Judge Slusser's neck; those four boys are his. (Applause.)

Now we are in a very critical period of this war. I will detain you only a moment. We are in a very critical period of this war. The dispatches, since the evening papers came out, show that situation to be just a little worse than the papers reported this evening. There is a big army, and it is not composed of raw recruits, nor children nor old

men. As a military engine it will probably go into history as the most perfect evolution of a military instrument up to this time. That engine tonight is aimed at a point on that line on the western front. As against it are the forces of the allies, with a fair representation from here, not as strong numerically as we had hoped for, but much stronger than the average man believes it to be. (Applause.) The question is asked, "What do you think we will be able to do?" My answer to that is this: I have got a faith, I have to confess to you it is a blind faith, but I have got this faith that the man who at the Marne, when given the order by Joffre, when everything was apparently in pieces, sent back this reply: "My right has been driven in, my left has been driven in, therefore, with all that I have left in my center I will attack," the man that penned that reply to Joffre at the Marne, and who, against overwhelming odds made good at the Marne, is the Commander-in-Chief of all the allied armies on the western front, Ferdinand Foch. (Applause.) I think he will hold.

I said the other fellow has the best military machine that down to this time history records. I want to qualify that. There is one thing they have not got. They have not got the consciousness that every soldier in the allied armies from all the allied countries has, a knowledge of what he is fighting for, and a conviction that he is fighting for that thing that must prevail. (Applause.)

A young fellow over there, a private soldier at the time, one day put down on paper two verses of what he had in his mind, as the type, the fibre of troops the United States would send across to Europe; he sent it to me. I see Judge Horner sitting there. This young fellow that wrote this from the battlefield across the sea has a guardian in charge of his affairs in Judge Horner's Court. Great God! Think of that kind of a fellow being under guardianship in Cook County! This is what he wrote:

"This is to our soldiers,
Perhaps they are not so well turned out
As the English or the French,
And ninety-nine per cent of them
Never saw a trench.
But if pure grit and backbone straight
Are worth a single sou,
You will find those Sammy boys
Quite some surprise to you.

The Yanks are coming across, boys,
They are coming across with pep.
Just listen to the ringing sound
Of a million men in step.
They are training in the states as yet,
But lead them to the Hun;
They will fight, and fight and fight and fight,
Until the fighting is done."

(Applause.)

That is the spirit of your army. This boy spoke for the hundreds and many hundreds of thousands of your soldiers that are now in France, that are on the ocean, that are in the training camps and that are on their way to the camps. An army that was raised by a law as to the wisdom of which there was a difference of opinion at the time of its enactment, but as to which army experts now have but one opinion, as I have it from them first hand. It has resulted in the raising of an army than which there was no better fibre ever before on this earth. (Applause.)

I have just this closing word to you: I feel very deeply about this thing. I have studied it as I have never studied anything before. I have a conviction that although it is twenty-five thousand miles around the earth, there isn't room in all that circumference for the German idea and for our idea. (Applause.) They both can not survive. It has got to be either civilization or barbarism. There is no middle ground. The forces will do their part, they will give an account of themselves. The only possibility of weakness anywhere is in the failure, to the extent that there is a fail-

ure, of the civilian population to back them up one hundred per cent strong. (Applause.) Now, in order to do that—and I beg of you to believe that I haven't any definite, specific thing or man in mind when I say it; but one of the things I have in mind is this, and it is only a general principle: We are going to have an election in this state, in this county, and in all the counties of this state. Do you know of anything that you can do that will be more pure gold, earnest of your fidelity to this army, than when men come among you as candidates for office, you consider first, is this man unalloyed pure gold on this war? I said I have no office in mind when I say that. I have not. I lay it down as a general principle. But I hope you will apply the general principle in the concrete cases. (Laughter and applause.) Just a minute, Judge, I still have two minutes. I have talked eight.

Calls of "Go on."

JUDGE LANDIS: Now there is one thing that I want to tell you, it will only take a minute. There is a good deal of criticism among people who are whole-hearted for the United States over what they conceive to be negligence on the part of public officers in respect of statutes, or in respect of offenses that have a relation to the war. Now I have had some little opportunity to observe the activity of Federal officials—and before I forget it, there is one thing I want to say, and I shall say this without giving expression to my affections, which I confess. Whenever I get to thinking about this situation and I think of what has happened in this state since the 6th of April, 1917, and go over the various steps that have been taken in Illinois to line Illinois up and hold Illinois in line, with all of the influences that have been at work in this state to the contrary, I am grateful to Almighty God that we have had the kind of Governor we have had in Illinois! (Applause.) You just watch that fellow. He knows his business!

Now, speaking of Federal officials: The Federal of-

ficials of this district have had to contend with a situation, having in mind the inadequacy of statutory authority behind them, which, if generally known in this community, would give to those officials—I am not speaking of administrative officials—I think one hundred per cent approbation of you gentlemen.

There has been in this town an army—I say army advisedly, an organization, going back before we got into this war, composed not entirely of men of German birth or origin, including in its membership many, many men who loved gold more than they loved their country, the influence of whose activities has been almost completely nullified by these officials. So I want you to have in mind that these men are at work, as we sit here, and as you sleep tonight these men are at work. They are taking care of your affairs.. You need have no fear that if it is to the interest of the German cause to have in this room now a representative, he is here. The situation is in hand, and if that part of the population that is for the country will give its energy, whole-heartedly, one hundred per cent actively and affirmatively for the country all the time, this nest of rattlesnakes which I mentioned a while ago will be destroyed and we will have peace on this earth, and the children of this generation will not have to look forward twenty-five years from now to a recurrence of the thing that has been going on for four years, only probably a thousand per cent worse.

I am much obliged to you. (Applause.)

JUSTICE CARTER: Ladies and Gentlemen: It will interest you to know that the verses Judge Landis read as written by that boy, were written by some one very closely connected with Judge Landis' family.

After this very inspiring speech, it is the proper thing for us to close, but before we close I want to add one thing: I believe very strongly what Judge Landis said; we must back up these boys by the spirit of a united country at home. Some of our towns have sent boys away by giving

them dinners and farewell banquets. Down in a little city in this state, where Judge Dibell lives, where I started to practice law they did that. About three weeks ago they had one colored boy who had to be sent away alone. Now the thing they did is the spirit that we ought to have in sending all these boys off and giving them up. They gave a dinner to that one colored boy, a barber shop porter, alone. One hundred men gave him a dinner, whites and blacks together, then they had a band and they marched with him the next morning to see him off. If we have that spirit in every community we can not lose this war. We want to tell those people if they are signing contracts for twenty years that we are with them until the end of the twenty years; we are going to stand with them. (Applause.) We want to tell them—

"We are coming with money, arms and men,
To bury the Kaiser's ambitions so deep
It never can rise again.
That God still reigns above us,
That Christ did not die in vain;
That love and peace and honor
Shall rule the world again.
And when above the stormclouds,
They see that flag unfurled,
They will know that the flag of the U. S. A.
Means freedom to the world."

You are adjourned. (Applause.)

PART V.

INFORMAL DINNER

IN HONOR OF

**THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF ILLINOIS**

Morrison Hotel, Chicago

December First

Nineteen Hundred Seventeen

MENU

BLUE POINT COCKTAIL

CELERY

OLIVES

CREAM OF TOMATO

CROUTON

BREAST OF CHICKEN

A LA MOIR

RISSOLE POTATOES

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

HEARTS OF LETTUCE

ROQUEFORT CHEESE DRESSING

NESSELRODE PUDDING

P E T I T F O U R S

DEMI TASSE

CIGARS

AFTER DINNER

**The President
EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN.
Toastmaster**

"Patriotic Duties of the Legal Profession at This Time"

From the Standpoint of a Lawyer JOHN S. MILLER

**From the Standpoint of a Judge,
CHIEF JUSTICE ORRIN N. CARTER**

*A Program of Patriotic Songs will be rendered by
The Ingleside Quartette of Chicago*

OUR GUESTS

CHIEF JUSTICE

Orrin A. Carter
Chicago

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

Jasper H. Cartwright
Oregon

William M. Farmer
Vandalia

Frank K. Dunn
Charleston

Lead Coone
Aledo

CC Clay
Galesburg

Warren W. Duncan
Marion

THE PRESIDENT: This is the occasion on which the State Bar Association gives its Annual Dinner to the members of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and I congratulate you on the presence here, at this very busy moment, of so large a delegation from that high tribunal. On behalf of you I return thanks to them, in the midst of their absorbing duties, for laying aside their work and coming here among us, to add to the inspiration of this occasion. (Applause.) And I think that this is the occasion on which, for the first time, there is given material evidence of a great and significant movement begun three years ago to organize the local bar associations of all the counties throughout all the states into a Federation of Bar Associations by judicial districts. Of the seven presidents of the seven bar associations, federations, we are honored with the presence here this evening of five, two being detained by important business, but who were also represented in this afternoon's deliberations by able and willing substitutes.

This organization, the Federation of Local Bar Associations, is to play a great part in the work mapped out for the lawyers of the state in connection with the administration of the selective service system of which I shall speak later.

We do not come here to discuss problems of law, we do not come here to talk about the technique of our profession; we come here to discuss the great question of the duties and responsibilities and opportunities of the lawyer in this time of great crisis in this great world war. This is a war that differs from any war that has been recorded on the pages of history. In many respects it differs from the wars of the past, but I call your attention to one peculiar and signifi-

cant difference. Wars heretofore have been fought largely by soldiers, the activities of the civilian population of the countries did not count much in the war. The war was formerly by the trained, the professional soldier. Gradually there has been a change, an entire revolution in the method of warfare. This great world war is a war in which all the resources of every nation, both military and civic, material and spiritual, all its resources, are mobilized together in the great conflict for liberty in the world.

Now in this great mobilization of the resources of our country, the question is propounded, what can the lawyer do? The lawyer is doing his part with the colors. In our large army, which is an army of volunteers, our lawyers are to be found. In the National Guard the lawyers of Chicago and the lawyers of every city and of every state are playing their gallant part. I can not enumerate them all, and perhaps it is unjust to begin to name them, but you all remember a member of the Chicago Bar Association, respected and loved by all, now the commander of a splendid artillery regiment, Col. Milton J. Foreman. (Applause.) And in what was formerly the First Illinois, my old regiment, I know more names, but I think I ought to name only two of those that are serving in that regiment and who, within two weeks from today will be upon the water toward the other side, Maj. John V. Clinnin and Maj. Abel Davis. (Applause.) In that organization I think there are not less than twenty-five members of the Chicago Bar now serving, either in the line or in the ranks.

But the lawyer is doing his part, not only in these organizations that I have mentioned, but in that great army, that great new army, that army that is coming forward as a result of one of the greatest experiments that this country has ever seen, that splendid new National Army, formed by the selective service system. Lawyers have been called and selected for service and are now marching in the ranks as "selected men" and in the line as officers, who have passed

through the competition, the acid test of Ft. Sheridan and Ft. Leavenworth and the other Officers' Training Camps, and have been given commissions as officers in that splendid National Army. I want to mention but two men in that connection, one of them the son of that splendid lawyer who will speak to you tonight, Maj. John S. Miller, Jr. (Applause.) And the other the grandson of a soldier and of a great lawyer of a former generation, Maj. Gerrard B. Winston. (Applause.)

But the lawyers are serving the government today in this crisis, and serving effectively, not only in the line and with the colors, but they are giving substantial and valuable aid to the governmental agencies throughout the country. Members of our bar are acting now as counsel for these great departments of the government industries, in the Shipping Board, in the War Risk Bureau, in all these different subdivisions lawyers are giving of their time, laying aside their practice, abandoning their offices and giving their time without stint to the government in this great work that their training fits them to do. A former president of this Bar Association is serving as Judge Advocate, assigned to the Central Department commanded by General Carter. I refer, of course, to Col. Nathan William MacChesney. Another member of this association has from the very beginning of the war laid aside his position as Dean of the Law School of Northwestern University and has been serving with Provost Marshal General Crowder as Major and Judge Advocate, assigned to duty at Washington on most important work connected with the execution of the Selective Service Act. Indeed one, who, like myself, is charged with the duty of reading all the literature issued by the Provost Marshal General in connection with the Selective Service system, can almost hear the voice and recognize the literary style of Maj. John H. Wigmore.

And that brings me to the question of how we now, at this time, as a State Bar Association, can help to do the

thing that we have been called upon to do. You know the President of the United States, in his foreword to the new Selective Service Regulations, has practically drafted the legal profession into the service of the United States in helping to select and form and classify the ten million men who are registered for military service. A Central Legal Advisory Board has been appointed by the Governor of each State; the duty of that Central Legal Advisory Board, which by the way, consists of men who hold, ex-officio, office in the American Bar Association, is to select local legal advisory boards, consisting of three men each in the district of every one of the local selective boards of the state. These three men in each of these 159 selective district territories are charged with the duty of mobilizing the lawyers of that particular community to the number of, say, twenty-five or fifty for each board, so that a force of men shall be on duty at or available to each local board, to advise every man of the ten million registered in the United States of their duties to the state and their responsibilities under the Selective Service Act, and to help them in filling out the answers to the questions which are contained in the questionnaire which on December 15th is to be sent to every one of the ten million registered men in the United States. That work is under way, and probably every man here will have the opportunity to serve in connection with the local legal auxiliary board of his own selective service district. I think that work will be performed, certainly no worse, and probably better, than the splendid work that the Chicago Bar Association did at the beginning of our local board selective work, when the first consignment of the drafted men was called into service and examined. And the thanks of the local boards has often been expressed, and is due in large measure to the work which the members of the Chicago Bar Association did for them during the months of July and August of the present year. Judge Carter suggests what I hesitated to state to you, the names of the members of this

commission, in order, as he suggests, that those of you who have not already done so, and who desire to volunteer for service in connection with any particular local board, might know to whom to write. The Attorney General of the State, Mr. Brundage, is Chairman of the Central Legal Auxiliary Board, and a letter should be addressed to him at room 742 Otis Building. The other members of the committee are Mr. Richards, Mr. O'Connor, and the President of the Illinois State Bar Association, ex-officio.

Now I have spoken to you about the work that we can do in a material way as lawyers to help the governmental agencies in the large work that is to be done. I have explained in such a very brief way, because I do not want to trespass upon the time of the men who are to follow me, about the particular work that is before us, but I can not take my seat without emphasizing the importance of another work that the lawyer has before him to do, and which he can do as well as any other man, and that is in the mobilization of the spiritual resources of this country in this time of great crisis and in the war just as in other things of life. The things that are spiritual are beyond the things that are material, and more important than the things that are material. (Applause.) When a nation establishes in its soul supreme courage, determination to persist until victory comes, when all of its resources, all of its heart, all of its soul, all of its spirit is stirred, and when that spiritual force not only comes into existence, but continues in existence and endures, a material victory comes from the spiritual supremacy. Victory will finally come to that side which for the longest period of time preserves in its national soul a determination to sacrifice all for right and justice, which maintains its courage, which is not deluded into a premature and inconclusive peace, which maintains to the end the will to conquer. In order that this spiritual force may be fanned into a living flame there is necessary a great propaganda of patriotism; the truth must be explained to the people of

this country of every station of life, in every city and village, in all the shops and on all the farms, until the right is known, the error and fallacy is exposed and our hundred million citizens laying aside partisanship, politics, selfish interest, love of ease and comfort, unite to support to the end, this war for justice and the liberty of the world. The lawyer no less than the minister of religion, the journalist and the teacher, must help in the great task of marshaling the spiritual resources of the civilian population of the United States. No danger is so great, none so threatening as the danger of a premature and inconclusive peace, a peace which leaves the whole ghastly business to be done over again against an enemy fortified by partial failure for final success. We must fight on for a peace which will permit all the nations of the world, great and small, to walk their several paths unarmed and unafraid.

And so it is that the lawyers have before them the opportunity of that great work. They can join with the ministers of religion, with the men of the journalistic profession, with the teachers, in expounding the truth, in confounding error, in making the situation understood, in reaching the conscience of those who are lagging behind, in preserving and stimulating the courage and energy of those that are in the work, and thus in holding up the courage and the will and the determination of the civil population of this country they will help to win this war as much, and perhaps more, than any of them could help on the field of battle. (Applause.)

More than fifty years ago a great poet and a great philosopher, at the time of great crisis and danger to this republic, during the Civil War, wrote these short but wonderful lines:

“Of what avail the plough, the sail,
Or land or life, if freedom fail?”

God grant that the members of this profession, ministers of human rights and human justice, in the temple of

human justice, devoted to its service, may spend themselves and be spent in the great work of kindling and sustaining the inspiration of the nation at this time of crisis. (Applause.)

I have spoken to you about the lawyers who are giving themselves to the aid of the governmental agencies. Everybody knows our dear friend, John S. Miller. (Applause.) Perhaps many of you knew that he had given a son to the service of the United States, but I am sure that very few of you know that he is devoting all of his time now to the service of his country in connection with the investigation of important problems connected with the program of the conservation of food and other resources of the government. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. John S. Miller who will speak on the question of the evening from the standpoint of the practicing lawyer. (Applause.)

Honorable John S. Miller spoke at length on "The Patriotic Duties of the Legal Profession at this Time, from the Standpoint of a Lawyer."

The President then introduced Justice Carter, whose address follows:

JUSTICE ORRIN N. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Members of the Bar of Illinois: After these patriotic talks there is very little more that needs to be said. My friend, Mr. Miller, has talked to you of the lawyers and the duties of the legal profession from the standpoint of the lawyer. And the term lawyer includes, of course, the members of the Supreme Court. There may be, perhaps, a responsibility to the judge because of his position and possibly his influence in addition to that of the ordinary lawyer, but outside of that, every duty that devolves upon the lawyer necessarily devolves upon the members of all the courts at this time.

It ought to be an easy thing in these days to talk to a body of lawyers on the subject of patriotism, because from the very moment lawyers begin to study Blackstone they necessarily appreciate all that this great world conflict means to all of us. Through the teachings of our profession, under its practice and from all its associations we are taught that not only disputes between individuals, but between nations, should be settled by arbitrament—by peaceful means. The end of the law is peace. Everything in this universe of ours is governed by law. In the beginning the universe was without form and void. The Creator spoke and the drifting, whirling chaos separated into stars and planets, into earth and water, each following the Divine rule laid down for it, the earth, the sun, the sea, the moon. The rock-ribbed mountains that lift their snow-capped tops into the clouds have risen by fixed laws. The rivers when keeping within their banks carry the commerce of nations, but if they overflow, they bring devastation and ruin. Fire, as man's servant, is a great benefactor, as his master, a most

terrible scourge. Rules of law govern not only material things, but mankind as well.

"Though the mills of the gods grind slowly,
They grind exceeding small;
Though with patience stands he waiting,
With exactness grinds he all."

The basic principle of all true civilization is law. The "law of the land," governing everyone alike, whether he be rich or poor, ignorant or educated, high or low, is the greatest contribution of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence to the liberty of the world.

It is appropriate to say a personal word at this time with reference to some of those who have spoken to you. Mr. Miller has told you something about Major Tolman, but he hasn't told all. The Major is a living example of what the lawyers can do to assist in this great crisis. Both he and Mr. Miller have been giving practically all of their time, in recent months, to war work. The Major said to me tonight that he had not made a charge or collected a fee for any law work done by him since the first of last June. He has been Chairman of the Exemption Board of his district and has also been training boys at the Chicago University in military service and has been assisting in many other ways. He, too, as Mr. Miller, has a boy in the army who is a lieutenant.

Law and arbitrary power are ever at enmity. Earthquakes and floods do great damage because they are extraordinary conditions of earth and water. A dictator, a kaiser, if he undertakes to enforce his arbitrary will, brings about more devastation than an earthquake or a flood.

People cannot fit themselves in a moment to new conditions. Russia is an example of that at the present time. The Russian people seem to think that liberty means license. They seem to want everybody over there to be privates or generals. I don't understand which. They are not willing

to obey anybody. The members of the present government call themselves "Bolsheviki." I don't know the exact meaning of that word. Some of you here may be able to translate it, but I translate it liberally to mean "bulls in a china shop."

Some of us older ones can remember when Grant was president and the great man of this country. When a man who was the leader in politics in his community and on that account took to himself a little power and dignity, we used to hear the neighbors say of him, "He thinks he is a bigger man than old Grant." Over in Russia they all want to have everybody think they are as big men as everybody else. I think that statement as to General Grant is misleading because he always knew who was in authority in any place. When Grant was commander-in-chief in the great Civil War and located down at City Point, Virginia, an order was issued by the army officials in authority that nobody going down into the wharves near City Point, where the ammunition ships were kept, should smoke a cigar. One day General Grant with another General, walked down on to these wharves and Grant, as usual, was smoking. The guard stepped up and said: "The orders are you can't smoke here, sir." General Grant knew the man was carrying out orders and was in authority and he threw away his cigar, saying to his associate: "Orders must be obeyed by all."

This is something that the Russians will have to learn if they are going to have any government for their country and their people. But we must not expect too much from them in the near future. Our poet Whittier wrote during the Civil War some lines that are very appropriate to Russia's condition now:

"We wait beneath the furnace blast
The pangs of transformation.
Not painlessly does God re-cast
And mold anew a nation.

Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil."

Russia is being re-cast and transformed at the present time and necessarily this is not being done without great trouble and strife.

We can't get away from our future or our past; both affect us. Emerson said that no one could escape his ancestors, and Dr. Johnson said, if you wanted to make a man great, you must catch and train his grandfather. Neither can we get away from the things we hand down to our children. If we want to be remembered in this great world struggle, we must live for what we believe to be right. We ought not to expect anyone to do things in the right way without experience. No man can run a great machine or locomotive engine until he knows something about it, or until he has had some experience with it. I remember, years ago, when I used to make campaign speeches before I went on the bench, that I heard a story of a stationary engineer coming from northern Michigan to Chicago in time of a railroad strike to get a position as a locomotive engineer. You who have ridden in a comfortable passenger car and never on a locomotive, may think it is a simple thing to run one. If you have never ridden on a locomotive, better try such a ride if you have an opportunity. When you feel that great mass of iron and steel rocking and thundering along under you, with the headlight blazing out through the darkness, you will think it is more of a job to run it than you realized before. This stationary engineer came to Chicago and went to one of the railroad yards. He said to the foreman of the Yard, "I understand you want to hire engineers." The yardmaster said, "Yes. What experience have you had?" The engineer said, "I have run a stationary engine, but I feel confident I can run a locomotive." The yardmas-

ter said, "I don't believe you can, but there is an engine standing on the turn table, get on to it and see if you can run it into the round house." Of course the engineer did not want to try it without someone to show him how, but he did not want to lose the job with the increase of wages, so he got up on to the engine, took hold of what he thought was the right lever, pushed it, and the engine went forward so rapidly that he thought he was going to run through the wall on the inside of the roundhouse; then he jerked the lever back so quickly that the engine rushed the other way across the turn table. After doing this three or four times, the yardmaster got angry at him and said, "Don't you know anything about how to run an engine?" The engineer looked down upon the yardmaster very scornfully and said to him, "You old ignoramus, you, what are you talking about? I had her in there in the roundhouse twice, why didn't you shut the door on her?" The Russian people at the present time, in the practical affairs of self-government, are as incompetent as this stationary engineer was to run a railroad locomotive.

My friend, Mr. Miller, talked to you something about free speech. I, too, want to say something on that subject. Of course practical free speech must exist in a democracy. A democracy without such free speech is an impossibility, but all you lawyers know that there is no such thing as absolute free speech at all times and in all places. I was raised on a farm in the country. When I was out in a big field plowing, I could say anything about my neighbors I wanted to; there was nobody there to listen. There was nothing that I could say there that would get me into trouble, because nobody would hear me. But I could not go next Sunday into a church, during the church service, and say to the minister, "I want to read the Declaration of Independence—I have a right to free speech here." Circumstances and conditions are often the deciding factor as to what you can say or do at any time or place. A man frequently gets into trou-

ble because he is exercising what he thinks is the right of free speech. You have no right, at any time, to advise or encourage the murder of your neighbors. You have no right this evening to go out on one of these busy street corners and insist on speaking on any subject, if, by so doing, you gather a crowd and block the street traffic. Then, too, we frequently have citizens who do not themselves care to provoke trouble under the so-called "free speech doctrine," who immediately begin to sympathize and try to justify a man if he gets into trouble because he has attempted to say something in public that arouses criticism or opposition. If he gets into such trouble, they immediately try to justify his right to free speech and criticize those who are, as they say, attempting to curtail those rights. Many people have sympathized with Rev. Dr. Bigelow because he was taken by force from Cincinnati into Kentucky and horse-whipped. Of course it was very unfortunate that such a thing happened in this country, but the people who are sympathizing with him and attempting to justify him forget that he largely brought this punishment upon himself by attempting to exercise free speech in a way that endangered the government and the nation. The proper way for us lawyers to attempt to regulate this misuse of free speech at this time, is to get the government authorities to act and not attempt to suppress the wrongdoer by private force.

A nation has the right of self-defense in its own protection, to save its own existence, the same as has an individual. A very prominent lawyer of this city was the other day preaching this doctrine (and because of the stand that he, Clarence Darrow, is now taking, I want to say this in your presence, for my part I am forgiving him because of what he is now doing, for everything that he has said before that I did not agree with). I heard him say the other day, publicly, in talking on the nation's right of self-defense, that when a nation came into a struggle for existence, you could not expect the people to observe the forms of law in

punishing those who are striving to destroy the nation; and while as a judge, or lawyer, I never advocate taking the power of the law into your own hands to suppress improper speeches or actions against the government, no nation ever has or ever will observe all due forms of law at a time of death struggle for national existence.

Some of my friends here tonight have been saying that they thought there was grave danger to the government from the attitude that some of the laboring men were taking during this struggle with reference to strikes and labor disputes; but when we have leaders of the working men, like Clarence Darrow and Samuel Gompers (to both of whom I have been strongly opposed at times heretofore), performing the patriotic services that they are now performing, I have hope for the future of the country. One good thing that I hope and believe the war will assist in bringing about, is the doing away, largely, with class feeling in this country. The men in the army will be promoted because of merit, not because their parents are wealthy or because the men, themselves, have heretofore held a high position in civil life. The laboring man, if he is fit to lead, will, in the great majority of cases, be the man that is chosen, rather than the one who is less fitted for the position and before entering the army had great wealth or a prominent place in civil affairs. Many people during the Civil War in this country had the same idea that many people now have, that the people in this country were going to lose free speech because the military power at that time was trying to prevent some people from talking about the war and the government at any time just as they wanted to talk. In answer to the criticisms of such people, I want to read you what Lincoln said on the subject during the darkest days for the North in that great struggle. He wrote a letter in answer to complaints that the government was overstepping constitutional limits in an attempt to suppress free speech and said, among other things, in explaining the difference between free speech in

times of war and peace, the following: "The Constitution itself makes the distinction, and I can no more be persuaded that the government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion or war, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in times of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man because it can be shown to not be good for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting, that the American people will by means of military arrests during the rebellion lose the right of public discussion, the liberty to speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and habeas corpus throughout the indefinite peaceful future which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during the temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life." That letter of Lincoln's expresses my views as to the dangers of suppressing the attempts of the pacifists at the present time to talk against the government and the draft. Before war was declared you could talk against the government or the draft and say that it was improper to have a draft at any time, either in peace or war, but to talk that now, is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this country. In a popular government, such as this, before a majority decides on any course of action, you have a right to argue what course of action ought to be taken and attempt to influence the action of the government before it is taken, but after war is declared and the majority have decided on a given course of action we frequently have no right and you ought to be very careful about ever talking against the action the majority has taken, after it has been taken. After the majority has acted, if we are going to have self-government, the minority must submit or otherwise you will Mexicanize our form of government. The Mexican plan is, after the majority decide on a thing, for the minority to attempt to

resist that decision by force, and hence Mexico never has had any government worthy of the name. We have always understood here that when the majority have decided, the minority must yield. That is the reason we have efficient self-government in this republic of ours. A great colonial leader, Roger Sherman of Connecticut—the only man that personally signed the four great colonial state papers—was asked by a neighbor of his, when Sherman was justice of the peace, whether most law suits were settled right or wrong. Sherman answered, "That is not the question—they are settled." That is what we have laws and governments for, so that disputed questions may be settled without appealing to arms. You cannot have self-government any place unless the minority are willing to abide peaceably by the decision of the majority.

I thought last fall, after the presidential election, that a great disaster had befallen this country in the re-election of President Wilson. I am beginning to think differently, because with his services, as President, during this war, we have a united country, north, south, east and west, all backing him. When the government of this country takes, and has since taken, action, as a citizen I am not going to criticize such action. I am going to back up such action to the farthest limit. I want to say, also, Mr. Chairman, that any criticism of our Allies must be held a criticism of our own country. He who criticises France now, glorious France, is certainly giving aid and comfort to the enemy. At the beginning of this war many of us thought that France was a decadent nation—that her manhood had gone to seed; but none of us are saying that now. Did the world ever see such soldiers, such patriots, such citizens as are the French today? Many in this country are now talking against Great Britain—Great Britain the backbone of this great struggle for freedom. I haven't liked many things that Great Britain has done in the past, but it's not what they have done in the past that counts, it's what they are doing now. When you

are criticising Great Britain now, you are talking against my interests and the interests of my country. No lawyer ought to sit still and listen, at the present time, to criticisms of any of our Allies. They should resent it the same as they should criticism against our own country. An Englishman is called "John Bull." I think of them in this great struggle that is now going on in Belgium and in France, not as "John Bull," but as "bull dogs." It takes a bull dog a long time to get hold and get his teeth set, but when he does get hold, nothing but death will make him let go, and it seems to me that in their fight on the west front, the British are in that condition now.

Many pessimists say that the Americans are not going to cut any figure in this great war except, perhaps, morally—I think they are greatly mistaken. Some people are saying that Americans have lost their stamina, their patriotism, in the hunt for the almighty dollar. They will find when the boys get into the trenches over in France, that this is a mistake. These critics say that this love of the almighty dollar, this commercialism, has paralyzed the hands, clouded the brains and stagnated the hearts of American citizens. When our boys begin to fight they will find out this is not true. These soldiers of ours will be animated by the same spirit that animated John Paul Jones in his great sea fight in 1779 on the North Sea with the British ship Serapis. After his ship and the Serapis had fought for hours and the American flag had been shot down, the British commander, thinking Jones had hauled down the colors, called out, "Have you surrendered?" and Jones shouted back, "No, we haven't begun to fight yet." No matter how dark the days may be in the future, our boys will be moved by this same spirit. They will never know when they are whipped.

I did want to read you, at some length, tonight, extracts from German writers and teachers, to show you just what we are fighting for, but the time is too short to read many

of them. I will only attempt to read a few sentences here and there, from these writings. We frequently say that we are fighting the Kaiser and all that he stands for; but it's not only the Kaiser and the military leaders who are teaching the things against which we are fighting, but the German teachers, professors and even their ministers have been teaching this same doctrine of force and frightfulness for nearly fifty years. I understand the Germans, some of them, feel badly because opponents called them Huns. As near as I can find out, the first man who called them Huns was Kaiser Wilhelm. He said to his soldiers in his speech in 1900 to the expeditionary force of German soldiers that were going to China to protect European ministers at Pekin, just before the soldiers left Berlin: "If you come to grips with them (that is, the Chinese), be assured quarter will not be given, no prisoners will be taken. Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese will dare to look askance upon a German. Be as terrible as Attila's Huns."

Now a few sentences from some of their philosophers. I had occasion, a few years ago, at the request of certain lawyers, to write an introduction to a book on the Philosophy of Law, by one of their greatest lawyers and philosophers, Joseph Kohler. He teaches in that book the superiority of the German race and the right to hold slaves if desired. Listen to what he has written since this war began. "The irresistible force of war and conquest takes possession of countries and peoples. * * * * The territory carries with it the population that inhabits it; the individual who is not satisfied has only to quit the territory of the state. * * * * The rational assent of a people has hardly any sense."

And from another writer, Lasson: "There is no legal obligation upon a state to observe treaties. * * * A state cannot commit a crime. Treaty rights are governed by considerations of advantage." Do you wonder, with this sort of teaching, that the German people called the Belgium

treaty a "scrap of paper?" They have been teaching this sort of thing in all their colleges for many years. Here is a sentence or two from one of their historians. Bernhardi says: "Our people must learn to feel that the maintenance of peace never can or may be the goal of a policy." Again he says: "The idea is absurd that the weak nation is to have the same right to live as the powerful and vigorous nation." A few lines from some of their teachers, Prof. Sombart: "To us who are filled with militarism war is not only a holy thing but the holiest thing on earth." Gottberg says: "Still and deep in the German heart must be the joy in war and the longing for war to endure."

I want to call your special attention to quotations from some of their poets—the poets who are supposed to teach the finer feelings of our nature. Here is one from the "Song of Hate:" "Oh, Germany, hate now! Arm thyself in steel and pierce with thy bayonet the heart of every foe; no prisoners! Lock all their lips in silence; turn our neighbors' lands into deserts."

"O, Germany, hate! Salvation will come of thy wrath. Beat in their skulls with rifle butts and with axes."

And this from the "Song of the German Sword":

"I have slaughtered the old and the sorrowful; I have struck off the breasts of women; and I have run through the bodies of children, who gazed at me with the eyes of the wounded lion. * * * It is might and right that I should cry aloud my pride, for am I not the flaming messenger of the Lord Almighty? Germany is so far above and beyond all the other nations that all the rest of the earth, be they whom they may, should feel themselves well cared for when they are allowed to fight with the dogs for the crumbs that fall from her table."

And then one from one of their ministers, Pastor Baumgarten:

"Whoever cannot approve from the bottom of his heart the sinking of the Lusitania—whoever cannot conquer his

sense of the gigantic cruelty to unnumbered perfectly innocent victims and give himself up to honest delight—him we judge to be no German."

Can you wonder that the German people, with that sort of teaching, not only from their military leaders, but from their professors and teachers of the common schools and their ministers, should have a holiday after the sinking of the Lusitania and strike medals in honor of that event? It is this thing that we are fighting—this terrible doctrine of force and frightfulness and this is what the German leaders not only teach, but what the German race seem to believe. This is a fight, not only for democracy against autocracy, but in this war, so far as I am concerned, I am doing everything I can to assist America and her Allies, not only because I am fighting for democracy, but for my home, my wife and my daughter, so that they may not suffer the same indignities that the women in Belgium and northern France have suffered during the last three years. I sat last August at the American Bar Association, by the side of the Belgian lawyer who defended the British nurse, Edith Cavell, so far as anyone was allowed to defend her before her execution, and the things that I heard from him as to what had been done in Belgium, made my blood run cold. He said he didn't dare tell much of it publicly for fear that they would visit new inflictions upon his unfortunate people if he did; and the press say that some of the same things are now happening to some of the women and children in Italy, so that we must teach we are fighting, not only for democracy, but we are actually fighting for our homes.

I would like to say to some of our pacifists and those who are talking against the draft laws now, What's the use of free speech if we don't have any country? If Germany wins this war, our civilization, our hospitals, our churches, our schools, our courts, our families, our systems of society, are nothing; are all swept away. The great teachings of the Divine Master are destroyed. Altruism, love of neighbor,

sympathy for those about us, have vanished from the earth. If Germany wins this war, force rules in the future, the baser passions control; all the finer attributes of our natures are laughed to scorn.

I understand that the Germans still believe that morality and principle should govern the action between private individuals but not between nations. I believe that nations, the same as individuals, are governed by the principles of right and wrong. "Though all we've made depart, the old commandments stand", and these commandments will stand eternally. Lowell wrote during the great struggle over slavery, as to slavery being wrong, that no matter what men might teach as to right or wrong "the ten commandments will not budge"; and Germany, in the end, will find that out. Questions of right and wrong in the end are bound to control. We may not win today, or tomorrow, or next year, but we are bound to win in the end, because we are on the right side.

Lawyers have great opportunities at the present time in teaching and standing for right principles. So far as I am personally concerned, I am not going to keep still any place, anywhere, and listen to disloyal talk against my country, or talk against our Allies, without stating my reasons, or telling why those who are talking are wrong. Heretofore lawyers have been leaders in every community as to the principles of right, justice and freedom. I hope they will be in the future as in the past. I hope these lawyers will so educate themselves on the great principles that are involved in this mighty struggle, that they can be leaders and missionaries of patriotism in the communities in which they live.

I said at the opening of my talk that we were all lawyers and that the same duties devolved upon the judges as upon the lawyers. The judges, perhaps, cannot give as much time to the work as some of these lawyers, like Major Tolman and Mr. Miller have been giving, but I think lawyers and judges

all ought to have the spirit, if their country calls, and say with the prophet of old, "Here am I, send me." If there is any judge on the bench who can fill any other place and give greater service to the country than he can give as judge of the Supreme Court or of the nisi prius courts, he ought to resign and take the position where he can best serve his country. There is no question about that.

Of course we all want peace; we are all looking forward to the end of this war, but peace, now, means a German victory; nothing else. Before you can have peace that will bring results and not throw away all the sacrifice of blood and treasures that has heretofore been made in this tremendous struggle, the German army must be defeated. Any-one who is talking peace now on German terms, is reasoning crookedly and cannot see straight any more than the Russian leaders who are permitting the German troops to be removed from their front and fight in France and Belgium, the friends of democracy. Such men are not only traitors to democracy but traitors to their own country.

This war that we have entered upon is no holiday excursion; it is a life and death struggle between two great opposing principles—the right of the people to govern themselves, or be governed by military autocracy. The German forces are on the inside of the circle, with the control of all means of communication, and can reinforce any point on her line within forty-eight hours. It will be a long and terrible struggle, but we are bound to win because we are fighting for liberty and righteousness. Neither the lawyers nor the judges should fall short, in any way, in taking up all responsibilities that rest upon them at this time.

Neither must we be too pessimistic as to our people and our country. I can remember that during the great civil war we had draft riots in various sections of the country. In New York City hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed and many lives were lost. Those of you who have read our history carefully, will remember

that during the revolution many public officials and so-called good citizens of the times, were against the interests of the colonies and were compelled to flee and make their temporary home in British America. John Fisk says that the territory of Massachusetts was for eight months without any public officials; that these public officials, because of their Tory sympathies, were compelled to leave the colony, but that all the people of the colony were so thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of their own rights that everything ran along as smoothly between the citizens as if the public officials were in office enforcing the laws. In this war, we have seen our draft laws for the past several months, quietly, efficiently and rapidly at work, drawing our vigorous young men from their civilian walks of life and turning them into soldiers, with very little trouble or friction.

If we have reached the time in the history of the world when force is the only power, when the only laws governing the people are those of the caveman and the bear, then Kipling was right when he wrote:

"Our world has passed away
In wanton overthrow;
There is nothing left today
But steel and fire and woe.
Though all we know depart,
In courage keep your heart.

Once more we hear the word
That sickened earth of old—
No law except the sword,
Unsheathed and uncontrolled.
Once more the nations go
To meet and break and bind
A crazed and driven foe.

Comfort, content, delight,
The ages slow-bought gain,
They shriveled in a night—
Only ourselves remain."

This is the time that calls for brave, true men. We

want peace, of course, but we don't want the peace of cravens, but a peace that will protect the rights of all.

"God give us men in times like these
To keep our flag upon the seas,
To bring it through the warring hell
Of screaming shot and splintering shell
To victory and peace again.

God give us men in times like these
Not craven cowards on their knees,
But fearless men, erect, four-square,
With hands to do and hearts to dare.
Come on! Your country calls again.
God give us men!
God give us men!"

We want the peace of brave men "who know their rights and knowing, dare maintain."

**DINNER TO THE RT. HON. SIR
FREDERICK EDWIN SMITH,
BART., K. C., M. P.
AT HOTEL LASALLE, CHICAGO
JANUARY SEVENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTEEN**

MENU

BLUEPOINTS

CREAM OF FRESH MUSHROOMS

OLIVES

CELERY

FILET OF SOLE, AU VIN BLANC

SUPREME OF CHICKEN, VIRGINIENNE

POTATOES AU GRATIN

GREEN PEAS

HEART OF LETTUCE AND GRAPEFRUIT

FRENCH DRESSING

BISQUIT TORTONI

P E T I T F O U R S

DEMI TASSE

Invocation

THE REV. CHARLES W. GILKEY, D.D.

After Dinner

The President of the Association

EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN

TOASTMASTER

Address

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR FREDERICK EDWIN SMITH, BART., K.C., M.P.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF GREAT BRITAIN

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

EX-PRESIDENTS ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

E. B. Green, Mt. Carmel	E. P. Williams, Galesburg
Thomas Dent, Chicago	Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago
Ethelbert Callahan, Robinson	William R. Curran, Pekin
James M. Riggs, Winchester	Horace K. Tenney, Chicago
Oliver A. Harker, Urbana	Harry Higbee, Pittsfield
Jesse Holdom, Chicago	Robert McMurdy, Chicago
Charles L. Capen, Bloomington	Edward C. Kreamer, East St. Louis
Stephen S. Gregory, Chicago	Nathan William MacChesney, Chicago
George T. Page, Peoria	Albert D. Early, Rockford
Harrison Musgrave, Chicago	
James H. Matheny, Springfield	

EX-PRESIDENTS CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION

Francis Lackner	Edwin M. Ashcraft
Frederick A. Smith	Horace K. Tenney
Thomas Dent	Frank J. Loesch
Elbert H. Gary	Thomas M. Hoyne
Howard Henderson	Joseph H. Defrees
George A. Follansbee	John T. Richards
Henry S. Towle	Silas H. Strawn
S. S. Gregory	Mitchell D. Follansbee
John S. Miller	Charles S. Cutting

EX-PRESIDENTS THE LAW CLUB OF CHICAGO

Eugene E. Prussing	Horace S. Oakley
Clarence A. Burley	Russell Whitman
William Burry	Frank H. Scott
Charles H. Aldrich	Lessing Rosenthal
Charles E. Kremer	George A. Carpenter
William C. Niblack	Francis W. Walker
Thomas B. Marston	Thomas Taylor
William C. Boyden	Roswell B. Mason
	W. B. McIlvaine

**PRESIDENT EDGAR B. TOLMAN: Mr. Chief Justice,
Members of the Supreme Court of Illinois, President of the
Federation of Bar Associations, Members of the State Bar
Associations, Ladies and Gentlemen:**

I congratulate you on your presence at this gathering to which you have come to welcome Great Britain's most distinguished lawyer. A man who is not only a lawyer but also a statesman and a soldier.

The sincere welcome which you have given him has a two-fold inspiration. In the first place you welcome him for himself. As members of a learned and noble profession, you pay tribute to his leadership in that profession; but at this peculiar and supremely critical period of our nation's history you welcome him, secondly, and perhaps chiefly, because he comes here as a representative of that great nation of freemen with which we have joined in a gigantic struggle, the purpose of which is to make the world safe for democracy.

On behalf of the lawyers of Illinois, Sir Frederick, I bid you welcome as lawyer, statesman and soldier. And may I be permitted to lay emphasis upon our welcome to you as a soldier, for the lawyers of Illinois are cultured in an environment of controversy. Combat to them is the joy of life. They have in every war in our history furnished soldiers and officers of high rank for the armies of the United States, and today the younger men of our profession are called into military service and are gladly and proudly marching with the colors.

I think every one in this room will agree with me when I assure our distinguished guest that whatever else may

have been charged against the lawyers, they have never for a moment been charged with being pacifists.

And now, gentlemen and ladies, without longer trespassing upon your patience, I have the honor of presenting to you the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Baronet, Member of Parliament, King's Counsel, the Attorney-General of Great Britain.

SIR FREDERICK EDWIN SMITH: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois Bar: You, sir, in language far too partial, have recommended me to this company. I have not myself been, I hope, over conspicuous in my career in the quality of excessive modesty, but I confess it has never occurred to me to recommend myself to any company on the ground of my soldierly acquirements.

I was a territorial officer for many years in England before the war broke out, and when the war broke out, with its incalculable military demands upon an unprepared nation, I did what it was my duty to do, what every other officer in our territorial army did, placed my services at the disposal of my government, and discharged duties in France for eight months, which I do not think will fill any glittering pages of history, but were, nevertheless, the duties to which I was called, and which I did my best to discharge. But, gentlemen, I would much rather, even in this age where everybody is reading about and everybody is talking about soldiers, be recommended to you under the description of a lawyer than under the description of a soldier, because, after all, it is in the study of the law, for good or for bad, that my life has been spent, and there is no company in the world,—and I have lived for many, many months in the company of soldiers, and in many other companies in my lifetime,—and there is no company in the world in which I feel so completely at home as in the company of Anglo-Saxon lawyers. Mr. President, I suppose now for twenty-five years every day's study which I have attempted has been in the atmosphere of law, and I am slow to relate, for I may be wrong because these things go past us so quickly, that it is twenty-two years ago since I was Professor of Law at the University of Oxford, and ever since then I

have studied either as a teacher or a practitioner, that noble science to which you have, all of you tonight who are listening to me, committed your careers.

There are special reasons why at this period of all others it is fitting that a lawyer from England should have the opportunity of addressing his colleagues in this great republic. I wish I could draw you a picture of the legal profession as it exists today in England; and yet, on reflection, I do not know whether any great imaginative power would be required of me, for I greatly suspect that you are undergoing similar experiences yourselves.

You well know that we have in England a division between the two branches of the profession, not unknown to you in theory, though I understand that in some cases your practice coincides with ours, but we have a sharp and clear division between solicitors or attorneys and counsel, and I am, of course, especially entitled to speak to you on behalf of the bar of England, of which I have the honor at the moment of being the head; but at the same time, in the absence of any member of the solicitor's branch of the profession, it has always been recognized as the privilege of the Attorney-General to speak on behalf of both branches of the profession, and I ask your leave, on behalf of both branches, to tell you what happened in England, and to tell you the claim that the lawyers of England may make, I will even go so far as to say, upon the admiration of their colleagues in this behalf.

As you know, in England we were not driven, or did not conceive ourselves to be driven, in the complicated circumstances of our domestic institutions, to compulsory conscription, which I think you call your Draft Act, until the war had been in operation very long. There were many who thought we would have played a stronger and bolder part if we had adopted compulsory conscription at an early stage of the war. And if there are critics of our mistake amongst you I would not be prepared very strongly to dis-

pute that point of view, though I would ask leave, in confession and avoidance, to make an observation, and it is this: You and we are very similar people; we have both been nurtured upon the same traditions; we have both, in our very bones, the same aversion from compulsion; we have the same aversion from the commanding influence of conscription upon our young men, and if you are inclined to be over swift in judging of the mistakes, if they were mistakes, which we made in postponing the adoption of compulsory conscription, I think on reflection you may perhaps be inclined indulgently to say that the very admitted inconveniences and unfairnesses and partialities in which the undue prolongation of our voluntary system notoriously involved us, have not been without their help to you when you, on your part, had to make that same great choice which we had made a few months earlier.

Well, gentlemen, I was led to this consideration because I wanted, speaking to lawyers, to explain to you that the adoption of conscription, in the case of the legal profession, has made very little difference in England. I was not in England for nine months after the war began, and can not tell you except from my observation at the close of that period, what had taken place during that interval; but this I know, when I came back to England to become a member of the first Coalition Government, in the month of May, 1915, you could go to our law courts, you could go to the Temples in London, and you couldn't find there a young man of military years, as you and I understand military years. That was long before conscription. The conscription bill has never seriously operated upon the legal profession because they had gone already; they had gone as volunteers. (Applause.) I do not think I exaggerate when I say that from the two branches of the profession in England some five or six thousand had gone as volunteers in the days before ever conscription was thought of or talked of in the land. And if I told you how many had died, how many had returned

wrecks, incapable of carrying on our profession, you would, I think, appreciate to the full, the tragedy involved in those sacrifices.

We know this, which the outside public often forgets: When a lawyer goes, and particularly in our country, certainly always when a member of the bar goes, he leaves everything he has. It is a single-man business. In other words, no member of the bar in England has any practice or any professional connection which lasts for one moment after his own individual disappearance from the scene of his efforts. If a member of the bar goes, as thousands have gone, his business disappears,—from the very day he takes up his hat, on the day he leaves his chambers, nobody can keep it alive for him. He has no partners. The business is absolutely personal. The stock in trade and the capital of that business is contained within the tin box that holds his wig, and the bag that holds his robes. There is nothing left. And I tell you that of all those young men who went, and many of whose glories are recorded in the trenches of France, there is not one that left anything behind except the hope that his colleagues would treasure his memory, and his countrymen would attempt to make good, as far as in their power, the sacrifices he had made on behalf of the common cause. (Applause.)

Ignorant people who are minded to assail our profession sometimes talk in language of foolish contumely of lawyer-politicians. I would recommend some of these critics to turn their faces to the consideration of the case of almost equal importance, of lawyer-soldiers, and I will venture to say this, that if you will take all the Allies,—and I need not tell you how many thousands of advocates of the bar of France have perished side by side with the British—if you take all the businesses in the world, and all the professions, you will not find any profession that has made more gladly such bitter, bitter sacrifices for this war than the profession to which you and I belong. And when others talk about

lawyer-politicians, I reply : It is quite true we are lawyers, and if you intend to convey some taunt by saying that we are lawyers, we are strong enough to be able to support your taunt; but when you say we are lawyer-politicians, we reply, in every great democratic country in the world we are not only politicians, we are the statesmen, we are running the countries, and it is only in the countries that are not allies today in the cause of freedom and for the good of the common people, that the lawyers are of no account. (Applause.)

And that is the special reason why lawyers may usefully meet together at this period of this war, of all other wars, it is because this war, to those who can understand the essentials of it, is a lawyer's war. Let me tell you why I think it is a lawyer's war. Every one has been familiar for many, many centuries, with the broad, general conceptions which underlie the very term "law". Some people have conceived it under one form, others under another. But there has been general agreement as to its essential features. You will remember what the Roman poet said :

"*Jura inventa metu injusti Fateare necesse est.*"

But whatever the conception is, it has involved certain things which are matters of universal admission. First of all, that as between man and man there shall be equality; that if one man does another wrong there shall be a tribunal to which the wronged person can bring his quarrel and before which, without fear or favor, he can hear a just decision of a fearless and impartial magistrate. That has been the conception of law in our domestic and municipal sense, and in analogy to that there grew up, through the centuries, that plant, and with infinite difficulty, a plant of the most delicate growth, sometimes in one generation appearing to have made some advance, sometimes in another generation which succeeded almost appearing to have gone back. But nevertheless, to a man who in perspective and through the length

of the centuries could take a broad view, showing a substantial progress in assimilating the conception of public law to the conception of private law. That growth meant this: that men have attempted, from a groping about amid intellectual difficulties, to establish the utmost possible analogy between public and private law. The element of all others which is most familiar in the conception of municipal law is that you shall have a tribunal available and strong enough to declare a decision and to enforce the decision against a malefactor. That is the conception of all others most familiar when you talk of domestic law; it is the conception of all others most difficult to establish when you attempt to work out analogies between private and public law. In the public law of nations you have not been able, in any stage which civilization has attained, to discover any tribunal before which you can take a malefactor for judgment. And that at all stages has been the one difficulty of those who tried to create a science of international law, those who were bold enough to use the term "law" in describing the science of public doctrine to which we have given the term "International Law." The term itself is a very vague one.

Some one has called attention to the infinitely varied shades of meaning which you give to law. We know the law which you and I practice. But if, as it has been said, you talk of the law of refraction, you merely mean that objects are refracted; if you talk of the law of gravitation, however, you mean that objects gravitate.

But in spite of the difficulty which they had, men, realizing the immense importance in the history of civilization of assimilating the sanctions and the solemnity of public law to the sanctions and the solemnity of private law, have done all that lay in their power to recommend some effective substitute for those law courts which alone in private law preserve in case of need the majesty and the inviolability of the law. And if you drew a broad line between different schools of civilization, I would range on one side those who said that

the whole forces of civilization must be used to vindicate for public law the same majesty and the same inviolability which every civilized community has succeeded in securing on behalf of its own private law; and on the other, those who were indifferent to or denied this truth.

And I would go further and say that in three centuries of progressive development, until the year 1914, the forms of international law had grown, without interruption, very near together. Then the nations of the world met together in order to pledge themselves, solemnly, through the Hague Conferences, and through their resolutions, to attempt to ameliorate, so far as might be, the always harsh conditions of war, and to attempt,—and this was the most important of all,—to supply arbitral tribunals to which, under the concert of all the great family of nations, disputes which otherwise might threaten the intervention of war, might be referred for a final decision.

I sometimes wonder, gentlemen, as I look back on all the solemn mockery of those conclaves and those discussions, when I think of the statesmen who met there in good faith, carrying the honest solicitude of Christian men to those discussions, I sometimes wonder what those who we now know were fooling us all the time, thought of our simplicity, and in what terms, in the privacy of their conversations, they described what they would now regard as our stupidity. We meant it; they didn't. That was the difference between us. We filled Blue Books with our resolutions, and reports with our speeches. They made observations, in the course of those meetings, but we know now that they never had the slightest intention, when the test of war came,—and except for the test of war these things had no value and had no meaning,—of attaching any importance to any one of them. And, gentlemen, we talk of the Hague Convention to regulate the practices of war,—they were in conflict even with us then upon matters much more vital than that. It is no good discussing and defining and prohibiting the legitimate prac-

tices of war unless you make up your mind to observe certain elementary matters. We know now what were the elementary matters that we thought were as clearly defined in the intercourse of nations as the ten commandments in the intercourse of our domestic legislation. We thought, for instance, that when a treaty was made, and if it had not been with proper legal authority abrogated, it was binding upon those who were signatory to it. Well, when once you get a nation who tells you quite plainly after the occasion has arisen, "I don't attach the slightest importance to that, it simply doesn't count, it has no meaning at all", when once you get face to face with a condition of that kind, you are confronted with a species of international conduct which has not been dreamed of in the history of the world now for nearly five hundred years.

You must tear up international law, unless the result of this quarrel tells malefactors that there is a court which, though it may be slow in its decision, is nevertheless inexorable in its findings,—unless the result of the war does that, just as Pitt said at the crisis in the Napoleonic war, pointing to a map of Europe, "Tear it up, it won't be wanted for ten years". Now you may say, what is the result of this war if I tear up everything you have got in the world on international law; who cares for it, why cumbers it the earth, clear it away as irrelevant trash,—and it is irrelevant trash in this impudent, wicked and sinful challenge to the work which has been accomplished by humane, civilized and learned men for three hundred years, for I say if this challenge is not successfully vindicated by the appeal to arms, there will be no more public law in Europe, and there will be no more public law in the world.

There is an illuminating sentence in the discussions which took place between the Kaiser and your Ambassador Gerard. It was either the Kaiser, I haven't the passage before me, or between the German Chancellor and your Ambassador Gerard. Certain discussions took place upon very

vital questions, the solution of which, adopted by the German government, led very directly to your participation in this war. And in the course of these discussions in which the gentleman was very closely pressed by the arguments of your Ambassador, he made this observation, very characteristic, very simply, very well deserving of your careful attention. He said: "Besides, there is no more international law". An observation which has this distinguishing feature: It is quite true, it is quite true, if their challenge holds. If, in other words, you can not break it, and if your allies can not break it, there is no more international law. The rule of international law is resolved into anarchy and every nation can do as it thinks, only provided it has at any given moment, the material resources to make its act effective.

Now let me show you the difference that it makes in the conscience and the mentality of the State whether it adopts this new order or whether it adheres to the noble doctrines which civilization, as we thought, had painfully and laboriously, but successfully adopted for itself.

You have a vast contiguous boundary with the Dominion of Canada; I suppose for three or four thousand miles the lands of this great republic march with the lands of the Dominion of Canada. Canada has never yet, with the exception of casual incidents, now matters of history and well known to all of you, thought it necessary to have one fort along all that territory. So far as I know the United States of America have never thought it necessary to have one. Why? I will tell you why. Because whenever questions have arisen between your country and ours the Canadians have always known, and we in England, who have the principal responsibility for the Dominion of Canada, have known that their neighbours were moral men; that they were law-abiding men; that they were utterly incapable of carrying out and initiating an illegal assault upon the boundaries of a peaceful country. How long do you

think it would have been if the Germans had occupied your territory before they would have found themselves, without a moment's warning, outside the doors of Ottawa, or outside the port of Montreal? Gentlemen, that illustration is illuminating, it is final. It never would have occurred to them not to do it, just as it never did occur to you to do it. And the difference is that you are a civilized and Christian, law-abiding people, and they have the misfortune not to be, and that is all of it. (Applause.)

We were confronted with these dilemmas at a very early period of the war, and I am inclined to believe that all of you will, on reflection, do justice to the part which, under circumstances of incredible difficulty which I doubt even if you with all your sympathy can appreciate today, was played by England in the first days of this war. (Applause.) Give me leave to remind you of this, that we shared your views, partly—let me not refuse to allow myself this boast because you inherit a great deal from us still (laughter)—we shared all your views, as many of us thought in England, we shared them to a degree which, having regard to the greater peril of our situation as compared with your situation, was not wise. But we did share them. A pacifist government held power in Great Britain, a government which, against my protest, and against the protests of many of my friends, had taken a view which we know now to be profoundly careless of the German menace. That government had sent invitations to the German government to entertain schemes of disarmament. We had sent carefully selected citizens to drink tea with various German hosts, and others selected for that purpose to drink beer with other German hosts. (Laughter.) Our editors, equally carefully selected, had paid visits to the German editors. And all of them returned to their country, according to the particular objects of their errand, filled with discussions, tea or beer, to explain to the British people that there never was a moment in the history of Germany when that

great country was so permeated by the principles of pacifism, civilization and Christianity, as in the early part of the year 1914.

Then, gentlemen, came the month of August, and the same government was in power. I do not say this in criticism; I am making these observations about the character of that government not with the object of criticizing them, though I did not share their views, but with the object of calling attention to the remarkable practices which that government, although it had held those views, was capable of in the months that followed in the war.

Then came August of 1914. Gentlemen, we hadn't six months or a year to make up our minds, we had to decide practically in forty-eight hours what was to be the part played by Great Britain in this war. And consider, because it is worth your while, the facts, the terms on which that dilemma was presented to us.

The quarrel arose in a corner of Europe which might reasonably have seemed almost as completely divorced from any demonstrable British interest as it was certainly completely divorced from any American interest. It arose in a quarrel between Austria and Servia, the quarrel being ostensibly based upon the murder of an Austrian Grand Duke, to which it was charged that various official Servian persons had been privy or accomplices. Gentlemen, I can only try and illustrate to you the extent to which that quarrel seemed wholly remote from any legitimate British interest, any interest which we should have been justified in protecting by the force of arms, if I give you this incident: That one of the most popular journals in Great Britain, and with the largest circulation in Great Britain, filled the whole of London, and very likely all the provincial towns, with a placard, on that fatal Saturday, which only contained this legend: "To hell with Servia". This was the attitude which a paper by no means unfamiliar with the mentality of the British nation adopted in the crisis, as the crisis ap-

peared to the editor at that moment, and I have no reason to suppose that he was not perfectly correct in his judgment of the psychology of the British nation.

But the world-situation was different, and it very soon made itself felt as a different situation, because the threat offered by Austria to Servia was a threat which every one who has studied the recent history of the central empires knows in reality was a threat inspired by Berlin and aimed at Russia. Gentlemen, we had only the little islands from which our race comes, had only little that obviously connected them with the crisis in that form. But Russia had an ally, France, and it became evident at once, swiftly, by every telegram that flashed the latest news of the crisis from the European capitals to London—I have seen them all and most of you have in the various books that have been published, seen them all—that in this assault upon the Balkan state was contained a plan long prepared, carefully worked out, which involved the simultaneous destruction of the Russian power in the east and the French in the west. Gentlemen, the knowledge, the realization of that circumstance placed my country in a position of, I suppose, as great embarrassment and difficulty as any country in the history of the world has ever been placed. We were not bound to France by any formal treaty of allegiance. It is as difficult for our Parliament to make a formal treaty of allegiance covering the contingencies of war, as I suppose, though I have less knowledge of this, it is difficult for your legislative authorities to make formal treaty of allegiance for all purposes, defensive or offensive, without your people being informed of it. Such things can not be done in England. There was no such treaty between us and the French people. But, gentlemen, there were considerations which it seemed to the government of England counted far higher than any treaty. There was the proposal, insulting in its brutality, of the German Minister, that whatever part of France was captured by the German troops would be restored at the

conclusion of the war, but that they should keep a free hand in relation to the French colonies, and the perfectly-defined menace that under all circumstances they were determined to march on France through Belgium, the integrity of which had been guaranteed by Great Britain.

Now you perceive how quickly this quarrel spread from the Balkans to the west. It was not a question of retributive justice which might be appropriate in the case of Austria, but it had become clear that Germany had declared through the lips of her Chancellor in Berlin and her Ambassador in London, that as a result or by-product of the quarrel which could not be localized, Germany had irrevocably made up her mind to march through Belgium upon France, and required us to stand by, abandon our plighted word to protect Belgium, and allow every colony that France had in the world to be stripped from her. At that moment we had no army, as we count armies in these days. We had nothing that in numbers could stand against the victorious advance of this horde of barbarians. But let me say this to you, proudly, on behalf of my nation, that without a moment's hesitation, a pacifist government took up that challenge and said, we have little in the way of an army, but every man that it contains shall stand in the path of these invading barbarians, and stem the road to Paris. (Applause and cheers, and all stood.)

Ah, gentlemen, you can appreciate the temptation which presented itself to the government of England in those days because you must have undergone a somewhat similar temptation. We know that no one knew more clearly than Lord Kitchener, who was never under any doubt as to the duration of this war, that the only hope we had was to form new and great armies. Observe this: In one moment, certainly in one day, we flung aside the whole traditional methods of carrying on war which have been observed by Great Britain for almost two hundred and forty years. Upon the continent during the whole period of the Napoleonic wars, until

the Wellington campaigns, we had carried on those wars by our navy and by supremacy on the sea. And there were many men of great influence and public influence who recommended that method of carrying on this war. And, gentlemen, in the first week of the war we decided that the need in this crisis, the pressing necessities of our French allies could never be helped by service of that kind, and from that moment until the present day, ever-growing British armies have stood side by side with their brilliant French allies that took part in the agony of the retreat that led to the glory of the battle of the Marne, and in that long race to the sea which was the preface to the bitter fighting which culminated in the first battles of Ypres, England's men sealed with their blood, in the perils of France, the solemn compact of ruin and death which bound them to their allies. (Applause.)

I do not know how clearly you have realized the losses we have sustained. I suppose our armies have sustained nearly a million casualties since this war began. It is certainly true that in the bitter campaigns of the last summer, at the time of those great battles in which we had been called upon and are still called upon to play the predominant part in the fighting of this year, there was hardly a single week in the whole summer in which our casualties did not amount to thirty thousand men, hardly a single week.

Gentlemen, those of you who knew England before the war, would come back now to a greatly changed England. It was in the old days a careless, happy, a secure country, and it may have seemed to be at ease, and a place where a luxurious society loomed unduly large in the eyes of the traveler. If, gentlemen, we were ever open to that charge, assuredly we are not today. There is no home in the land, be it great or be it small, over the lintel of whose door the angel of death has not passed. Our streets are full of pale-faced widows, and the orphans are to be found everywhere raising

their voices in lamentation in the land. But, gentlemen, I say this, and I am proud to say it, and I am proud of being an Englishman when I say it, that after three and a half years of bloody and devastating war, the heart of England beats as high as it did in August, 1914. (Prolonged applause and all rise.) And I tell you this, too, gentlemen, and I am speaking among kindly and indulgent friends, I believe that even if we had not been offered the succour and the comfort and the material resources of your alliance, that those islands would have waged this war alone, as their ancestors waged it alone in the days of Napoleon. And I am convinced, difficult, desperate as the task might have been, that in the long run we would not have proved that the staying power of a free people is equal to the staying power of a despot and a tyrant. I believe we would.

But, gentlemen, how can I thank you, I, who come from our country among you, who have been privileged already to visit so many of the great industrial centres of this pleasing community, how can I attempt to describe to you the comfort, the consolation, which I and those who accompany me have derived from the kindness and the spirit which I see prevailing in this great republic? Gentlemen, it is like a man who has been locked in a death struggle with an opponent of almost equal powers, or perhaps of superior powers, and who sees a trusty friend approaching, on whose spirit and help and support he can rely. Gentlemen, I can't express to you tonight, I can't express to you the comfort with which your adherence to this, as I hope, triumphant battle on behalf of peace and civilization has brought to my country. I can only tell you this, that we realized, clearly enough, the blow, almost the irreparable blow, which the withdrawal of the immense armies of Russia from the allied cause had inflicted upon the prospects of that cause. Your memories will carry you back to the days in which, when people said that the French were hopelessly outnumbered by the Germans, that their mobilization was less rapid; that

the English armies were negligible in number, those who would comfort us invariably replied by saying: "Yes, but think of the Russian steam roller". Well, gentlemen, they did their part for two years, and all of a sudden the steam roller, with the rapidity of motion which it perhaps had not up to that time exhibited, was withdrawn. And you can imagine for yourselves the effect upon the allied cause of having armies of millions removed. And I have no hesitation in saying that had the Russians not been withdrawn from active participation in the war during this year, had a further great offensive been possible to coincide with the offensives of Great Britain, France and Italy, I have no doubt the war would have been brought to a successful conclusion this year.

Well, I was led to this observation: I heard a statesman, a man of vast experience, who today wields influence in our country second hardly to any, make this observation on the night that it first became evident to cool observers that we could no longer rely upon the effective co-operation of Russia: "Cruel as this blow is, I pronounce solemnly this conclusion, that though Russia has immense armies, and though America has no army, I would rather, in perspective, have Russia out and America in." Gentlemen, that decision was given at the very moment of that paralyzing blow, and it may be a measure of the relief with which we welcomed your comradeship in this war.

You belong, as I think you do, to that class of men who are very slow to get into a quarrel, and having got into a quarrel are very slow to get out of it until the objects which seemed to be worthy of fighting for have been attained, and we think we have a very clear view of what those objects are. Let me attempt to summarize them for you.

First of all, that nations, whether they be great or small, shall be entitled to live their own lives in peaceful development, according to their own impulses and their own constitutions, and there shall be no more talk in the world

of aggressive wars being waged by nations at any moment which promises them advancement.

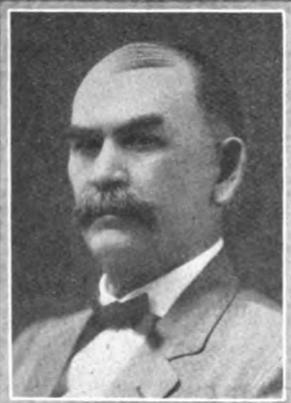
In the second place, we are determined upon this, that there shall be devised some method by which a degree of sanctity shall be conceded to international engagements, comparable to that which honorable men and law abiding citizens give to their own contracts under our domestic laws.

And, in order to achieve those great objects, which are the whole objects of this war, observe what my nation has done and what your nation is doing. You can say as we have said, in the language of Lord Tennyson :

“We love not this new god, this child of hell,
Wild war, who breaks the converse of the wise.”

But though we love not wild war, we belong to the kind of men who do not, either in their private or their public lives, surrender to blustering or to dictation or to bullying. What England has said and what America is saying today is this : “Very good, you have challenged us ; you have taken us away from the forum of lawyers, from the field of public disputation and you have appealed to the arbitrament of arms, and to that we have replied, we do not understand arms, but if the only way of shattering your pretensions and asserting our civilization is to learn arms, we will learn them.” And, gentlemen, we have learned them in England, and for three years we have been breaking the flower of the German army in France, and in the next year America will be breaking it side by side with our troops. (Applause and cheers, and all rise.)

**MINUTES
OF
DISTRICT MEETINGS**



W. F. SPILLER
PRESIDENT
BENTON



JUDSON E. HARRIS
SECRETARY
DU QUOIN



CHARLES HAMILL
TREASURER
BELLEVILLE



ALBERT WATSON
MEMBER STATE EX. COM.
MT. VERNON

OFFICERS FIRST SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
FIRST SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

W. F. Spiller-----Benton

VICE-PRESIDENT

James A. Watts-----Nashville

SECRETARY

Judson E. Harriss-----DuQuoin

TREASURER

Charles Hamill-----Belleville

MEMBER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Albert Watson-----Mt. Vernon

FIRST SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

County	President	Secretary
Alexander	Unorganized	
Clinton	Thomas E. Ford, Carlyle	A. P. Carr, Carlyle
Edwards	J. Halbert Strawn, Albion	Allen E. Walker, Albion
Franklin	W. F. Spiller, Benton	Moses Pulverman, Benton
Gallatin	Carl Roedel, Shawneetown	M. E. Lambert, Shawneetown
Hamilton	George W. Hogan, McLeansboro	John M. Eckley, McLeansboro
Hardin	John C. Oxford, Elizabethtown	J. Q. A. Ledbetter, Elizabethtown
Jackson	Isaac K. Levy, Murphysboro	A. L. Spiller, Carbondale
Jefferson	William T. Pace, Mt. Vernon	Curtis Williams, Mt. Vernon
Johnson	Unorganized	
Massac	Unorganized	
Monroe	Unorganized	
Perry	B. W. Pope, DuQuoin	W. O. Edwards, DuQuoin
Pope	Charles Durfee, Golconda	W. H. Moore, Golconda
Pulaski	W. A. Wall, Mound City	Geo. E. Martin, Mound City
Randolph	Unorganized	
Saline	W. F. Scott, Harrisburg	Alpheus Gustin, Harrisburg
St. Clair	Thos. E. Gillespie, East St. Louis	R. E. Townsend, East St. Louis
Union	Unorganized	
Wabash	E. B. Green. Mt. Carmel	M. J. White, Mt. Carmel
Washington	James A. Watts, Nashville	O. G. Maxwell, Nashville
Wayne	J. L. Cooper, Fairfield	B. F. Thomas, Fairfield
White	Joe C. Pearce, Carmi	Richard Spicknall, Jr., Carmi
Williamson	Unorganized	

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FEDERATION
OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS OF THE FIRST
SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT, OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS. HELD AT APPEL-
LATE COURT BUILDING, MT. VER-
NON, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 27,
1917.

The second annual meeting of the Federation of Local Bar Associations for the First Supreme Judicial District was called to order at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, on the morning of October 27, 1917, with the President, Judge Albert Watson, of Mt. Vernon, presiding. Delegations were present from almost every county of the First District, and they were hospitably received by members of the bar and other citizens of Mt. Vernon.

President Edgar Bronson Tolman of the State Bar Association, and Frederic P. Vose, chairman of the Committee on New Members, were present from Chicago, and R. Allan Stephens, secretary of the State Association, helped to enliven the proceedings.

Meeting called to order at 11 A. M., President Albert Watson in chair; R. Allan Stephens appointed secretary pro tem. Judge Wm. T. Pace delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the Mt. Vernon Bar Association, and Mayor Beggs of Mt. Vernon welcomed the guests in behalf of the city, and Major Edgar Bronson Tolman made the response in behalf of the Association.

Short speeches were made by Frederic P. Vose of Chicago, and R. Allan Stephens of Danville. A splendid patriotic address was then made by Hon. W. F. Spiller of Benton, who at the close of his speech presented President Watson with a souvenir pen-holder of wood from the old home of Gen. John A. Logan.

Meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. The Mt. Vernon Bar Association entertained all visitors at luncheon.

Meeting again called to order at 2 P. M. Secretary Chas. E. Combe of Harrisburg read the minutes of the first annual meeting, which were approved.

President Watson introduced Major Edgar Bronson Tolman of Chicago, President of the Illinois State Bar Association, who delivered a stirring and instructive patriotic address on the subject: "The Lawyer's Place in the Present War."

Upon motion by Attorney Frank Thompson, the chair appointed a Nominating Committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year. This committee consisted of Judge W. H. Hart of Benton, H. H. Hosmer of Nashville and Frank Thompson of Mt. Vernon.

The Association was then favored with an able address by Hon. E. C. Kramer of East St. Louis, on "The Proposed State Constitutional Convention."

Attorney Frederic P. Vose of Chicago, Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association, delighted his hearers with a speech, full of wit and humorous stories.

The Committee on Nominations made the following report:

For: President—W. F. Spiller, Benton; Vice-President—James A. Watts, Nashville; Secretary—Judson E. Harriss, DuQuoin; Treasurer—Charles Hamill, Belleville.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Alexander County-----	Reed Green, Cairo
Clinton County-----	Hugh Murray, Carlyle
Edwards County-----	P. C. Walters, Albion
Franklin County-----	Charles H. Miller, Benton
Gallatin County-----	M. E. Lambert, Shawneetown
Hamilton County-----	David Underwood, McLeansboro
Hardin County-----	O. E. Soward, Elizabethtown
Jackson County-----	Otis Glenn, Murphysboro
Jefferson County-----	Wm. T. Pace, Mt. Vernon

Massac County-----	J. C. Courtney, Metropolis
Johnson County-----	O. R. Morgan, Vienna
Monroe County-----	A. C. Bollinger, Waterloo
Perry County-----	B. W. Pope, DuQuoin
Pulaski County-----	Geo. Martin, Mound City
Pope County-----	B. F. Anderson, Golconda
Randolph County-----	H. Clay Horner, Chester
Saline County-----	Chas. E. Combe, Harrisburg
St. Clair County-----	Bruce A. Campbell, E. St. Louis
Union County-----	Geo. W. Crawford, Anna
Wabash County-----	M. J. White, Mt. Carmel
Washington County-----	O. G. Maxwell, Nashville
Wayne County-----	J. V. Heidinger, Fairfield
White County-----	J. M. Endicott, Carmi
Williamson County-----	W. H. Warder, Marion

MEMBER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Judge Albert Watson, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

Report of Nominating Committee was adopted unanimously.

Judge Charles H. Miller of Benton, who has the distinction of being the youngest Circuit Judge in the State, next addressed the meeting.

The newly-elected officers assumed their offices.

Short talks were made by Judge Farthing and Attorney Stanley Watson. Motion made and carried that the Chairman of the County Bar Association and the Member of the Executive Committee of each County should constitute a committee to build up membership in the State Bar Association, and to aid members of the bar who have left their practice to engage in the war.

Upon motion of Attorney F. P. Vose, a vote of thanks was extended to the Bar of Jefferson County and to Judge Watson, retiring president, for their work in making the second annual meeting a success.

Upon motion made by Judge William T. Pace, the Federation extended a vote of sincere thanks to all visiting guests, and to all who had taken part in the program.

The Chair called upon Judge Kulp of Mt. Carmel, who

responded with a patriotic address on "America's Part in the World-War."

Upon motion by Judge Farthing, a resolution was adopted that it was the sense of the meeting and the purpose of all lawyers of the Federation of Bar Associations of the First Supreme Judicial District that we do all in our power to aid our country in her work with our Allies, and to support the President of the United States and the Governor of Illinois in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. Adopted unanimously by standing vote.

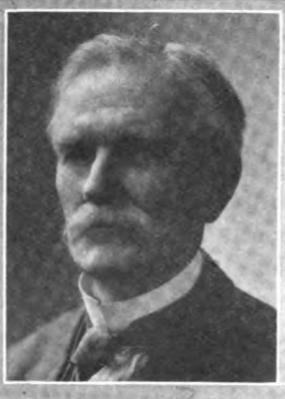
Benton, Illinois, was selected for the third annual meeting (1918), at a date to be suggested by the President of the State Bar Association. Adjournment.

JUDSON E. HARRISS,

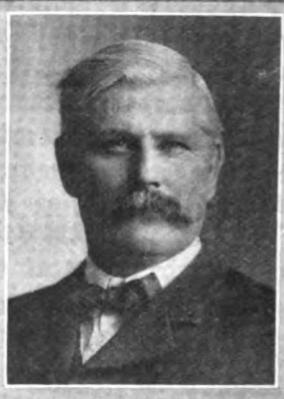
W. F. SPILLER,

Secretary.

President.



GEORGE D. CHAFFEE
PRESIDENT
SHELBYVILLE



WILLIAM B. WRIGHT
VICE-PRES.
EFFINGHAM



W. L. KELLY
SECRETARY
SHELBYVILLE



NORMAN L. JONES
MEMBER STATE EX. COM.
CARROLLTON

OFFICERS SECOND SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
SECOND SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

George D. Chafee-----Shelbyville

VICE-PRESIDENT

William B. Wright-----Effingham

SECRETARY

W. H. Kelley-----Shelbyville

TREASURER

A. H. Lowe-----Robinson

MEMBER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Norman L. Jones-----Carrollton

SECOND SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

County	President	Secretary
Bond	Wm. H. Dawdy, Greenville	W. H. Hubbard, Greenville
Calhoun	Unorganized	
Christian	Unorganized	
Clark	Unorganized	
Clay	J. R. Bonney, Louisville	H. D. McCollum, Louisville
Crawford	E. E. Newlin Robinson	Stoy J. Maxwell, Robinson
Cumberland	Unorganized	
Effingham	Jacob Zimmerman Effingham	Harry Rickelman, Effingham
Fayette	John A. Bingham, Vandalia	Fred A. Myers, Vandalia
Greene	Unorganized	
Jasper		Albert E. Isley, Newton
Jersey	O. B. Hamilton, Jerseyville	Charles S. White, Jerseyville
Lawrence	S. J. Gee, Lawrenceville	R. M. Shaw, Lawrenceville
Macoupin	Unorganized	
Madison	M. Lester Geers, Edwardsville	M. G. Powell, Edwardsville
Marion	W. G. Wilson, Salem	L. H. Jonas, Centralia
Montgomery	Amos Miller, Hillsboro	J. K. McDavid, Hillsboro
Pike	Edward Doocy, Pittsfield	George C. Weaver, Pittsfield
Richland	John Lynch Olney	E. L. Martin, Olney
Scott	Unorganized	
Shelby	George D. Chafee, Shelbyville	W. L. Kelley, Shelbyville

MINUTES OF SECOND DISTRICT MEETING, AT
EDWARDSVILLE, DECEMBER 8, 1917.

The meeting was called to order in the Circuit Court room at Edwardsville by President Charles H. Burton. On motion duly passed, the President was directed to appoint a nominating committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, whereupon President Burton appointed Messrs. Burroughs, J. A. Bingham, John Kasserman, W. L. Kelly, C. E. Cook.

President Burton delivered an address in which he gave the names of the following members of the Bar who have enlisted from the Madison County Bar, viz: Capt. C. C. Ellison, Lieuts. L. Coppinger, J. F. McGinnis, C. W. Burton, C. E. Guiltig, C. A. Geers, M. L. Geers, J. R. Fields, Sergts. Jesse R. Brown, Paul Zerwehk, Mathew Welch, Joseph B. Leman, W. C. Dunham, H. E. Wilgus, F. A. Bleisch. At the close of his address a roll of honor containing the names of the lawyer soldiers was presented, to be hung in the Circuit Court room. President Edgar B. Tolman was introduced and delivered an address on "The Bar and the War." On motion, made by Mr. Bingham and duly passed, it was requested that President Tolman have his address printed in order that it might be preserved by members of the Association.

Short addresses were delivered by Judge Harry Higbee of Pittsfield, Lieut. Gueltig of Edwardsville, Lieut. Geers of Edwardsville, Secretary R. Allan Stephens of the State Bar Association, J. G. Burnside of Vandalia, and W. P. Boynton of Alton.

Judge W. B. Wright of Effingham delivered an address upon "The Need of a New State Constitution," and he was followed by a discussion on the same subject by Judge J. C. McBride of Taylorville.

Judge B. R. Burroughs, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, submitted the report of the Committee as follows:

President, George Chafee, Shelbyville. Vice-President, Judge W. B. Wright, Effingham. Secretary, W. L. Kelly, Shelbyville. Treasurer, A. L. Lowe, Robinson. Chairman of Executive Committee, Judge N. L. Jones of Carrollton.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted and the officers mentioned therein elected.

Mr. C. W. Terry of Edwardsville, delivered an address upon the proposed "Six-Million-Dollar Hard Road Bond Issue," and he was followed by a discussion on the same subject by C. E. Davidson of Greenville.

Mr. Frederic P. Vose, Chairman of the Committee on "New Members" of the Illinois State Bar Association, and Thomas Williams of Edwardsville, addressed the meeting.

On motion duly passed a vote of thanks was tendered to President Tolman, Secretary Stephens and Mr. Vose of the State Bar Association for their interest and assistance in the meeting.

The meeting did then adjourn.



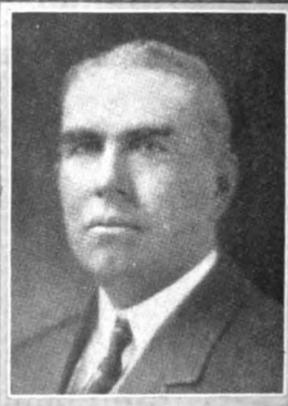
E. E. DONNELLY
PRESIDENT
BLOOMINGTON



H. W. BALLANTINE
VICE-PRES.
URBANA



WILBUR R. WICKS
SECY.-TREAS.
DANVILLE



JAMES REILLY
MEMBER STATE EX. COM.
SPRINGFIELD

OFFICERS THIRD SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
THIRD SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

E. E. Donnelly-----Bloomington

VICE-PRESIDENT

H. W. Ballantine-----Urbana

SECRETARY

Wilbur R. Wicks-----Danville

MEMBER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

James Reilly-----Springfield

THIRD SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

County	President	Secretary
Champaign	Joseph P. Gulick Champaign	Louis A. Busch, Champaign
Coles	Henry A. Neal, Charleston	Ben F. Anderson, Charleston
DeWitt	Edward J. Sweeney, Clinton	F. K. Lemon, Clinton
Douglas	Unorganized	
Edgar	Joseph E. Dyas, Paris	James K. Lauher, Paris
Ford	Judge M. L. McQuiston, Paxton	R. L. Schneider, Paxton
Iroquois	Free P. Morris, Watseka	Roscoe C. South, Watseka
Livingston	E. A. Simmons, Pontiac	Cyril Burns, Pontiac
Logan	T. T. Beach, Lincoln	Dean Hill, Lincoln
Macon	James S. Baldwin, Decatur	Laurence C. Wheat, Decatur
McLean	W. W. Whitmore, Bloomington	Adlai H. Rust, Bloomington
Moultrie	Judge W. G. Cochran, Sullivan	C. R. Patterson, Sullivan
Piatt	Unorganized	
Sangamon	Adolph Bernard, Springfield	Michael Eckstein, Springfield
Tazewell	John T. Elliff, Pekin	C. L. Conder, Pekin
Vermillion	Thos. A. Graham, Danville	Buell Snyder, Danville

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS OF THE THIRD SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HELD IN THE CIRCUIT COURT ROOM AT BLOOMINGTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

The regular annual meeting of the Federation of Local Bar Associations of the Third Supreme District of Illinois met in the circuit court room at Bloomington, Illinois, February 8, 1918. The meeting was called to order at eleven A. M. by President James Reilly of Springfield. In view of the fact that James S. Ewing, a member of the Bloomington Bar, passed away the day prior to the meeting, the following resolution was unanimously passed on motion duly made:

"WHEREAS, in the death of the Hon. James S. Ewing the bar of the State of Illinois has lost one of its most distinguished members, and the state an honored and valued citizen; and

"WHEREAS, the members of this Federation recognize that there has gone from us an able lawyer, a courteous and kindly friend, a man of unimpeachable integrity;

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the Federation of Local Bars of the Third Supreme Judicial District of Illinois spread upon its minutes its appreciation of his high attainments and lawyerlike qualities, its profound respect for his memory and its deep sympathy and regard for the members of his immediate family and particularly for his faithful wife, who, like a gentle spirit has accompanied him through the years.
Be it further

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Federation be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased."

In the afternoon John F. Voigt, of the Chicago Bar, gave an address on the Illinois Centennial Celebration. The address made such a favorable impression that a motion was made and passed to print the address and distribute it among the members of the Association. This address was

followed by a discussion led by Hon. W. R. Curran of Pekin, Illinois, on the question:

"RESOLVED, That the electors of the State of Illinois should at the next general election vote for a constitutional convention to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of the state, as contemplated by the joint resolution of the Senate of January 24th, 1917."

Mr. Justice Frank K. Dunn, Edmund O'Connell, Charles L. Capen and Charles M. Pierce also took part in the discussion of this question. After the discussion a vote was taken on the resolution and the majority were in favor of the resolution.

Hon. A. R. Hall, author of the present Good Roads Law in Illinois, was present and led the discussion of the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the members of this Federation of Local Bar Associations of the Third Supreme Judicial District of Illinois, use their best efforts to secure the approval by the people at the general election November 5th, 1918, of the law providing for the construction by the state of Illinois of a state-wide system of durable hard-surfaced roads and the issuance of \$60,000,000 of state bonds in payment for such roads."

The Association went on record by vote taken as being in favor of the adoption of the proposed resolution.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Whitmore, Deck and Velde, were appointed by the President to report nominations for officers for the ensuing year, and made the following report:

President, E. E. Donnelly, Bloomington; vice-president, H. W. Ballantine, Urbana; secretary and treasurer, Wilbur R. Wicks, Danville; member executive committee, James Reilly, Springfield.

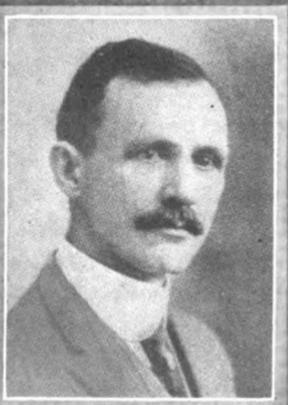
The Association then adjourned until 6 P. M. when an informal dinner was held at the Bloomington Club rooms. Following the dinner, Edgar Bronson Tolman, president of the Illinois State Bar Association, spoke on "The Bar and the War," and Frederic P. Vose, of the Chicago Bar, spoke on the "Illinois State Bar Association."



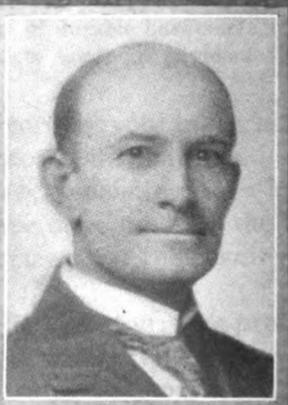
L. O. VAUGHT
PRESIDENT
JACKSONVILLE



PHILIP E. ELTING
VICE-PRES.
MACOMB



JESSE HEYLIN
SECRETARY
CANTON



EARL P. FIELDS
TREASURER
MONMOUTH

OFFICERS FOURTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
FOURTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

L. O. Vaught----- Jacksonville

VICE-PRESIDENT

Philip E. Elting----- Macomb

SECRETARY

Jesse Heytin----- Canton

TREASURER

E. P. Field----- Monmouth

MEMBER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chas. J. Scholfield-----

FOURTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FOURTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

County	President	Secretary
Adams	Samuel Woods, Quincy	Walter H. Bennett, Quincy
Brown	Unorganized	Lloyd McClane, Virginia
Cass	A. A. Leeper, Virginia	Reed F. Cutler, Lewiston
Fulton	U. G. Butcher, Lewiston	J. Paul Califf, Carthage
Hancock	Samuel Naylor, Carthage	E. I. Moffett, Oquawka
Henderson	Rufus F. Robinson, Oquawka	John C. Lawyer, Macomb
Mason	Unorganized	Arthur W. Lilienstein, Petersburg
McDonough	Philip E. Elting, Macomb	Paul J. Graham, Aledo
Menard	John M. Smoot, Petersburg	Henry W. English Jacksonville
Mercer	Judge H. E. Burgess, Aledo	Clinton Searle, Rock Island
Morgan	Hon. Wm. N. Hairgrove, Jacksonville	E. P. Field, Monmouth
Rock Island	M. J. McEniry, Moline	
Schuylerville	Unorganized	
Warren	Almon Kidder, Monmouth	

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE REGULAR
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF LO-
CAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS OF THE FOURTH SU-
PREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HELD IN THE
CIRCUIT COURT ROOM IN THE CITY OF
QUINCY, JANUARY 25, A. D. 1918.

The regular annual meeting of the Federation of Local Bar Associations for the Fourth Supreme Judicial District of Illinois met in the Circuit Court room in the City of Quincy, January 25, A. D. 1918, the date fixed by the President of the State Bar Association, pursuant to constitutional provision, President Lyman McCarl presiding.

Officers present: President Lyman McCarl, Secretary Jesse Heylin.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Report of names of acting Executive Committees appointed by President pursuant to constitutional provision:

Rock Island County-----	J. S. Searle, Rock Island
Mercer County-----	H. D. Dines, Aledo
Warren County-----	W. F. Grayham, Monmouth
Henderson County-----	R. F. Robinson, Oquawka
McDonough County-----	Judge Charles I. Imes, Macomb
Fulton County-----	H. H. Atherton, Lewistown
Hancock County-----	Judge J. W. Williams, Carthage
Schuylerville County-----	D. H. Glass, Rushville
Mason County-----	Lyman Lacey, Havana
Adams County-----	Judge C. E. Epler, Quincy
Brown County-----	W. I. Manny, Mt. Sterling
Cass County-----	Judge Cae. Martin, Virginia
Menard County-----	J. L. Smoot, Petersburg
Morgan County-----	William N. Hairgrove, Jacksonville

Report of regular committees made by President pursuant to constitutional provision:

FOURTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

1. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION:

John E. Wall, Quincy,
L. E. Murphy, Monmouth,
John Lawyer, Macomb.

2. LAW REFORM:

Walter Bellatti, Jacksonville,
Chas. S. Roberts, Moline,
Geo. H. Wilson, Quincy.

3. LEGAL EDUCATION:

Linus Cruise, Carthage,
Paul J. Graham, Aledo,
E. L. Weber, Lewistown.

4. GRIEVANCES:

Paul Samuel, Jacksonville,
Henry Miller, Macomb,
Clyde P. Johnson, Carthage,
James A. Allen, Aledo,
W. H. Bennett, Quincy.

5. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS:

W. J. Stevenson, Monmouth,
Hugh Green, Jacksonville,
A. E. Taff, Canton.

Judge S. A. Hubbard of Adams County moved that the President appoint committees on Resolution, Officers, and Place of Holding Next Meeting, consisting of three members each. The motion prevailed and the President appointed the following members of the respective committees:

1. NOMINATION:

C. I. Imes,
Senator Leeper,
Jesse Heylin.

2. LOCATION:

George H. Wilson,
L. O. Vaught,
P. E. Elting.

3. RESOLUTION:

Judge C. A. E. Martin,
John E. Wall,
Charles Crossland.

At the request of President McCarl, Secretary R. Allan Stephens of the State Bar Association addressed the meeting.

Report (by wire) of Treasurer Field showed \$5.40 received, nothing expended. Report approved.

The regular order of the fixed program was then taken up.

William G. Edens of Chicago, President of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association, delivered an address on "The Proposed \$60,000,000 Bond Issue for Good Roads."

It was followed on the same subject by President S. A. Brandt of the State Highway Commission and by Robert W. Dunn of Chicago, attorney for the Highway Commission. General discussion was participated in by Judge Epler and others.

Hon. Charles J. Scofield of Carthage, addressed the meeting on the subject, "Legal Ethics."

Meeting adjourned until 2 P. M. for luncheon.

At 2 P. M., upon reassembling, Thomas A. Worthington of Jacksonville, addressed the meeting on the subject, "The Proposed Constitutional Convention." An address on this subject was to be made by the Hon. E. C. Kramer of East St. Louis, who was unavoidably absent. Following Mr. Worthington's address, general discussion was entered into by Messrs. Wilson, Wall, Martin and others.

Judge Martin moved that the Association go on record as being in favor of a Constitutional Convention. General discussion was entered into by Messrs. Hargrave, Hubbard, Hanley, Judge Akers and others. Upon being put the motion carried, twenty-nine for and five against.

L. O. Vaught of Jacksonville, addressed the meeting on the subject, "Benefits of a County Bar Association."

Frederic P. Vose of Chicago, Chairman of the New Members Committee of the State Bar Association, addressed the meeting on the subject, "Illinois State Bar Association."

Major Edgar Bronson Tolman of Chicago, President of

the State Bar Association, gave a patriotic address on "The Bar and the War."

Chairman Wilson of the Committee on Next Place of Holding Meeting, recommended Jacksonville as the place of meeting, which report of committee was duly approved.

Judge Imes of the Committee on Nominations, recommended as the officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President, L. O. Vaught, Jacksonville. Vice-President, P. E. Elting, Macomb. Treasurer, E. P. Field, Monmouth. Secretary, Jesse Heylin, Canton.

There being no other nominations Judge Epler moved that the chair cast the vote of the Federation for the persons named for the respective offices. Motion carried and the recommendations of the committee were duly elected officers for the ensuing year.

W. M. Wagner of Quincy, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Illinois can, through the Sixty-Million-Dollar Bond Issue, be pulled out of the mud; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Fourth Supreme Judicial District, indorse the plans and purposes of such bond issue, and pledge our support for its adoption."

Hon. Charles J. Scofield was unanimously elected as the member of the Executive Committee from the Fourth Supreme Judicial District.

Judge Martin, Chairman of the Resolution Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association be extended to the speakers for their highly instructive and entertaining addresses; to the lawyers throughout the District for their generous response and attendance; to the local committee for the efficient arrangements, and to the Chamber of Commerce, the Highway Improvement Association and the Illinois Society of Engineers for their earnest co-operation."

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

JESSE HEYLIN,
Secretary.



OFFICERS FIFTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
FIFTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

George C. Gale..... Galesburg

VICE-PRESIDENT

Hiram E. Todd..... Peoria

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Wallace J. Black..... Lacon

MEMBER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

William C. Ewan..... Kewanee

FIFTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT**FIFTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT****COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS**

County Bureau	President	Secretary
Grundy	George W. Huston, Morris	Frank L. Flood, Morris
Henry	James K. Blish, Kewanee	Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva
Knox	Charles L. Ogden, Galesburg	John C. Kost, Galesburg
LaSalle	Vincent J. Dunsan, Ottawa	George J. Goeim, Ottawa
Marshall	L. C. McMurtrie, Lacon	Homer Barney, Lacon
Peoria	A. M. Otman, Peoria	L. E. Sutherland, Peoria
Putnam	Unorganized	
Stark	Unorganized	
Woodford	Unorganized	

MINUTES OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE LAWYERS OF THE FIFTH SUPREME COURT
JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HELD IN THE CIRCUIT
COURT ROOM AT GALESBURG ON TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 12, 1918.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Judge Chester M. Turner of Cambridge, at eleven o'clock. Mr. M. J. Dougherty, President of the Knox County Bar Association, on behalf of the Bar Association and the City of Galesburg, in a few well-chosen remarks, heartily welcomed all those attending. In the course of his remarks he also called attention to the fact that seven-tenths of the crimes in the City of Chicago are committed by those under eighteen years of age. He urged the necessity of providing for some means of keeping the boys in the city employed or engaged in some manner during the time that they are not actually in school.

President of the Federation responded to the address of welcome.

Mr. E. P. Williams, a veteran of the Knox County Board, who has been in active practice since 1860, also spoke upon the boy problem and its relation to crime. He also emphasized the fact that something must be done to keep the boys engaged while not in school.

An invitation was extended to all attending to lunch at the Galesburg Club. On motion, meeting adjourned until 2:00 P. M.

At 2:00 P. M. meeting was called to order by the President, and George C. Gale of Galesburg, gave a splendid address on "The Need of a New Constitution in Illinois."

He called attention to the fact that only seven amendments had been passed to the Constitution of 1870 during the forty-seven years it has been in operation. He also called

attention to the following matters, which should receive attention in the draft of a new Constitution:

First: Minority representation.

Second: Budget System.

Third: A limitation upon Cook County's representation in the Legislature and home rule for Chicago.

Fourth: Revision of Appellate Court System and the appointment of Judges thereto.

Fifth: A full Woman's Suffrage.

Sixth: An amendment so as to permit different legislation as applied to different municipalities where conditions are different.

Seventh: Amendment of the taxation provision.

General discussion followed, in which Mr. Arnold of Galesburg, Judge Graves of Henry County, Judge Thompson of Knox County, and Judge C. E. Stone of Peoria County, took part.

Mr. Frederick P. Vose made an urgent appeal on behalf of the State Bar Association.

Mr. George C. Gale of Galesburg, introduced the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, by the members of the Illinois State Bar Association of the Fifth Supreme Judicial Circuit assembled at Galesburg, Illinois, for their annual meeting, That we approve the calling of a Constitutional Convention for Illinois and urge the passage of the resolution for a Constitutional Convention at the Fall Election."

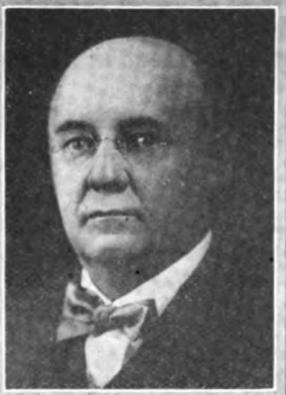
Majority of the convention voted in favor of the resolution.

On motion, J. T. Hunter of Peoria, J. W. Carney of Knox County, and Henry Waterman of Henry County, were appointed on the Nomination Committee. Said committee put in nomination as President, George C. Gale of Galesburg; as Vice-President, Hiram E. Todd of Peoria; as Secretary and Treasurer, Wallace J. Black of Lacon; as Member of the Executive Committee State Bar Association, William C. Ewan of Kewanee.

Report of the above committee was accepted and on motion the above persons were declared elected to their re-

spective offices. All visiting delegates were invited as guests of the Knox County Bar Association to attend the annual meeting and banquet at 6:30 at the Galesburg Club.

On motion, meeting adjourned to meet at call of the President.



CHAS. F. PRESTON
PRESIDENT
FREEPORT



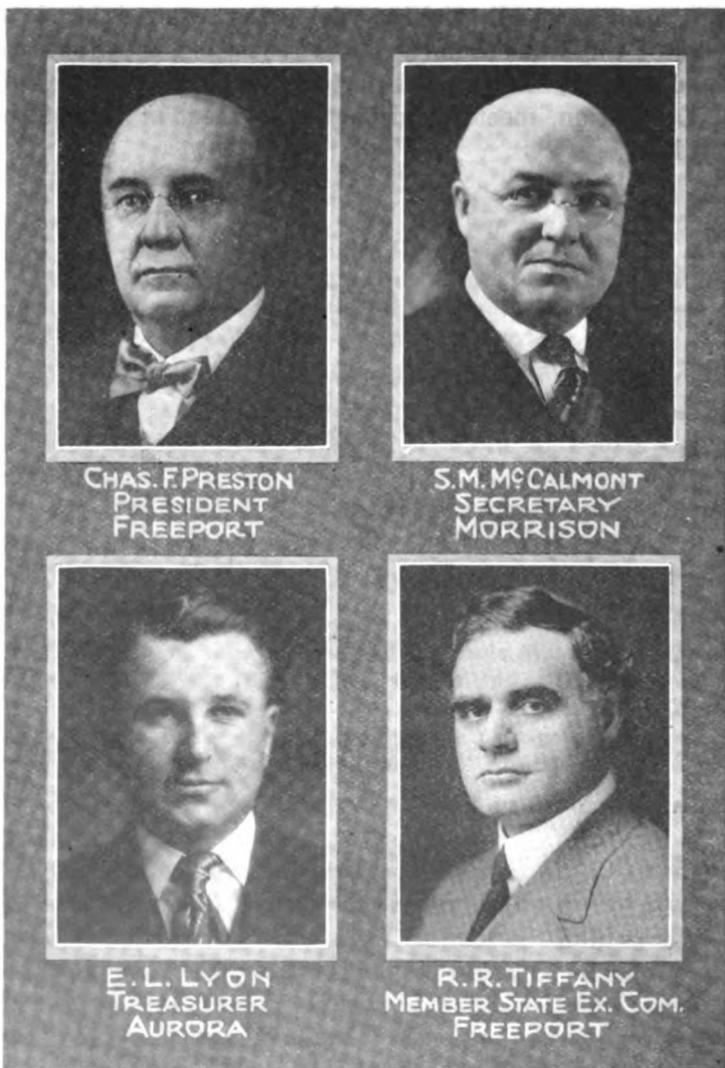
S. M. MCCALMONT
SECRETARY
MORRISON



E. L. LYON
TREASURER
AURORA



R. R. TIFFANY
MEMBER STATE EX. COM.
FREEPORT



OFFICERS SIXTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
SIXTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Charles T. Preston-----Paw Paw

VICE-PRESIDENT

John D. Turnbaugh-----Mt. Carroll

SECRETARY

S. M. McCalmont-----Morrison

TREASURER

E. H. Lyon-----Aurora

MEMBER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

R. R. Tiffany-----Freeport

SIXTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SIXTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

County	President	Secretary
Boone	Judge W. C. DeWolf, Belvidere	R. V. Carpenter, Belvidere
Carroll	Unorganized	
DeKalb	George Brown, Sycamore	Wm. J. Fulton, Sycamore
Jo Daviess	David Sheean, Galena	D. B. Blewett, Galena
Kane	John A. Russell, Elgin	Frank E. Shopen, Elgin
Kendall	C. A. Darnell, Plano	Clifford Newhirter, Yorkville
Lee	Jason C Ayres, Dixon	Clyde Smith, Dixon
McHenry	C. H. Donnelly, Woodstock	Paul J. Donovan, Harvard
Ogle	Henry A. Smith, Oregon	
Stephenson	Robert P. Eckert, Freeport	Charles H. Green, Freeport
Whiteside	H. H. Waite, Prophetstown	P. H. Ward, Sterling
Winnebago	E. D. Reynolds, Rockford	Frank M. Ryan Rockford

CITY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

City	President	Secretary
Elgin	John W. McQueen	A. H. Biesterfeld

MINUTES OF MEETING OF FEDERATION OF LOCAL
BAR ASSOCIATION FOR THE SIXTH SUPREME
JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HELD AT DIXON,
ILLINOIS, MARCH 30, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by R. R. Tiffany, of Freeport, Illinois, president of the organization.

Upon the motion of Mr. Brewster, of Dixon, seconded by Mr. Sheean, of Galena, the minutes of the previous meeting were considered read and the reading thereof waived.

Upon a roll call of counties in the Sixth Supreme Judicial District, it was ascertained that delegations ranging from five to ten members were present from each of the following counties:

Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside, Winnebago, Joe Daviess, DeKalb, Lee.

It was moved by Mr. Harry C. Tear of Joe Daviess County, that a nominating committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry S. Dixon of Dixon, and unanimously carried.

The chair appointed Mr. Harry C. Tear of Warren, Senator A. C. Cliffe of Sycamore, and Mr. E. H. Brewster of Dixon, as such nominating committee.

The meeting then adjourned until 1:30 P. M., at which time the proceedings were resumed and the Nominating Committee made its report as follows:

For President, Mr. Charles F. Preston of Paw Paw. Vice-President, John D. Turnbaugh of Mt. Carroll. Secretary, S. M. McCalmont of Morrison. Treasurer, E. L. Lyon of Aurora. Member of Executive Committee of the State Bar Association, R. R. Tiffany of Freeport.

It was moved by Mr. Harry C. Tear, seconded by Mr. T. J. Sheean of Galena, that the report of the Nominating Com-

mittee be confirmed, and that the officers named by the Committee be declared the officers of the association for the ensuing year, which motion was unanimously carried.

Whereupon Mr. Preston, the newly-elected president, presided and Mr. McCalmont, the newly-elected secretary, took his place as such.

On motion of Mr. R. R. Tiffany, the Committee on Nomination of Officers was discharged, with the thanks of the Association.

On motion of Mr. H. H. Waite of Prophetstown, the President appointed a committee consisting of Henry S. Dixon of Dixon, S. V. Wirick of Rochelle, and Mr. H. H. Waite of Prophetstown, to escort Hon. Frederic R. DeYoung of Chicago, and Hon. Lee O'Neil Browne of Ottawa, who were on the program for debate, to the platform.

Then followed the debate on the resolution as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the electors of the State of Illinois should at the next general election vote for a constitutional convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the State as contemplated by the joint resolution of the senate of January 24, 1917."

on which the affirmative was supported by Mr. DeYoung and the negative by Mr. Browne.

Justice James H. Cartwright, of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, then addressed the Association.

Major Edgar Bronson Tolman, president of the Illinois State Bar Association, addressed the Association on "The Bar and the War," after which Mr. Frederick A. Brown explained the various phases of "War Risk Insurance."

In the absence of Hon. Frederick P. Vose, of the Chicago Bar, Mr. R. Allan Stephens, secretary of the Illinois State Bar Association, addressed the meeting on the relation of the State Bar Association to the District Bar Associations.

On motion of Mr. R. R. Tiffany, the Association unanimously extended its thanks to the speakers of the day, as well as to the Lee County Committee.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association in the City of Galena.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting then adjourned.

S. M. MCCALMONT,
Secretary.

CHARLES F. PRESTON,
President.



WM R. HUNTER
PRESIDENT
KANKAKEE



FREDERICK A. BROWN
VICE-PRESIDENT
CHICAGO



JOHN R. GARNSEY
SECRETARY
JOLIET



CHAS. W. HADLEY
TREASURER
WHEATON

OFFICERS SEVENTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FEDERATION OF LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
SEVENTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

OFFICERS.

President

William R. Hunter-----Kankakee

Vice-President

Frederick A. Brown-----Chicago

SECRETARY

John R. Garnsey-----Joliet

TREASURER

Charles W. Hadley-----Wheaton

Executive Committee

Cook County-----Robert J. Folonie, Chicago

DuPage County-----A. R. Patton, Wheaton

Kankakee County-----A. L. Granger, Kankakee

Lake County-----William A. Deane, Waukegan

Will County-----Thomas F. Denovan, Joliet

SEVENTH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT

COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

County	President	Secretary
DuPage	John A. Goodwin, Naperville	C. W. Reed, Naperville
Kankakee	Armand E. Smith, Kankakee	James L. Dougherty, Kankakee
Lake	Paul MacGuffin, Waukegan	Charles H. King, Waukegan
Will	John B. Anderson, Joliet	Frank J. Jones, Joliet

CITY BAR ASSOCIATIONS

City	President	Secretary
Chicago	Amos P. Miller	Arthur Dyrenforth

PATENT LAW ASSOCIATION

Chicago	Louis K. Gillson	George T. May, Jr.
---------	------------------	--------------------

LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS

Chicago	Harry W. Standidge	Frank N. Moore
---------	--------------------	----------------

WOMEN'S BAR ASSOCIATION

Chicago	Catharine W. McCulloch	Ada M. Cartwright
---------	------------------------	-------------------

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

ABINGDON.

Castle, Thomas H.

ALBION.

Fitch, Joel C.

Strawn, Halbert J.

ALEDO.

Bassett, I. N.

Hebel, D. A.

Church, William T.

Watson, Robert L.

Cook, George A.

ALTON.

Boynton, Wm. P.

McGinnis, John F.

Brown, Gilson

Marsh, J. V. E.

AMBOY.

James, P. M.

Leech, Wm. L.

Kelly, James R.

ANNA.

Edwards, J. E. N.

ARTHUR

Watson, Marion

ATKINSON.

Dee Roo, Arthur H.

AUGUSTA.

Pitney, Fred W.

Weinberg, Adolph

AURORA.

Aldrich, Nathan J.

Putnam, Ralph C.

Alschuler, Benjamin P.

Hoover, S. N.

Fowler, William Fletcher

Galvin, James F.

Galvin, James F.

Gunsul, Harvey

Love, Charles A.

Lyons, E. L.

Mangan, Edward M.

McNitt, Charles I.

Newhall, John K.

Worcester, Theodore

Plain, Frank G.

AVA.

Keller, Kent E.

BATAVIA.

Jones, Horace N.

Gordley, W. T.

Baer, A. H.
 Halbert, William V.
 Hamill, James M.
 Hamill, Charles P.
 Holder, R. D. W.
 Merrills, Fred B.
 Miller, Clyde

Carpenter, R. V.

BEARDSTOWN.

Perrin, Frank
 Perrin, L. N.
 Schaefer, Martin W.
 Tecklenburg, F. J.
 Turner, Lucius D.
 Winkleman, William

BELLEVILLE.

Banks, Irving S.
 DeWolf, William C.
 Gridley, Ernest C.
 Oakley, F. A.

BELVIDERE.

O'Donnell, Patrick H.
 Pierce, Wm. L.
 Strom, Alexander J.

THOMPSON, George M.**BEMENT.**

Hart, W. H.
 Hickman, Robert E.
 Logan, John A.
 Odum, Ernest J.

BENTON.

Spiller, W. F.
 Ward, Robert R.
 Williams, Walter W.

BLOOMINGTON.

Bach, William R.
 Bracken, Wm. K.
 Brennan, Martin A.
 Capen, Charles L.
 DeMange, Ralph
 Donnelly, E. E.
 FitzHenry, Louis
 Hughes, C. B.
 Irwin, Samuel P.

Jordan, Geo. F.
 Kennedy, Thomas
 Lillard, John T.
 Myers, C. D.
 Rayburn, Calvin
 Stone, Hal M.
 Welty, Sain
 Whitmore, W. W.

BLUE ISLAND.

Buhring, Henry W.

BOWEN.

Crossland, Charles

BRIDGEPORT.

Groff, James M.

CAIRO.

Butler, William N.
 Dewey, William S.
 Gilbert, Miles Frederick
 Gilbert, Miles S.

Gilbert, William B.
 Green, Reed
 Lansden, David S.
 Lansden, John M.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

467

CAMBRIDGE.

Hand, Fred H.
Linn, Almon H.
Melin, Carl A.
Telleen, Leonard E.
Tyler, Burton W.
Tyler, Burton A.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Pound, Roscoe

CAMDEN.

Kay, A. H.

CANTON.

Chiperfield, Burnett M.
Chiperfield, C. E.
Heylin, Jesse
Moran, H. C.
Taff, A. E.

CARBONDALE.

Barr, W. W.
Feirich, Charles E.
Hamilton, Charles E.
Hayes, Herbert A.
Smith, Thomas B. F.

CARLINVILLE.

Anderson, W. E. P.
Burton, F. W.
Dugan, Andrew J.
Hemphill, Victor
Knotts, Edward C.
Peebles, Jesse
Searcy, James B.
Snell, Truman A.
Woods, Charles H.

CARLYLE.

Murray, Hugh V.
Ford, Thos. E.

CARMI.

Bainum, Noah C.
Pearce, Joe C.
Randolph, Chas L.

CARROLLTON.

Jones, Norman L.
McKnight, T. I.
Rainey, Henry T.

CARTERVILLE.

Gallimore, John L.

CARTHAGE.

Califf, John Paul
Berry, Orville F.
Cruise, Linus
Naylor, Samuel
O'Harra, Appollos W.
Scofield, Charles J.
Williams, John W.

CASEY.

Arney, John J.

CENTRALIA.

Bundy, John J.
Dwight, Samuel L.
Noleman, Frank F.
Rodenberg, A. D.
Smith, June C.
Wham, Charles

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHAMPAIGN.

Boyer, Harry B.	Harker, Oliver A.
Dobbins, Donald Claude	Lyons, T. E.
Dobbins, Oliver B.	Jones, H. Leonard
Dolan, W. J.	Miller, Harry M.
Enochs, Delbert R.	Riley, Walter B.
Gulick, Joseph P.	Schaefer, Peter P.
Hamill, Fred B.	Schumacher, H. T.

CHARLESTON.

Anderson, Albert C.	Dunn, F. K.
Anderson, S. S.	Neal, Henry A.
Cone, William S.	

CHESTER.

Crisler, A. E.

CHICAGO.

Abbey, Charles P.	1606-12 Tribune Bldg.
Abbott, William T.	125 Monroe St.
Abbott, Edwin H.	414 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
A'Brunswick, F. P.	712 Royal Insurance Bldg.
Adams, Cyrus H., Jr.	1600-72 W. Adams St.
Adams, William A.	715 Tacoma Bldg.
Adams, Asa G.	1100-76 W. Monroe St.
Addington, Keene H.	105 W. Monroe St.
Adkinson, Elmer W.	167 W. Washington St.
Adler, Sidney	1301-5 Otis Bldg.
Ahren, John P.	4386 Lake Park Ave.
Alden, W. T.	1104-11 Corn Exchange Bldg.
Aldrich, Charles H.	418 Home Insurance Bldg.
Allen, Ernest Howard	105 W. Monroe St.
Alsager, C. Martin	155 N. Clark St.
Alschuler, Samuel	Federal Bldg.
Altheimer, B. J.	401 Otis Bldg.
Anderson, Wm. F.	1139 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Andrews, Carlos S.	39 S. LaSalle St.
Angerstein, Thomas C.	29 S. LaSalle St.
Anthony, Charles E.	700 Karpen Bldg.
ApMadoc, William Tudor	1542 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Appell, Albert J. W.	4931 Sheridan Road
Arnd, Charles	69 W. Washington St.
Arnold, Victor P.	Judge Circuit Court
Armitage, Elton C.	105 N. Monroe St.
Ashcraft, E. M.	1520-134 S. LaSalle St.
Ashcraft, Raymond M.	1520-134 S. LaSalle St.
Atkinson, Charles A.	168 N. Michigan Ave.
Augur, Wheaton	46 Cedar.
Austin, C. G., Jr.	311 Dearborn Station
Austrian, Alfred S.	Cont. & Com. Bank Bldg.
Bacon, Henry M.	1430 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Baer, A. H.	First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bagby, George M.	646 Otis Bldg.
Baker, Dillard B.	848 National Life Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

469

CHICAGO—Continued.

Baker, I. Wealey.....	608 Unity Bldg.
Baldwin, Francis E.....	72 W. Monroe St.
Baldwin, Henry R.....	708 Reaper Block
Baldwin, Jesse A.....	705 County Bldg.
Ball, Farlin H.....	805 Title & Trust Bldg.
Bancroft, Edgar A.....	1620 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Bangs, Fred A.....	522-3 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Bangs, Hal C.....	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Banning, Thomas A.....	1628-32 Marquette Bldg.
Barasa, Judge Bernard P.....	317-24 Unity Bldg., Municipal Court
Barbour, James J.....	707 Tacoma Bldg.
Barker, Burt Brown.....	105 W. Monroe St.
Barnes, Judge Albert C.....	Appellate Court
Barnes, John P.....	1228 Nat'l Life Bldg.
Barnett, Otto R.....	1518-22 Monadnock Bldg.
Barnhart, Marvin E.....	Criminal Court Bldg.
Barrett, Oliver R.....	1500 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Barron, Edward H.....	24 S. Michigan Ave.
Bartelme, Mary M.....	1040 Otis Bldg.
Barthell, Edward E.....	208 S. LaSalle St.
Bartholomew, Henry.....	1205 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bartlett, Charles L.....	706 Title & Trust Bldg.
Bartley, Charles E.....	1253 Conway Bldg.
Bates, Jeanette.....	1001 Unity Bldg.
Batten, John H.....	910 Title & Trust Bldg.
Baumer, Bernard J.....	508-9, 35 N. Dearborn St.
Bayley, Edwin F.....	1114 Association Bldg.
Beach, Elmer E.....	1501-4 Ashland Block
Beach, Raymond W.....	1501-4 Ashland Block
Beale, William G.....	1600-72 W. Adams St.
Becker, Benjamin V.....	76 W. Monroe St.
Beckwith, John W.....	Criminal Court Bldg.
Beckman, Wm. H.....	68 W. Washington St.
Behan, Louis J.....	1352 Otis Bldg.
Bell, Hayden N.....	507 County Bldg.
Bell, M. L.....	1023 LaSalle Street Station
Bell, William J.....	1008 Title & Trust Bldg.
Bengel, Frederic H.....	50 S. LaSalle St.
Berger, Henry A.....	Criminal Court Bldg.
Berkson, Maurice.....	934-39 Stock Exchange
Bern, Edward A.....	4618 Prairie Ave.
Bernstein, Benjamin H.....	1001 Ashland Block
Bestel, Lucius W.....	819 The Temple
Beye, William.....	1768-208 S. LaSalle St.
Bicek, Frank H.....	105 N. Clark St.
Bigelow, Harry A.....	Univ. of Chicago Law School
Billings, Charles L.....	1001-4 Title & Trust Bldg.
Binswanger, Augustus.....	802-105 W. Monroe St.
Bishop, James F.....	189 N. Clark St.
Bither, William A.....	1721-25 Harris Trust Bldg.
Black, John D.....	1400 First Nat'l Bank

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Blake, Guy M.	62-188 N. LaSalle St.
Blake, Freeman K.	900 Cunard Bldg.
Blocki, Gale	1850 First National Bank Bldg.
Bloomington, John A.	505-58 W. Washington St.
Blum, Albert M.	110 S. Dearborn St.
Blumenthal, Barre	1610 Law Exchange Bldg.
Blumenthal, Isadore S.	1618 Tribune Bldg.
Bobb, Dwight S.	1100 American Trust Bldg.
Boddinghouse, R. W.	Chicago Title & Trust Co.
Borders, M. W.	1680 First National Bank Bldg.
Boughan, Andrew B.	810-5 N. LaSalle St.
Boyden, William C.	1180-134 S. LaSalle St.
Boylan, Peter Richard	1506 Tribune Bldg.
Boyle, Edward	1043-52 National Life Bldg.
Boyle, Lawrence P.	1020 Harris Trust Bldg.
Bradley, Ralph R.	448 The Rookery
Bradwell, Thomas	80 N. Dearborn St.
Brecher, Oscar W.	69 W. Washington St.
Breckenridge, J. J.	708 Tacoma Bldg.
Breding, Ben N.	721 Conway Bldg.
Brendecke, Walter A.	657-88 S. Dearborn St.
Brentano, Theodore	Superior Court
Brewer, Harry F.	189 N. Clark St.
Brickwood, Blain J.	869 Wellington Ave.
Brothers, Elmer D.	602 New York Life
Brothers, David M.	Circuit Court
Brower, Jule F.	88 S. Dearborn St.
Brown, C. LeRoy	928 Otis Bldg.
Brown, Edward O.	Appellate Court
Brown, Frederick A.	1518 Otis Bldg.
Brown, James Edgar	1268 Conway Bldg.
Brown, Scott	208 S. LaSalle St.
Brown, Stewart Reed	904 Bell Telephone Bldg.
Brown, Taylor E.	808 Marquette Bldg.
Bruggemeyer, Mancha	286 N. Clark St.
Bruhlman, Otto C.	511 City Hall
Bryan, William E.	1228 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Buckingham, George T.	1720 Borland Bldg.
Buckley, Thomas M.	3908 Cottage Grove Ave.
Buell, Charles C.	1608-12 Tribune Bldg.
Bulkley, Almon W.	515-19 Home Insurance Bldg.
Bull, Follett W.	1113 The Rookery.
Bunch, Thaddeus O.	1717 Harris Trust Bldg.
Burdette, John W.	1406 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Burke, Edmund W.	1002 Hartford Bldg.
Burke, Thomas F.	1610 Conway Bldg.
Burke, Webster H.	1002 Hartford Bldg.
Burkhalter, Robert P.	1684-72 W. Adams St.
Burley, Clarence A.	1212 Rector Bldg.
Burns, Randall W.	1602 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Burras, Charles H.	421 The Rookery

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

471

CHICAGO—Continued.

Burry, George.....	1605 Ashland Block
Burry, William.....	925 The Temple
Burton, Charles S.....	1410 Marquette Bldg.
Burton, Robert A.....	1858 Conway Bldg.
Busby, Leonard A.....	804 Borland Bldg.
Busch, Francis X.....	816 National Life Bldg.
Butler, Rush C.....	1414 Monadnock Bldg.
Butz, Otto C.....	901 Title & Trust Bldg.
Bynum, James L.....	1517-24 Unity Bldg.
Cahn, Bertram J.....	415 S. Franklin St.
Calhoun, H. Clay.....	1310-128 W. Madison St.
Cameron, John M.....	818 The Rookery
Cameron, Ossian.....	1501-6 Otis Bldg.
Campbell, Herbert J.....	1444 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Campbell, John G.....	1542 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Campbell, Robert W.....	1768-208 S. LaSalle St.
Campe, Frank O.....	422 Ashland Block
Cannon, Thomas H.....	1225 Stock Exchange
Capesius, Wm.....	1202 City Hall Square Bldg.
Carlin, Nellie.....	220 County Bldg.
Carnahan, C. C.....	1200-4 Westminster Bldg.
Carpenter, Paul.....	14 E. Jackson Blvd.
Carson, William Sherman.....	417 Home Insurance Bldg.
Carter, Allan J.....	959 The Rookery
Carter, Judge Orrin N.....	1022 Court House Bldg.
Carton, Alfred T.....	78 W. Monroe St.
Case, Charles Center, Jr.....	58-108 LaSalle St.
Case, William W.....	1130-134 S. LaSalle St.
Cassels, Edwin H.....	1141 The Rookery
Castel, Howard P.....	105 W. Monroe St.
Castel, Percy V.....	105 W. Monroe St.
Caswell, C. L., Jr.....	1809-12 City Hall Square Bldg.
Cattel, Archibald.....	301-2 Harris Trust Bldg.
Cavender, Harvey L.....	110 S. Dearborn St.
Caverly, John R.....	Municipal Court
Cavette, Scott O.....	829-31 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Caylor, Worth E.....	501 Title & Trust Bldg.
Cermack, Jerome J.....	1630 Tribune Bldg.
Chase, Henry T., Jr.....	303 Reaper Block
Chancellor, Justus.....	1101 Tower Bldg.
Chandler, Henry P.....	1300 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Chapman, Theodore.....	1404 Harris Trust Bldg.
Charles, Albert N.....	913 Ashland Block
Chilcoat, Allen B.....	408 Ashland Block
Childs, Frank Hall.....	2241 Calumet Ave.
Childs, Robert W.....	719 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Chindblom, Carl R.....	410 Chicago Title & Trust Bldg.
Chones, William.....	918 Chamber of Commerce
Chritten, George A.....	1508 Marquette Bldg.
Churan, Charles A.....	828 Unity Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Chytraus, Axel	1148-29 S. LaSalle St.
Clare, M. Emmett	19 S. LaSalle St.
Clark, Charles D.	940 The Rookery
Clark, Charles V.	1444 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Clark, Francis H.	915 Hartford Bldg.
Clark, William O'Dell	840 W. Lake St.
Cleland, McKenzie	962-4 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Cleveland, C. E.	1546 American Trust Bldg.
Clifford, Eugene	1117-127 N. Dearborn St.
Clifford, R. W.	1040 Tribune Bldg.
Cilthero, Delbert A.	1040 Otis Bldg.
Coburn, John J.	58-106 N. LaSalle St.
Cochran, John R.	208 S. LaSalle St.
Coghlan, Henry D.	186 W. Washington St.
Cohen, Samuel	611 City Hall Square
Colby, Richard H.	68 W. Monroe St.
Collins, B. B.	109 N. Dearborn St.
Collins, R. Robt.	1417 Conway Bldg.
Colson, Harry G.	1216 Corn Exchange Bldg.
Comerford, Frank	905 Ashland Block
Compart, Paul F.	10 S. LaSalle St.
Condee, L. D.	402-35 N. Dearborn St.
Condon, James G.	R 1600 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Connell, J. A.	1100-547 W. Jackson Blvd.
Connery, Joseph M.	70 W. South Water St.
Cook, Horace Wright	917 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Cook, Walter Wheeler	Univ. of Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn.
Cook, Wells M.	5541 Winthrop Ave.
Cooney, Richard J.	1938 Conway Bldg.
Coonley, Henry E.	400-30 N. Dearborn St.
Cooper, Homer H.	611 N. Dearborn St.
Cooper, William Fenimore	Superior Court
Cornwell, Willet H.	1430 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Costigan, George P., Jr.	81 West Lake St.
Coulter, John H.	404-6 Harris Trust Bldg.
Cowen, Israel V.	907 Tacoma Bldg.
Crafts, Clayton Edward	924-5 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.
Craig, Bryan Y.	1630 Tribune Bldg.
Craig, L. H.	800 Boyce Bldg.
Crane, Joseph V.	519-58 W. Washington St.
Crapole, Guy C.	628 Reaper Block
Creekmur, John W.	1407 Marquette Bldg.
Cressy, Morton S.	511 City Hall
Crews, Ralph	1100 American Trust Bldg.
Crossley, Frederick B.	81 West Lake St.
Crowley, Jerome J.	39 S. LaSalle St.
Culver, Alvin H.	1408 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Culver, Morton T.	1720-9 Conway Bldg.
Cummings, John H., Jr.	The Rookery
Cummins, Joseph	1300-128 W. Madison St.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

478

CHICAGO—Continued.

Curran, John M.	1816-20 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Currier, Albert Dean.	301 Home Insurance Bldg.
Cushing, Royal B.	1768-208 S. LaSalle St.
Cutting, Charles S.	1007 Tacoma Bldg.
Daly, Joseph D.	68 W. Washington St.
D'Ancona, Edward N.	707-715 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Darby, Raymond J.	72 W. Adams St.
Darrow, Clarence S.	1308 Cunard Bldg.
Daugherty, Harry A.	910 S. Michigan Ave.
David, Joseph B.	839 County Bldg.
Davidson, John L.	112 W. Adams St.
Davis, Brode B.	1011 The Rookery
Davis, James Ewing.	1016 Ashland Block
Dawes, Chester M.	1100-547 W. Jackson Blvd.
Dawson, George E.	1445 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Dawson, H. C.	900 The Temple
Dawson, Thomas J.	1318 Ashland Block
Day, Clyde L.	106 S. LaSalle St.
Day, Stephen A.	712 New York Life Bldg.
Deering, Thomas G.	1985-218 S. LaSalle St.
Defrees, Joseph H.	1720 Borland Bldg.
DeGrazia, John.	307 Ashland Block
Deneen, Charles S.	29 S. LaSalle St.
Dent, Louis L.	549 The Rookery
Dent, Thomas.	360 E. Garfield Blvd.
DeStefano, Rocco	139 N. Clark St.
Devine, Miles J.	320 Reaper Block
DeYoung, Frederic R.	828-127 N. Dearborn St.
Diamond, Jacob.	810 Tacoma Bldg.
Dick, Homer T.	724 McCormick Mldg.
Dicker, Edward A.	1145 Marquette Bldg.
Dickinson, John R.	1329 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Dickinson, J. M.	800 The Temple
Dierrsen, George E.	815 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
Dittus, Jacob E.	1801 Conway Bldg.
Dixon, George William.	425 S. Fifth Ave.
Dixon, William Warren	105 S. LaSalle St.
Dobyns, Fletcher	1060 The Rookery
Dolan, Harry P.	City Hall
Dolan, Michael D.	140 N. Dearborn St.
Dolph, Fred A.	1606 Tribune Bldg.
Donovan, Rupert D.	1400 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Douglass, George L.	806 The Temple
Dow, Harry A.	Harris Trust & Savings Block
Doyle, Leo J.	Municipal Court
Doyle, William A.	316 Ashland Block.
Doyle, W. J.	587 National Life Bldg.
Drennan, John G.	135 Park Row
Dresser, Jasper M.	2085-208 S. LaSalle St.
Dunbar, David O.	14 Ill. Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Dunn, Robert W.	1851 Otis Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Dunne, Edward F., Jr.	1905 Conway Bldg.
Dupuy, George Alexander.	1853-11 Ch Place
Durand, Arthur F.	1816 Fisher Bldg.
Dynes, O. W.	1889 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Dyrenforth, Arthur.	914 Marquette Bldg.
Eakin, Edgar O.	127 N. Dearborn St.
Early, John.	848 Otis Bldg.
Early, Joseph P.	700-17 N. LaSalle St.
Eames, Joseph P.	1010 Title & Trust Bldg.
Eastman, Albert N.	900 The Temple
Eastman, Sidney Corning.	901 Monadnock Bldg.
Eaton, Charles Scribner.	500 Portland Block
Eaton, Marquis.	1720 Borland Bldg.
Eckert, Walter H.	180 N. Fifth Ave.
Eckhart, Percy B.	1840 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Eddy, Alfred D.	8836 Ellis Ave.
Eddy, Arthur J.	900 The Temple
Ellingson, Girard A.	5992 Cornell Ave.
Ellis, John W.	69 W. Washington St.
Elsdon, James G.	1200-04 Westminster Bldg.
Elting, Victor.	1180 Corn Exchange Bldg.
Emrich, Myer S.	1010 Cunard Bldg.
England, Edward L.	1450 Otis Bldg.
English, Lee F.	1011 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Eanis, James I.	1884-40 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Erb, J.	816 Ashland Block
Erland, Henry H.	1800 Clybourn Ave., Lincoln Pk. Sta.
Ettelson, Samuel A.	51 City Hall
Evans, John T.	1119 The Rookery
Evans, Lynden.	511 Portland Block
Everett, Edward W.	1400 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Ewen, Wm. R. T.	1842 Otis Bldg.
Ewerts, Peter.	1201-6 Title & Trust Bldg.
Fairfield, Frank M.	602 New York Life Bldg.
Fake, Frederick Lewis.	1016-29 S. LaSalle St.
Falk, Lester L.	1620 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Falvey, John J.	39 S. LaSalle St.
Farwell, John C.	1012 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
Fassett, Eugene G.	414 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Faulkner, Chas. J., Jr.	1204 Con't Comm. Bank Bldg.
Fegen, N. A.	245 S. Wabash
Felsenthal, Edward G.	810-60 W. Washington St.
Felsenthal, Eli B.	810 Chicago Title & Trust Bldg.
Fergus, Robt. C.	29 S. LaSalle St.
Ferguson, Elbert C.	1450 Otis Bldg.
Fetzer, Wm. R.	155 N. Clark St., Ashland Blk.
Fifer, Ernest R.	1202 Ashland.
Finn, Richard J.	155 N. Clark St.
Fischel, Frederic A.	1412 Harris Trust Bldg.
Fischer, Gustave F.	1418 Westminster Bldg.
Fisher, George P.	1481 Marquette Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

475

CHICAGO—Continued.

Fisher, Harry M.	City Hall, Municipal Court
Fisher, Robert E.	1200-76 W. Monroe St.
Fitch, Joseph H.	1129 County Bldg.
Fitts, Henry	208 S. LaSalle St.
Fitzgerald, John T.	1001 Title & Trust Bldg.
Flannery, Daniel F.	1200 Westminster Bldg.
Fleming, Joseph B.	826 Federal Bldg.
Fletcher, R. V.	135 East 11th Place
Foell, Judge Charles M.	807 County Bldg.
Fogle, John L.	1121 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
Follansbee, George A.	405 Home Insurance Bldg.
Follansbee, Mitchell D.	405-12 Home Insurance Bldg.
Folonié, Robert J.	808 New York Life Bldg.
Foltz, I. W.	230-231 Insurance Exchange.
Foote, Roger L.	1602 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Fordham, Albert C.	1714 Tribune Bldg.
Foreman, Milton J.	1150 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Forrest, Wm. S.	1320 Westminster Bldg.
Forstall, James Jackson	1414 Monadnock Bldg.
Foster, Geo. S.	1414 Ashland Block
Foster, John E.	500 Portland Block
Foster, Stephen A.	1414 Monadnock Bldg.
Foster, William Elmore	1414 Fort Dearborn Bldg.
Frank, Bernhardt	448 Nat'l Life Bldg.
Frank, Herman	1410 Title & Trust Bldg.
Francis, Chas. R.	935 Tribune Bldg.
Freund, Ernst	University of Chicago
Friedlander, Samuel	1334 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Friedman, Herbert J.	908 Strauss Bldg.
Friedman, William	514 Harris Trust Bldg.
Frost, E. Allen	1228-29 S. LaSalle St.
Fry, Sheridan E.	Municipal Court
Fulton, Arthur W.	1725 Conway Bldg.
Fyffe, Colin C. H.	111 W. Monroe St.
Gallagher, M. F.	1115 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
Gallery, Daniel V.	1110 Title & Trust Bldg.
Gana, Mariano D.	1522 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Gann, David B.	1701 Borland Bldg.
Garey, Eugene L.	1001 Otis Bldg.
Garnett, Eugene H.	1539 Tribune Bldg.
Gartside, John M.	29 S. LaSalle St.
Gascoigne, James B.	905 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Gash, A. D.	118 N. LaSalle St.
Gates, Albert R.	910-18 Title & Trust Bldg.
Gavin, John E.	137 S. LaSalle St.
Gavin, Richard I.	1344-127 N. Dearborn St.
Geer, Ira J.	1506 Ashland Block
Gehr, S. W.	Room 400 Pullman Bldg.
Gemmill, William N.	Municipal Court
Gigliotti, Cairoli	105 W. Monroe St.
Gilbert, Barry	1060 The Rookery

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Gilbert, J. Thornton.....	1007 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
Gilbert, Allan A.....	110 S. Dearborn St.
Girten, M. F.....	913 People's Gas Bldg.
Glad, Edward A.....	2100 W. North Ave.
Glenny, Ernest C.....	1730 Tribune Bldg.
Godman, Elwood G.....	808 Marquette Bldg.
Goldsmith, Henry M.....	717-111 N. Monroe St.
Goodwin, Clarence N.....	Appellate Court
Goodwin, John S.....	304 The Temple
Gorham, Sidney S.....	1018-22 New York Life Bldg.
Gorman, George E.....	729-32 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Goss, Ferdinand.....	1040-48 Tribune Bldg.
Graves, Albert H.....	1228 Monadnock Bldg.
Graves, N. C.....	1400 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Graydon, Thomas J.....	608 Masonic Temple
Greely, Lewis M.....	611 Portland Block
Greene, J. Kent.....	917 City Hall
Green, Edward J.....	1518 Ashland Block
Greenacre, Isaiah T.....	401-32 W. Washington St.
Greenfield, Charles W.....	1018 Insurance Exchange
Gregory, S. S.....	1103-69 W. Washington St.
■ Gregory, Tappan.....	69 W. Washington St.
Gresham, Otto.....	1201 Title & Trust Bldg.
Gridley, Martin M.....	1206 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Griffen, Alonzo M.....	1304 Ashland Block
Gross, Alfred H.....	718-108 S. LaSalle St.
Guadana, Alberto N.....	167 N. Clark St.
Guerin, Mark E.....	1040 Tribune Bldg.
Guerin, Henry M.....	1406 Tribune Bldg.
Guerney, Guy.....	1515 Harris Trust Bldg.
Guilliams, John R.....	600 Washington Blvd.
Guinan, James J.....	38 S. Dearborn St.
Gurley, W. W.....	914 Marquette Bldg.
Guthman, Max.....	5318 S. Park Ave.
Hackett, LeRoy.....	1119-209 S. LaSalle St.
Haft, Charles M.....	1648 Edison Bldg.
Hagan, Henry M.....	1201-2 Marquette Bldg.
Hales, Earl C.....	605 Association Bldg.
Hale, Wm. B.....	1616 Marquette Bldg.
Hall, James Parker.....	Univ. of Chicago Law School
Hamill, Charles H.....	105 W. Monroe St.
Hamilton, Isaac Miller.....	168 N. Michigan Ave.
Hamlin, Frank.....	35 N. Dearborn St.
Handy, James S.....	904 Rector Bldg.
Haney, Elbridge.....	1222 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Harding, Charles F.....	189 S. LaSalle St.
Harding, Lucien E.....	417 Home Insurance Bldg.
Harlan, John Maynard.....	1182 Marquette Bldg.
Harper, Samuel A.....	920 S. State St.
Harpham, Edwin L.....	1018 Insurance Exchange
Harris, John F.....	140 S. Hamlin Ave.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

477

CHICAGO—Continued.

Harris, Paul P.	38 S. Dearborn St.
Harrold, James P.	304 The Temple
Hart, Edgar R.	C. & N. W. R. R. Law Dept.
Hart, Louis E.	950 The Rookery
Hartman, Harleigh H.	1600 Westminster Bldg.
Hartray, William C.	315-179 Washington St.
Hauze, William R.	714 Westminster Bldg.
Havard, Charles Henry.	1310 Title & Trust Bldg.
Hawk, Walter D.	11 S. LaSalle St.
Hawkins, Kenneth B.	1145 The Rookery
Hawley, Melvin M.	405-12 Home Insurance Bldg.
Hawxhurst, Ralph R.	900 The Temple
Hay, Wm. Sherman	1104 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg.
Hayes, Howard W.	1519 Otis Bldg., Municipal Court
Haynie, William Duff	208 S. LaSalle St.
Healy, Edward B.	700 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Healy, John J.	1228-29 S. LaSalle St.
Hebard, Frederic S.	Cont'l & Com'l Nat'l Bank
Heckler, Charles E.	1515 Harris Trust Bldg.
Heckman, Wallace	1204 Corn Exchange Bldg.
Hedrick, Edwin	1500 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Hefferan, Wm. S.	1418 Ashland Block
Helander, William E.	910 S. Michigan Ave.
Helmer, Frank A.	1217-23 Westminster Bldg.
Henry, Louis	109 N. Dearborn St.
Herrick, Walter D.	1130 National Life Bldg
Hess, George W.	81 Metropolitan Block
Hess, Franklin	606 S. Michigan Ave.
High, Shirley T.	500 Portland Block
Hill, Frank C.	708 Reaper Block
Hill, John W.	1462-64 Monadnock Block
Hills, Edward R.	1212 Rector Bldg.
Hinton, E. W.	Univ. of Chicago Law School
Hirtzel, Cora B.	1210 Hartford Bldg.
Hitch, Marcus	901 Title & Trust Bldg.
Hoag, Parker H.	1305 Fisher Bldg.
Holdom, Jesse	Appellate Court
Holden, Walter S.	1110 Title & Trust Bldg.
Holt, Robt. N.	720 Westminster Bldg.
Holter, Nels J.	909 Ashland Block
Holly, W. H.	76 W. Monroe St.
Holton, Charles R.	110 S. Dearborn St.
Hopkins, Judge Jacob H.	Municipal Court
Hopkins, A. J.	134 S. LaSalle St.
Hopkins, John L.	1407 Marquette Bldg.
Horner, Henry	1003 Strauss Bldg.
Horton, Walter S.	135 East 11th Place
Houlihan, Francis J.	208 S. LaSalle St.
Howe, Beverly W.	1626 Monadnock Block
Howe, Thomas F.	1714 Tribune Bldg.
Hoyne, Maclay	Criminal Court Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Hoyne, Thomas M.	1007 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Hoyt, Frank W.	115 S. Dearborn St.
Huff, Thomas D.	832-36 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Humberg, A. P.	135 E. 11th Place
Hume, Frank L.	1702 Majestic Theatre Bldg.
Hummeland, Andrew	401-58 W. Washington St.
Hummer, John S.	710 Title & Trust Bldg.
Humphrey, Wirt E.	1811 Ashland Block
Huszagh, Rudolph D.	508 Title & Trust Bldg.
Huttmann, Henry W.	1518 Harris Trust Bldg.
Hyde, James W.	1407 Marquette Bldg.
Hyzer, Edward M.	502-226 W. Jackson Blvd.
Ickes, Harold L.	1916 Harris Trust Bldg.
Innes, Alexander J.	29 S. LaSalle St.
Irving, S. C.	1052 Otis Bldg.
Irwin, Harry D.	1007 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Isaacs, Martin J.	614 Home Insurance Bldg.
Ives, Morse	1817 Ashland Block
Jacobs, Walter H.	1400 First National Bank Bldg.
Jamieson, Stillman B.	1506 Ashland Block
Janiezscki, Frank H.	1378 W. Chicago Ave.
Jarecki, Edmund K.	Municipal Court
Jarrett, D. I.	1453 Conway Bldg.
Jarvis, William B.	707 Straus Bldg.
Jenks, A. B.	1808 City Hall
Jennings, Everett	1048 Edison Bldg.
Jetzinger, David	111 W. Monroe St.
Johnson, C. H.	179 W. Washington St.
Johnson, H. McClury	1620 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Johnstone, F. B.	108 S. LaSalle St.
Jones, Frank H.	Cont. & Com. Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Jones, N. M.	1201 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg.
Jones, N. R.	304 Straus Bldg.
Jones, W. Clyde	105 W. Monroe St.
Juul, Niels	705 Association Bldg.
Kahn, Julius M.	309 Harris Trust Bldg.
Kaiser, Wm. E.	20 S. LaSalle St.
Kales, Albert M.	1130 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Kannally, M. V.	1358 Conway Bldg.
Kaplan, Jacob	830 Otis Bldg.
Kaplan, Nathan D.	830 Otis Bldg.
Karcher, Geo. H.	1538 Tribune Bldg.
Kasper, Frederick J.	840 Otis Bldg.
Kaspers, Lambert	69 W. Washington St.
Kavanagh, Marcus	Superior Court
Keedy, Edwin R.	Northwestern University
Keehn, Roy D.	108 S. LaSalle St.
Kehoe, John E.	1334 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Kelly, George Thomas	1618 Marquette Bldg.
Kelly, Harry Eugene	1414 Monadnock Block
Kelly, James J.	1001 Title & Trust Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

479

CHICAGO—Continued.

Kelly, John J. M.	1308 Marquette Bldg.
Kerr, Robert J.	701-19 S. LaSalle St.
Kerr, Samuel	701-19 S. LaSalle St.
Kersten, George	Criminal Court Bldg.
King, Christopher	1406 New York Life Bldg.
King, Samuel B.	1881 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Kirkland, Lloyd G.	1601 Title & Trust Bldg.
Kline, Julius R.	1418 Ashland Block
Kline, William M.	1340 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Knapp, Kemper K.	1768-208 S. LaSalle St.
Knight, Samuel E.	142 Washington St.
Knox, Samuel F.	415 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Koepke, Charles A.	908 Garrick Bldg.
Kompel, Morris	56 W. Randolph St.
Kraft, William F.	517 Harris Trust Bldg.
Kraus, Adolf	1280-48 Tribune Bldg.
Kreamer, Ernest L.	1714 Tribune Bldg.
Kriete, Frank L.	600 West Washington St.
Kriete, George H.	1606-8 Otis Bldg.
Kremer, Charles E.	1012 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Kropf, Oscar A.	1928 Insurance Exchange
Kuebler, G. J.	724 Nat'l Life Bldg.
Kurz, Adolph	208 S. LaSalle St.
Kusswurm, Ernest G.	56 W. Randolph St.
LaBuy, Joseph S.	Municipal Court
Lamb, Wm. E.	1414 Monadnock Bldg.
Lambert, James K.	105 W. Monroe St.
Lamborn, Charles W.	1518-111 W. Monroe St.
Landon, Benson	720 Westminster Bldg.
Lane, Wallace R.	1520 Marquette Bldg.
Langworthy, Benj. F.	628 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Lasker, Isidore	1009 City Hall Square Bldg.
Latham, Carl R.	1104 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Leach, C. N.	6308 Harvard Ave.
Leach, Thomas A.	4919 Washington Blvd.
LeBosky, Jacob	820-24 Unity Bldg.
Lee, Blewett	135 E. 11th Place
Lee, Edward T.	209 Portland Block
Lee, John H. S.	905 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Leedle, John W.	710-25 N. Dearborn St.
Leffingwell, Frank P.	1207 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg.
Legg, Chester Arthur	1177 Cont. & Comm. Bank Bldg.
Leman, Henry W.	60 W. Wash. St.
Levinson, Harry C.	1016-28 S. LaSalle St.
Levy, Daniel A.	1115 Lumber Exchange
Levy, David R.	1200 Tribune Bldg.
Levy, Sylvanus George	5507 Hyde Park Blvd.
Lewis, Harry A.	60 W. Washington St.
Lewis, James Hamilton	1644 Edison Bldg.
Lighthall, Henry S.	614-118 N. LaSalle St.
Linaweafer, H. A.	1658 Conway Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Lincoln, Walter K.	715 Merchants L. & T. Bldg.
Lindley, Harold F.	1327 Wash. Blvd.
Link, F. J.	828-127 N. Dearborn St.
Linthicum, C. C.	602 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Lipson, Isaac B.	1607 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
Litzinger, Edward R.	1119 Conway Bldg.
Loehwing, Marx	507-179 W. Washington St.
Loesch, Charles F.	1540 Otis Bldg.
Loesch, Frank J.	1540 Otis Bldg.
Loftus, Clarence J.	1520 Marquette Bldg.
Long, Jesse R.	105 W. Monroe St.
Long, Theodore K.	4823 Kimbark Ave.
Longenecker, R. R.	725 Chicago Stock Exch. Bldg.
Loos, Karl D.	1414 Monadnock Bldg.
Lord, Frank E.	1011 The Rookery
Loucks, Charles O.	1213 Tacoma Bldg.
Lowenthal, Fred	109 N. Dearborn St.
Lowes, George N. B.	1620 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Lowy, Charles F.	10 S. LaSalle St.
Luby, Oswalt D.	10 S. LaSalle St.
Lucey, P. J.	48 Otis Bldg.
Lunsford, Todd	Union League Club, Room 621
Lurie, Harry J.	1410 Title & Trust Bldg.
Luster, Max	920-24 Unity Bldg.
Lyle, John H.	300-4 The Temple
Mabie, Abram E.	811-812 Ashland Block
MacChesney, Nathan William	1821-4 Stock Exchange
MacCracken, Wm. P., Jr.	959 The Rookery
Mack, Julian W.	Federal Bldg.
Mack, Louis W.	1620-184 S. LaSalle St.
MacLeish, John E.	1620 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Macomic, Chester A.	305-119 W. Madison St.
Magee, Henry W.	1802-208 S. LaSalle St.
Maher, Capt. Edward	111 W. Wash. St.
Mahoney, Charles L.	89 S. LaSalle St.
Malato, Stephen A.	902-8 Ashland Block
Manierre, George W.	1004 Harris Trust Bldg.
Mann, Donald H.	940 The Rookery
Mann, James R.	1350 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Marshall, Thomas	Room 752, Otis Bldg.
Marshall, Thos. L.	135 East 11th Place
Marsco, Michael	1520-139 N. Clark St.
Marston, Thomas B.	417 Home Insurance Bldg.
Martin, A. W.	707 Tacoma Bldg.
Martin, Hugh T.	10 S. LaSalle St.
Martyn, Chauncey W.	910 S. Michigan Ave.
Marx, Frederick Z.	1810 Title & Trust Bldg.
Mason, Charles T.	503-134 Washington St.
Mason, George A.	1508 Title & Trust Bldg.
Mason, George H.	600 Portland Block
Mason, Roswell B.	1010 Marquette Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

481

CHICAGO—Continued.

Mastin, George C.	1104-8 Fisher Bldg.
Matchett, David F.	30 N. Michigan Blvd.
Mathiesen, William	928-431 S. Dearborn St.
Mathias, Lee D.	1628 Conway Bldg.
Mathews, Francis E.	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Maxwell, William W.	301 Ashland Block
Mayer, Edwin B.	401 Otis Bldg.
Mayer, Elias	1633 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Mayer, E. B.	401 Otis Bldg.
Mayer, Isaac H.	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Mayer, Levy	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Mayo, Arthur E.	6 N. Michigan
McClellan, James S.	1630 Tribune Bldg.
McClelland, Thomas S.	83 Metropolitan Block
McClory, Frederick S.	804 Strauss Bldg.
McCordie, Alfred E.	549 The Rookery
McCormick, Robert H.	332 S. Michigan Ave.
McCulloch, Catherine Waugh	1104 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg.
McCulloch, Frank H.	616 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg.
McDonald, Charles A.	Superior Court
McEwen, Willard M.	1630 Tribune Bldg.
McFadden, E. R.	208 S. LaSalle St.
McGilvray, D. H.	1010 Title & Trust Bldg.
McGinn, Frank P.	30 N. LaSalle St.
McGoorty, J. P.	Appellate Court
McHenry, William C.	600 Borland Bldg.
McIlvaine, William B.	1805 Marquette Bldg.
McInerney, Joseph A.	109 N. Dearborn St.
McKenna, Wm. C.	208 S. LaSalle St.
McKenzie, William D.	1768-208 S. LaSalle St.
McKeown, John A.	111 W. Washington St.
McKinley, Archibald A.	720 National Life Bldg.
McKinley, Chas.	10 S. LaSalle St.
McKinley, Wm.	724 National Life Bldg.
McKinney, Hayes	709 Harris Trust Bldg.
McMath, James C.	1307-59 E. Madison St.
McMurdy, Robert	1303 Title & Trust Bldg.
McShane, James C.	822 New York Life Bldg.
McSurely, William H.	Appellate Court
Meagher, James F.	1500 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Meanor, Anson E.	908 Strauss Bldg.
Mecartney, Harry S.	1023 Home Insurance Bldg.
Melville, Willis	404-82 N. Wash. St.
Meneley, Harry W.	179 W. Washington St.
Mergenthheim, Morton A.	401-4 Otis Bldg.
Merrick, George P.	1301 Title & Trust Bldg.
Meusel, Oscar M.	188 W. Lake St.
Meyer, Abraham	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Meyer, Carl	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Meyer, George H.	300-14 W. Washington St.
Micon, Samuel	1628 Unity Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Mies, Frank P.	826 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
Milchrist, Thomas E.	1600 Westminster Bldg.
Milkewitch, Isaac	208 S. LaSalle St.
Millard, Everett L.	1110 Title & Trust Bldg.
Millar, Robert Wyness	100 Washington St.
Miller, H. B.	604 City Hall Bldg.
Miller, H. G.	35 N. Dearborn St.
Miller, Oscar C.	17 City Hall Square
Miller, Amos C.	1018-22 New York Life Bldg.
Miller, George W.	1639 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Miller, Jay D.	600 W. Erie St.
Miller, J. S.	1216 Corn Exchange Bldg.
Miller, Luther L.	1515 Monadnock Block
Miller, Wm. S.	50 S. LaSalle St.
Mills, Allen G.	1626 Monadnock Block
Mills, Wiley W.	1018 Insurance Exchange
Mindak, Peter P.	826 Federal Bldg.
Mitchell, George R.	916 Title & Trust Bldg.
Moak, William B.	1007 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
Moffett, Willard	411 S. Sangamon St.
Mogg, Clayton W.	1404-19 S. LaSalle St.
Molthrop, Chas. P.	69 W. Washington St.
Montgomery, John R.	958 The Rookery
Moody, W. C.	901 Association Bldg.
Moore, N. G.	1805 Marquette Bldg.
More, Clair E.	518 Home Insurance Bldg.
More, R. Wilson	1201-6 Title & Trust Bldg.
Morgan, George N.	800-30 N. Dearborn St.
Morrill, Donald L.	1210 Title & Trust Bldg.
Morris, Henry C.	924 Marquette Bldg.
Morrison, C. B.	652 Federal Bldg.
Morse, Charles F.	700-111 W. Monroe St.
Moses, Joseph W.	600-14 The Temple
Moss, William R.	542-5 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Mossey, Edwin J.	110 S. Dearborn St.
Moulton, Frank I.	1217-23 Westminster Bldg.
Muhlike, Joseph H.	406 Portland Block
Mullen, Timothy F.	811 The Rookery
Mulliken, Wm. H.	
Munger, Edwin A.	610 N. Dearborn St.
Munns, Harry P.	109 N. Dearborn St.
Munroe, Charles A.	1310-72 W. Adams St.
Murray, James S.	320 E. Greenwood Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Murray, P. F.	816 Ashland Block
Musgrave, Harrison	905 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Nelson, Harry C.	905-164 Dearborn St.
Neuffer, Paul A.	851 Otis Bldg.
Newcomb, George Eddy	1844 W. Madison St.
Newey, Frederick J.	1307 Marquette Bldg.
Newman, Jacob	1615 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
Newton, Charles E. M.	1036 Marquette Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

488

CHICAGO—Continued.

Niblack, William C.	60 W. Washington St.
Niemeyer, Grover C.	Criminal Court
Norcross, Frederic F.	2085-206 S. LaSalle St.
Normoyle, D. J.	1101 City Hall Square Bldg.
Northrup, John E.	1908-12 City Hall Square Bldg.
Norton, Thos. James.	1011 Railway Exchange
Obermeyer, Charles B.	329 The Temple
O'Brien, Quin	1044 Otis Bldg.
O'Connor, Charles J.	1522 Tribune Bldg.
O'Connor, John	1007 Stock Exchange
O'Connor, John M.	Appellate Court
Octigan, Thomas P.	1124 Stock Exchange Bldg.
O'Donnell, Joseph A.	17 Metropolitan Block
O'Donnell, James V.	420 Reaper Block
O'Donnell, Paul	112 W. Adams St.
Offield, C. K.	1225 Monadnock Bldg.
O'Hara, Barratt	6036 Harper Ave.
O'Hare, Thos. J.	1107-14 Stock Exchange Bldg.
O'Keefe, P. J.	208 S. LaSalle St.
Oldfield, A. A.	1223 Monadnock Block
Olson, Olof A.	1113 The Rookery
Olson, Oscar D.	501 Stock Exchange
Olson, Albert O.	1400 Title & Trust Bldg.
Olson, Harry	917 City Hall
Oppenheim, Wm. S.	905 First National Bank Bldg.
O'Meara, C. S.	510 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Orr, Louis T.	204 Reaper Block
Ort, Geo. F.	140 N. Dearborn St.
Osgood, Roy C.	88 W. Monroe St.
Otto, George C.	1524 Marquette Bldg.
Owens, John E.	1417 Conway Bldg.
Packard, Geo.	1522 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Paden, Joseph E.	1928 Insurance Exchange
Page, Hubert E.	1343-8 Marquette Bldg.
Pain, Charles E.	1301 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Paltzer, Charles W.	1220-112 W. Adams St.
Pam, Hugo	Appellate Court
Pam, Max	859 The Rookery
Parker, Francis W.	1410 Marquette Bldg
Parker, Lewis W.	1240 Marquette Bldg.
Parkin, Harry A.	1001 Home Insurance Bldg.
Parkinson, Robert H.	1513-20 Marquette Bldg.
Patterson, Perry S.	1418-48 Tribune Bldg.
Payne, John Barton.	1400 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Peaks, George H.	1701 Borland Bldg.
Pearson, H. P.	1502 Borland Bldg.
Pease, Warren	610 Title & Trust Bldg.
Pebbles, Henry R.	1538 Tribune Bldg.
Peck, Ralph L.	1527 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Peden, Thomas J.	1610 City Hall Square Bldg.
Pendarvis, Robert E.	1018 Ashland Block

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Pendleton, Carleton H.	1201-112 W. Adams St.
Perel, Harry Z.	5284 Indiana Avenue
Perlmann, Israel B.	1428 Otis Bldg.
Peters, G. M.	925 The Temple
Peterson, James A.	1818 Chamber of Commerce
Peterson, Samuel	96 W. Monroe St.
Petit, Adelor J.	Circuit Court
Pettibone, Robert F.	1402 Ashland Block
Pflaum, A. J.	707 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Phillips, Harry H.	859 The Rookery
Pickett, C. C.	7 S. Dearborn St.
Pierce, James H.	1431 Marquette Bldg.
Pinckney, Merritt W.	706 Court House
Pinderski, Louis	204-1225 N. Ashland Ave.
Pines, George S.	309 Harris Trust Bldg.
Pisha, Joseph C.	1900 City Hall Square Bldg.
Platt, Henry Russell	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Pollack, Sidney S.	726 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Pollenz, Henry	1101 Otis Bldg.
Poppenhusen, Conrad H.	1616 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
Porter, Gilbert E.	72 W. Adams St.
Post, Phillip S., Jr.	606 S. Michigan Ave.
Potter, Frank H. T.	821-208 S. LaSalle St.
Potter, Ralph F.	1145 The Rookery
Pottle, Edmond W.	1017 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Potts, Cuthbert	684 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Potts, Joshua R. H.	1112 Hartford Bldg.
Poulton, John J.	512 Rector Bldg.
Powell, Charles L.	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Power, John F.	109 N. Dearborn St.
Powers, Millard R.	1810 Borland Bldg.
Prentice, H. B.	76 W. Monroe St.
Prescott, William	801-58 W. Washington St.
Price, Henry W.	800-10 S. LaSalle St.
Price, Lin Wm.	Morrison Hotel
Prindeville, Thomas W.	1107 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Prindiville, John K.	Municipal Court
Pringle, William J.	728 The Temple
Pringle, Frederick W.	901-208 S. Dearborn St.
Pritzker, Nicholas J.	11 S. LaSalle St.
Propper, Wm. F.	810 Ashland Block
Pruitt, Raymond S.	112 West Adams St.
Purcell, William A.	429 American Express Bldg.
Quassner, J. H.	1189 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Raber, Edwin J.	State's Attorney's Office
Rafferty, Joseph P.	Municipal Court
Raftree, M. L.	1255 Conway Bldg.
Rankin, Chase R.	606-118 N. LaSalle St.
Rathbone, Henry R.	1808 Title & Trust Bldg.
Rawlins, Edward W.	940 The Rookery
Read, Frederick P.	1440 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

485

CHICAGO—Continued.

Rector, Edward	1958 McCormick Bldg.
Redfield, Robert	1309-15 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Redmond, Andrew J.	1652 Otis Bldg.
Reed, Clark S.	511 Portland Block
Reed, Frank F.	888 People's Gas Bldg.
Reed, John P.	1600 Westminster Bldg.
Reed, William L.	1524 Harris Trust Bldg.
Reichmann, Alexander F.	1501 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Remy, Victor A.	606 S. Michigan Ave.
Repetto, Frank H.	Congress Hotel
Reynolds, Asa Q.	228 W. Monroe St.
Rhoads, Carey W.	2010 Coht. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Rice, Cyrus W.	Tribune Bldg.
Richards, John T.	72 W. Adams St.
Richards, Robert W.	1540 Otis Bldg.
Richardson, J. A.	69 N. Washington St.
Richardson, John	924 City Hall
Richberg, Donald R.	1916 Harris Trust Bldg.
Richberg, John C.	1817-20 Harris Trust Bldg.
Richolson, Benjamin F.	1228 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Rickcords, F. Stanley	1806-8 Title & Trust Bldg.
Rigby, Wm. C.	821 Cont. & Comm. Bank Bldg.
Riley, Harrison B.	69 W. Washington St.
Ritchie, William	1512 City Hall Square Bldg.
Robbins, Henry S.	1520-105 S. LaSalle St.
Roberts, Jesse E.	1825-76 W. Monroe St.
Robertson, Egbert	817 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Robinson, Max	109 N. Dearborn St.
Rockhold, F. A.	1101-4 Otis Bldg.
Rodgers, John L.	1020 Chamber of Commerce
Rogers, Edward S.	889 People's Gas Bldg.
Rogan, William A.	1222 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Rogers, George T.	1001 Home Insurance Bldg.
Rogers, Rowland T.	208 S. LaSalle St.
Rolf, A. A.	72 W. Adams St.
Rooney, John J.	Municipal Court
Rooney, Thomas E.	1040-48 Tribune Bldg.
Rose, John A.	1510 Title & Trust Bldg.
Rosen, Ralph	1518 W. 12th St.
Rosenbaum, Menz I.	1614 Tribune Bldg.
Rosenthal, James	1104 Rector Bldg.
Rosenthal, Lessing	105 W. Monroe St.
Ross, Walter W.	1210-105 S. LaSalle St.
Rothmann, William	1340 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Rothschild, Isaac S.	1008 Strauss Bldg.
Rothschild, Jacob	62-106 N. LaSalle St.
Rowe, Frederick A.	621 The Temple
Rubens, Harry	1418 Westminster Bldg.
Rundall, Charles O.	496 Nat'l Life Bldg.
Rust, Wm. H. A.	1016 Ashland Block
Ryan, Andrew J.	1600 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Ryan, Joseph D.	1817 Conway Bldg.
Rybicki, J. S.	154 W. Randolph St.
Ryden, Otto G.	1611 Conway Bldg.
Sabath, A. J.	Box 885
Sabath, Joseph	Superior Court
Salisbury, F. L.	1520-158 N. Clark St.
Samuels, Benjamin	1326 Tribune Bldg.
Samuels, Benjamin John	1322-26 Tribune Bldg.
Sass, Frederick	602 Association Bldg.
Sass, George	602 Association Bldg.
Sauter, Lewis Edward	1401-4 Otis Bldg.
Sawyer, Carlos P.	1001 Title & Trust Bldg.
Sawyer, Ward B.	1418 Otis Bldg.
Scanlan, Kickham	Court House—Appellate Court
Schaffner, Arthur B.	137 S. LaSalle St.
Schiepan, William	123 W. Madison St.
Schlesinger, Elmer	2010 Cont. & Com'l Bank Bldg.
Schofield, Henry	31 West Lake St.
Schrivyer, Herbert A.	821-112 W. Adams St.
Schuylar, Daniel J., Jr.	917 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Schwartz, Arthur L.	78 W. Monroe St.
Schwartz, Ulysses S.	1412 Harris Trust Bldg.
Scofield, T. J.	1540 Otis Bldg.
Scott, Frank H.	1620 Corn Exchange National Bank
Scott, George A. H.	1145 S. Wabash Ave.
Sears, Nathaniel C.	1614 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
See, Cornelius S.	1413 Ashland Block
Sentz, Channing L.	832 Marquette Bldg.
Sexton, William H.	1305-15 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Seymour, E. M.	1410 Ashland Block
Shabad, Henry M.	1931-127 N. Dearborn St.
Shaeffer, Samuel J.	1005 Ashland Block
Shaffner, B. M.	1605 Otis Bldg.
Shannon, Angus Roy	500 Portland Block.
Shaver, Harry L.	808 Straus Bldg.
Shaw, Ralph M.	1400 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Shaw, Warwick A.	1507 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
Sheean, Henry D.	940 The Rookery
Sheean, James M.	940 The Rookery
Sheean, John A.	806 New York Life Bldg.
Shepard, Frank L.	626 The Temple
Shepard, Stuart G.	933-44 Tribune Bldg.
Sheridan, Thomas F.	1529-35 Marquette Bldg.
Sheriff, Andrew R.	1000 The Rookery
Sherlock, John J.	1106-8 Fisher Bldg.
Sherman, Bernis W.	903 Security Bldg.
Sherman, Roger	1001 Home Insurance Bldg.
Shinnick, Edward E.	1202 Ashland Blk.
Shope, Simeon C.	1200 Title and Trust Bldg.
Shorey, Clyde E.	405-12 Home Insurance Bldg.
Shortall, John L.	601 Title & Trust Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

487

CHICAGO—Continued.

Shrimski, Israel	2500 S. Dearborn St.
Shulman, Max	911 Ashland Block
Sidley, William P.	1007 Tacoma Bldg.
Silber, Clarence J.	614 Home Insurance Bldg.
Silber, Frederick D.	614 Home Insurance Bldg.
Simmons, Parke	205 W. Monroe St.
Sims, Edwin W.	808 Marquette Bldg.
Singleton, Shelly M.	1417 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
■ Siqueland, Tryggve A.	1221 Standard Bank Bldg.
Skinner, James G.	601 Otis Bldg.
Smejkal, Edward J.	720 Reaper Block
Smetanka, Julius	610-69 W. Washington St.
Smith, Abner	30-128 N. LaSalle St.
Smith, Ben M.	1016-29 S. LaSalle St.
Smith, Blake C.	1408 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
Smith, Elmer A.	135 E. 11th Place
Smith, Jasper M.	959 Rookery Bldg.
Smoot, Harry E.	208 S. LaSalle St.
Smyser, Nathan S.	1007 Marquette Bldg.
Sonnenschein, Edward	934-39 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Sonnenschein, Hugo	934-39 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Sonstebuy, John J.	605 Association Bldg.
Spencer, Charles C.	1417 Conway Bldg.
Spitzer, Sherman C.	Title & Trust Bldg.
Sprague, Wm. C.	108 S. LaSalle St.
Stafford, Charles B.	904 Rector Bldg.
Standidge, H. W.	139 N. Clark St.
Stapleton, Wm. J.	1128 Otis Bldg.
Starr, Merritt	1522 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Stead, J. Walter	1706-105 S. LaSalle St.
Steffen, Walter P.	1016-29 S. LaSalle St.
Stein, Philip	1638 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Stein, Sidney	1638 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Stelk, John	Municipal Court
Stephens, Redmond D.	1620 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Stern, Henry L.	1615 Lumber Exchange
Sterrett, Malcolm B.	Criminal Court Bldg.
Stevens, James A.	1201-112 W. Adams St.
Stevens, George M., Jr.	606-7 Ashland Block
Stevens, George M.	111 W. Washington
Stevens, William B.	4014 N. Pauline St.
Stevenson, Morton J.	1522 Tribune Bldg.
Stevenson, Ralph D.	701 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg.
Stewart, R. W.	1104-910 S. Michigan Ave.
Stewart, Wm. Scott	60 W. Washington St.
Stillwell, James	1540 Otis Bldg.
■ Stitt, Thomas L.	1406 New York Life Bldg.
Storkan, James	805 Corn Exchange Bldg.
Stratton, Abram B.	Care of Armour & Co., U. S. Yards
Straus, Ira E.	301-5 Ashland Blk.
Straus, Simeon	301 Ashland Block

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Strawn, Silas H.	1400 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Strenig, Carlisle M.	421 The Rookery
Streychmans, Felix J.	1016 Ashland Block
Strohm, Harry L.	1648 Edison Bldg.
Strong, Wm. G.	805 Garrick Bldg.
Sullivan, Boetius Henry	88 S. Dearborn St.
Sullivan, Denis E.	Superior Court
Sullivan, John J.	Municipal Court
Sutherland, Thomas J.	1808 Association Bldg.
Swanson, Judge John A.	7217 Crandon Ave., Municipal Court
Symes, John J.	New York Life Bldg.
Tannenbaum, Wm. M.	39 S. LaSalle St.
Tarbox, Horace	633 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Taylor, Dudley	1818 City Hall Square Bldg.
Taylor, George H.	515 Royal Insurance Bldg.
Taylor, Orville J., Jr.	1602 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Taylor, Thomas, Jr.	Appellate Court
Taylor, William A.	1402 Ashland Block
Tenney, Horace Kent	1001 Home Insurance Bldg.
Teed, Frank Brownell	105 W. Monroe St.
Thomas, Morris St. Palais	308 Portland Block
Thomason, Frank D.	1028 Tribune Bldg.
Thomason, S. E.	1418 Tribune Bldg.
Thompson, E. F.	915 Hartford Bldg.
Thompson, Joseph J.	917 Ashland Block
Thompson, Levern W.	805-25 N. Dearborn St.
Thomson, Charles M.	30 N. Michigan Ave.
Thornton, Charles S.	1101 Tower Bldg.
Tiedebohl, Edward	208 S. LaSalle St.
Tinsman, H. E.	1350 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Tolman, Edgar B.	1305-15 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Topliff, Samuel	611-35 N. Dearborn St.
Torrison, Oscar M.	741 Co. Bldg.
Towle, H. S.	1228 Monadnock Bldg.
Townley, Morris M.	105 S. LaSalle St.
Townsend, H. G.	116 S. Michigan Ave.
Trainor, Charles J.	506 Ashland Block
Trainor, John C.	702 Title & Trust Bldg.
Treacy, Phillip H.	5 N. LaSalle St.
Triska, Joseph F.	5105 S. Ashland Ave.
Trude, Daniel P.	1308 City Hall Square Bldg.
Trude, Samuel H.	Cooper Carlton Hotel
Trumbull, Donald S.	1501 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Tuthill, Richard S.	Circuit Court
Tyrrell, John F.	140 N. Dearborn St.
Ullmann, Frederic	1305 Fisher Bldg.
Underwood, George W.	814 Tacoma Bldg.
Urbanski, August G.	1225 N. Ashland Ave.
Urion, Alfred R.	839 E. 40th St.
Vannatta, John E.	1208-10 Unity Bldg.
VanSchaick, Guy	1116 National Life Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

489

CHICAGO—Continued.

Veeder, Henry	76 W. Monroe St.
Vent, Thomas G.....	1539 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Vennema, John	1407 Marquette Bldg.
Vincent, William A.....	443 The Rookery
Vogel, Charles F.....	1515 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Voigt, John F.....	72 W. Adams St.
VonAmmon, Frederick E.....	69 W. Washington St.
VonReinsperg, Hans	722 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Vose, Frederick P.....	1348-9 Marquette Bldg.
Vroman, Charles E.....	1206 Marquette Bldg.
Wade, Edward T.....	Municipal Court
Walker, Emery S.....	1402 Hartford Bldg.
Walker, Francis W.....	815 Marquette Bldg.
Walker, George R.....	1258 Conway Bldg.
Wallace, Henry L.....	1703 Majestic Bldg.
Walsh, John W.....	600 Washington Blvd.
Walsh, Martin	614-118 N. LaSalle St.
Waltz, Merle B.....	105 N. Clark St.
Ward, Daniel J.....	808 Marquette Bldg.
Washburn, William D.....	712 New York Life Bldg.
Waters, John E.....	1000 Chamber of Commerce
Watson, George B.....	916-69 W. Washington St.
Wean, Frank L.....	434 Monadnock Bldg.
Weart, Garrett V.....	705-25 N. Dearborn St.
Weaver, John V. A.....	618 Ashland Block
Weber, Harry P.....	1639 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Weber, Joseph A.....	1420 Ashland Block
Webster, Charles R.....	1114 Association Bldg.
Webster, R. B.....	1200 Harris Trust Bldg.
Wegg, F. J.....	1610 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Weinfeld, Charles	917 New York Life Bldg.
Weissenbach, Joseph	1630 Tribune Bldg.
Welch, Albert G.....	808 Marquette Bldg.
Welch, William S.....	901 Association Bldg.
Wenban, A. C.....	69 W. Washington St.
Wentworth, Daniel S.....	1600 Westminster Bldg.
Werno, Charles	1617 City Hall Square Bldg.
Weseman, Adolph H.....	29 S. LaSalle St.
West, Roy O.....	1340 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Wetten, Emil C.....	800 The Temple
Wheelock, William W.....	1307 Marquette Bldg.
Whipple, Merrick Ames.....	740-44 Fort Dearborn Bldg.
White, Edward H.....	1202 Fort Dearborn Bldg.
White, Harold F.....	900 The Temple
White, Harvey L.....	19 S. LaSalle St.
Whitman, Russell	306 Portland Block
Whitney, Edward S.....	1500 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Wickett, Frederick H.....	1610 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Wigmore, John H.....	31 W. Lake St.
Wilbur, George W.....	46-54 W. Randolph St.
Wiley, Silas M.....	1500 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

CHICAGO—Continued.

Wilkerson, James H.	1145 The Rookery
Wilkinson, Earl B.	1006 Tribune Bldg.
Williams, Arista B.	105 W. Monroe St.
Williams, Ednyfed H.	1406 Tribune Bldg.
Williams, Harris F.	2028 Harris Trust Bldg.
Williams, J. Lester	523 Insurance Exchange
Willson, Royal Andrew	Cont. & Com'l Trust & Sav. Bank
Wilson, Eugene S.	1802-212 W. Washington
Wilson, Francis S.	810 Title & Trust Bldg.
Wilson, John P.	1605 Marquette Bldg.
Wilson, Warren B.	1018 New York Life Bldg.
Windes, Thomas G.	Circuit Court
Wise, William G.	501 Title & Trust Bldg.
Wisner, Carl V.	901 Monadnock Block
Wolf, William G.	1501 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Wolfe, A. R.	29 S. LaSalle St.
Wolff, Oscar M.	105 W. Monroe St.
Wood, Elijah C.	424 National Life Bldg.
Wood, Franklin N.	712 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Woolley, Francis J.	118 N. LaSalle St.
Wormser, Leo F.	1508 Fort Dearborn Bldg.
Wright, A. B.	414 Merchants Loan & Trust
Wyeth, Newton	1445 Monadnock Blk.
Wyman, Vincent D.	1410 City Hall Square Bldg.
Young, Thomas J.	734 Otis Bldg.
Zacharias, Michael C.	1501 Ashland Block
Zane, John M.	700 Harris Trust Bldg.
Zeisler, Sigmund	906 Strauss Bldg.
Zillman, Christian C. H.	18 Metropolitan Block
Zimmerman, E. A.	416 National Life Bldg.
Ziv, Louis	411 Reaper Block
Zook, David L.	1040 Otis Bldg.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS.

Brinkman, George A.

CICERO

Christenson, John

CLAYTON

Staker, J. L.

CLINTON.

DeBoice, Benj. S.
 Lemon, Frank K.
 Mitchell, E. B.

Rolofson, John J.
 Sweeney, Edward J.
 William, L. O.

COULTERVILLE.

Adami, Victor

DANVILLE.

Adams, Harvey C.
 Acton, Robert Dow
 Acton, Wm. M.

Johnson, Alfred A.
 Jones, O. M.
 Lewman, John H.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

491

DANVILLE—Continued.

Allen, Lawrence T.	Lindley, Frank
Bailey, M. B.	Lindley, Walter C.
Barnhart, Jos. H.	Mann, Joseph B.
Bookwalter, W. J.	Mann, Oliver D.
Bookwalter, R. R.	Meeks, James A.
Brittingham, H. L.	Martin, Colfax T.
Clark, S. M.	Partlow, A. A.
Clements, Louis	Penwell, Fred B.
■ Crayton, Chas. M.	Rearick, George F.
Dalby, E. L.	Schecter, S. F.
Dennis, A. B.	Snyder, Buell
Dwyer, James	Steely, H. M.
Dysert, Walter V.	Steely, H. M., Jr.
■ Fleming, Chas. W.	Stephens, R. Allan
Graham, Thos. A.	Swallow, H. A.
Grant, Walter J.	Tilton, Geo. R.
Gunn, Walter T.	Troup, Charles
Hall, Arthur R.	Webster, John W.
Henderson, Wm. T.	Wicks, Wilbur R.
Holiday, Wm. P.	Woodbury, J. C.
Hutton, H. Ernest	

DECATUR.

Baldwin, James S.	McCullough, W. G.
Bivans, Fannie A.	McDavid, Horace W.
Borchers, Chas. M.	McMillen, Clark A.
Corley, D. C.	McMillen, Rolla C.
Deck, Jesse L.	Miller, Phillip L.
Fitzgerald, John R.	Mills, Walter H.
Hamilton, Fred	Mills, L. A.
Henson, James A.	Monroe, Ralph J.
Hogan, John J.	Vail, Robert P.
Housum, Hugh W.	Wiley, Francis R.
Latham, J. H.	Whitfield, W. K.

DE KALB.

Dowdall, John A.	Kennedy, A. G.
Fisk, A. W.	McEwen, Harry W.

DELAVAN

Jones, Henry P.

DENVER, COLO.

Karcher, Geo. H.

DIXON.

Brewster, E. H.	Keller, Mark C.
Divine, John P.	Kent, Wm. G.
Dixon, Henry S.	Smith, Clyde
Dixon, George C.	Warner, A. Clinton
Edwards, Harry	Warner, Henry C.
Erwin, John E.	Watts, Jas. W.
Farrand, R. S.	Wingert, E. E.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

DUQUOIN.

Dowell, Geo. W.
Harris, Judson E.

Wall, George W.
Layman, Nelson B.

DWIGHT.

Ahern, C. J.

Seymour, R. V.

EAST MOLINE.

Railsback, F. H.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Campbell, Bruce A.
Crow, George A.
Flannigan, Robert H.
Flannigan, Alexander
Gillespie, Thomas E.
Hamlin, John E.
Hadley, W. E.
Joyce, Maurice V.
Keefe, David E.
Knowles, W. E.
Kramer, Edward C.

Kramer, Rudolph J.
McGlynn, Dan
McMurdo, J. R.
Messick, J. B., Sr.
Messick, J. B., Jr.
Ropiequet, R. W.
Trautmann, William E.
Vickers, Jay F.
Webb, Elmer E.
Webb, T. M.
Whitnel, L. O.

EDGEWOOD.

Danks, George I.

EDWARDSVILLE.

Burroughs, Judge B. R.
Burroughs, George D.
Burton, Charles H.
Early, William P.
Gillham, Judge F. J.

Mudge, D. H.
Ryder, N. L.
Simpson, Jesse L.
Terry, C. W.
Williamson, Thomas

EFFINGHAM.

Harrah, R. C.
Holmes, W. S.
Rickelman, Harry J.

Taylor, G. F.
Wright, William B.
Wright, David L.

ELGIN.

Egan, Robert S.
Ellis, DeGoy B.
Irwin, C. F.

Joslyn, Frank W.
Western, Irving M.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

Ledbetter, John Q. A.
Oxford, John C.

Watson, James A.

EL PASO.

Bosworth, John F.

Murray, James S.

EVANSTON.

Branson, Edward R.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

498

EVANSVILLE.

Schuwerk, William M.

FAIRBURY.

Henning, Robert

FAIRFIELD.

Creighton, Thomas H.

FARMER CITY.

Herrick, Lot R.

Herrick, Wirt

Watson, Grover W.

FARMINGTON.

Roe, William

FREEPORT.

Burrell, Louis H.

Carnahan, R. J.

Clarity, A. J.

Eckert, Robert P.

Gassman, I. P.

Green, Chas. H.

Heard, Oscar E.

Heard, Oscar E., Jr.

Hunter, Robert A.

Korf, G. F.

Manus, Albert H.

McDonald, Peter E.

Mitchell, Robert B.

Pattison, Douglass

Poust, Cassius

Reinhold, Louis F.

Shaw, E. R.

Tiffany, R. R.

FULTON.

McMahon, Charles C.

Rogers, M. C.

GALENA.

Baume, James S.

Campbell, F. J.

Cleary, M. H.

Dillon, M. J.

Heer, H. L.

Kerz, Paul

Hodson, Wm. T.

Nack, Joseph M.

Sheean, David

Sheean, Thomas J.

GALESBURG.

Carney, J. W.

Craig, C. C.

Daugherty, M. J.

Frank, Walter C.

Gale, George Candee

Green, Alvah S.

Harris, Charles S.

Hendryx, C. D.

Herlocher, Webb

Lawrence, George A.

Lewis, John H., Jr.

Marsh, Roy M.

Moreland, Armour

Moreland, John R.

Nelson, S. B.

Ogden, Charles L.

Rice, Robert Clifford

Robinson, R. D.

Stickney, Edw. S.

Thompson, George W.

Walberg, R. J.

Welsh, Vernon M.

Woolsey, R. C.

Williams, E. P.

GALVA.

Aby, Clark

Olson, Jonas W.

Johnson, Lawrence C.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

GENESEO.

Brown, Harry E.
Graves, Emery C.

~~Mc~~ Shaw, Joseph L.
Waterman, Henry

GENEVA.

Earley, Robert G.

GENOA.

Stott, G. E.

Brown, E. W.

GIBSON CITY

Middleton, O. R.

GIRARD.

Terry, Charles C.

GLENVIEW.

Appleyard, Geo. V.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Lunsford, Todd

GRANVILLE.

Ward, Harry K.

Hunt, George W.

GREENVILLE.

Hoiles, C. E.

GRAYS LAKE, ILL.

Churchill, R. W.

HAMILTON.

Humphrey, Wallace G.

Wood, Earl W.

HARDIN.

DuHadway, F. A.

Temple, Charles

HARRISBURG.

Damron, W. W.

Scott, W. F.

Marsh, R. S.

Stilwell, Charles D.

HAVANA.

Nortrup, H. R.

Williams, Guy R.

Nortrup, Scott S.

HENNEPIN.

Taylor, James E.

HENRY.

Potter, Fred W.

HIGHLAND.

Streuber, Joseph P.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Gail, Ernest L.

Pingrey, D. H.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

495

HILLSBORO.

Bullington, J. T.
Hill, L. V.
Jett, Thomas M.

Miller, Amos
McDavid, John R.

HOOPERSTON.

Briggs, J.
Rodman, Robt.

Russell, C. E.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Jones, Arthur H.

JACKSONVILLE.

Brockhouse, Edward P.
Butler, John M.
Green, Hugh
Hairgrove, Wm. N.

Reeve, John J.
Wilson, William T.
Worthington, Thomas

JERSEYVILLE.

Chapman, W. J.
Hamilton, O. B.

White, Charles S.

JOHNSON CITY.

Carr, J. E.

Clayton, J. H.

JOLIET.

Aiken, Edward C.
Barr, Richard J.
Barr, George A.
Bartley, J. Vernon
Bray, James A.
Cowing, George J.
Dibell, Judge Dorrance
Dibell, Chas. G.
Donovan, T. F.
Downey, John W.
Garnsey, John H.

Laraway, O. R.
Lennon, Maurice F.
McNaughton, Coll
O'Donnell, James L.
Olin, Benjamin
Orr, Pence B.
Prutsman, Paul E.
Shults, Erving
Snapp, Dorrance D.
Savage, John B.

KALISPELL, MONT.

Ross, David

KANKAKEE.

Bratton, Luther B.
Buntain, C. M. Clay
Burns, Frank J.
DeSelms, Arthur W.
Dyer, Wayne H.
Gower, Eben B.
Granger, Alexis L.
Hobbie, W. R.

Hunter, William R.
Merrill, J. H.
Powell, A. J.
Ruel, Henry F.
Robillard, Amos H.
Schneider, Walter C.
Smith, A. E.
Whitemore, H. D.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

O'Brien, Arthur A.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

Humphrey, Wallace G.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

KEWANEE.

Blish, James K.	Morse, Robert C.
Ewan, Wm. C.	Pomeroy, H. Sterling
Faull, Edwin J.	Welch, Thomas J.

KINMUNDY.

Huggins, Earl C.

LACON.

Barnes, R. Magoon	Richmond, E. D.
Black, W. J.	

LA SALLE.

Panneck, W. A.

LA HARPE.

Warner, Clifford W.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Barnes, Philip W.	McGaughey, John E.
Gee, S. J.	Sumner, B. O.
Huffman, Blaine	Tohill, Noah M.
Lackey, George W.	

LEWISTON.

Atherton, Harvey H.	Cutler, Reed F.
Butcher, W. G.	

LIBERTYVILLE.

MacGuffin, Paul	Miller, Benjamin H.
-----------------	---------------------

LINCOLN.

Anderson, A. L.	Harris, Thomas M..
Beach, T. T.	Trapp, Harold F.
Foley, Stephen A.	Smith, Charles Everett

LITCHFIELD.

McWilliams, Paul

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Eldridge, Edwin R.

LOUISVILLE.

McCullom, Harvey D.

LOMBARD.

Plum, William R.

MACOMB.

Downing, F. Mac.	Fuhr, Albert Burr
Elting, Philip E.	Hainline, Andrew L.
Falder, George A.	Hainline, Gilbert S.
Flack, Charles W.	Imes, Chas. Q.
Franklin, Dean	O'Hara, Ira J.
Franklin, W. J.	Switzer, Theo. B.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

197

MCLEANSBORO.

Anderson, Harry Hogan, G. W.

MARENCO.

Shurtleff, Edward D. Whittemore, C. B.

MARION.

Dennison, E. E. Pillow, George W.
Duncan, W. W. Skaggs, W. W.
Ferrell, Hosea V. Warden, William H.
Fowler, Richmond R. White, Geo. B.

MARSHALL.

Hollenbeck, William T. Snavely, H. R.

MASCOUTAH.

Wombacher, G. F.

MATTOON.

Tivnen, Bryan H.

McNABB.

McNabb, John M.

MENDOTA.

Bartlett, S. W. Gardner, C. P.
Dubbs, John W. Reck, B. Harry

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Sively, Clarence L.

METROPOLIS.

Young, Fred R.

MIAMI, FLA.

Bayston, A. H.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Peck, Geo. R.

MINERAL HILL, NEVADA.

Plummer, Edna Covert Peck, Leo R.

MINONK.

Fort, Arthur C.

MOLINE.

Dietz, G. O. Moore, W. R.
Johnston, James M. Peek, Burton F.
Landee, Frank J. Shallberg, Gustavis A.
Metzger, J. D.

MONMOUTH.

Brown, J. B. Huey, Clinton M.
Field, E. P. Lewis, H. D.
Graham, Willis F. Stafford, Henry B.
Grier, R. J. Stewart, Wm. K.
Hallam, S. S.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

MONTICELLO.

Edie, A. C.
Firke, Charles W.
Hawbaker, Elim J.

Hicks, James
Kastel, Thomas A.
Reed, Carl S.

MORRIS.

Bedford, George
Huston, George W.
Rausch, J. W.

Reardon, Cornelius
Smith, Henman B.

MORRISON.

Blodgett, Wm. A.
Ramsay, F. D.
Ramsey, Luther R.

McCalmont, S. M.
Riordon, J. A.

MOUND CITY.

Boyd, Thomas
Bradley, L. M.
Martin, George E.

Miller, C. S.
Wall, William A.

MOWEAQUA.

Clapper, Sanford S.

MT. CARMEL.

Fornoff, Frank
Green, E. B.
Kolb, P. J.

Schafer, Chas. H.
White, M. J.
Willhite, W. S.

MT. CARROLL.

Turnbaugh, John D.

MT. STERLING.

Manny, Walter I.

MT. VERNON.

Farthing, Robt. M.
Watson, Albert

Schul, Conrad
Williams, Curtis

MURPHYSBORO.

Bierer, Fred G.
Glenn, Otis F.
Herbert, John M.

Levy, Isaac K.
Rollo, R. P.

NASHVILLE.

Bernreuter, L.

NEWTON.

Isley, Albert E.

~~Mr~~ Kasserman, John

NEW YORK CITY.

Cella, Angelo S.
Floan, John P.
Gary, Elbert H.
Hacker, N. W.

Warner, John DeWitt
Kenna, E. D.
Page, Cecil

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

499

NOKOMIS.

Wilson, J. D.

OAKLAND.

Winkler, Frank C.

OAK PARK.

Ball, Farlin Q.

O'Connor, James J.

OQUAWKA.

Gordon, James W.

OREGON.

Cartwright, Judge James H.

Sears, Joseph

Crowell, Solon W.

Seyster, J. C.

Emerson, William J.

Smith, Henry A.

OTTAWA.

Armstrong, M. N.

Hills, George P.

Butters, Albert E.

Hinebaugh, W. H.

Cairns, David G.

Hitt, Rector C.

Carr, Robert E.

Horan, Lester J.

Chapman, Clarence B.

Hull, Horace

Clark, Roger H.

Kelly, Edward J.

Conway, James J.

McDougall, Duncan

Cook, Harry G.

Mills, Richard D.

Cullen, Chas. S.

O'Connor, Andrew J.

Eldredge, Edgar

Snow, David B.

Follett, Frank F.

Strawn, Lester H.

Fullerton, William D.

Swift, Edward C.

Griggs, Clarence

Wiley, George S.

PANA.

Dowell, E. E.

Preihs, John W.

Fornoff, J. H.

Springstun, Charles E.

PARIS.

Dyas, Joseph E.

O'Hair, Frank T.

Dyas, Richard S.

Rhoades, Fred

Gross, Harvey

PASADENA, CAL.

Koenig, Ruby

PAW PAW

Preston, Charles F.

PAXTON.

Cloud, M. H.

McQuiston, M. L.

Kerr, H. H.

Schneider, R. L.

Lindley, Frank

Wylie, Oscar H.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

PEKIN.

Black, E. E.	Powers, J. W.
Black, Jesse, Jr.	Prettyman, William S.
Condor, C. L.	Rahn, J. M.
Cooney, W. B.	Reardon, William J.
Cunningham, G. W.	Rider, George C.
Curran, William R.	Russell, Raybun
Dempsey, Ralph	Schaefer, Charles
Eliff, John T.	Velde, Franklin L.
Frings, H. C.	VonTobel, Walter
Potts, William A.	

PEORIA.

Barnett, Chester F.	Maple, Joseph W.
Birkett, Clyde R.	McCabe, E. D.
Boggess, Leaton M. C.	McGrath, Shelton F.
Burton, George W.	McRoberts, W. G.
Champion, E. V.	Miles, Charles V.
Clincher, Walter R.	Miller, Frank T.
Covey, Ira J.	Niehaus, John M.
Daily, John	Page, George T.
Elliott, John M.	Peterson, Herbert E.
Ellwood, William	Quinn, Frank J.
Evans, Winslow	Sheen, Dan R.
Fuller, Henry C.	Shurtleff, George A.
Fuller, Irwin L.	Stone, Judge Clyde C.
Hamilton, E. Bentley	Stubbles, Chas. S.
Herget, Roscoe	Todd, Hiram E.
Heyl, Clarence W.	Wead, Samuel D.
Hunter, J. T.	Weil, Joseph A.
Kirk, Walter Herman	Whitmore, Geo. Rowe
Kimmel, Chas. A.	Wilson, Hugh E.
Lovett, Robert H.	

PETERSBURG.

Nelson, G. E.	McNeely, T. W.
---------------	----------------

PINCKNEYVILLE.

Edwards, William O.	Dry, A. R.
---------------------	------------

PITTSFIELD.

Anderson, Ray N.	Matthews, Ben H.
Doocy, Edward	Williams, A. Clay
Grote, Paul F.	Williams, W. E.
Higbee, Judge Harry	Yates, Edmond
Johnston, Edwin	

PLANO.

Darnell, C. A.	Hanchett, Francis G.
----------------	----------------------

POLO.

Bracken, Robt. L.	Zick, Frederick
Brand, Robt. M.	

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

501

PONTIAC.

Greenbaum, Harry G.
Ortman, F. A.
Patton, G. W.

Simmons, Emile A.
Thompson, B. R.
Torrance, H. E.

PRINCETON.

Brown, Claude
Gibons, Ira C.
Johnson, Carey R.

Trimble, Cairo A.
Trimble, W. K.

QUINCY.

Adair, J. Leroy
Bartlett, Charles L.
Bennett, Walter H.
Brockschmidt, Alfred J.
Brown, Herman H.
Carrott, Matthew Finlay
Emmons, L. E.
Emmons, L. E., Jr.
Epler, Carl E.
Garner, J. F.
Govert, George W.
Govert, Wm. H.
Hubbard, S. A.
Ingbrahm, John T.
Lancaster, W. Emery
Martindale, W. P.
McCann, Franklin M.
McCarl, Lyman

McKenna, Frank B.
Munroe, F. W.
Pape, Theodore B.
Penick, Frank J.
Peter, Elmer C.
Petri, Thomas R.
Schalgenhauf, Philip J.
Schalgenhauf, Wm.
Schmiedakamp, H. E.
Swope, H. M.
Wagner, Rolland M.
Wall, John E.
Wich, Margaret C.
Wilson, George H.
Wood, C. H.
Woods, Samuel
Wolfe, Fred G.

RANTOUL.

Clark, James F

RIDGEFARM.

Fisk, R. W.

RIDGEWAY.

Phillips, W. S.

ROBINSON.

Arnold, Wm. P.
Bradbury, P. G.
Callahan, Ethelbert
Eagleton, John C.

Jones, Alfred A.
Lowe, A. L.
McCarty, George D.

ROCHELLE.

Dusher, Wm. R.
Gardner, C. E.

Hayes, John B.
Landon, W. R.

ROCKFORD.

Andrews, Harry B.
Carpenter, Fred E.
Early, Albert D.

Knight, Wm. D.
Lathrop, Edward P.
Lathrop, Robert

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

ROCKFORD—Continued.

Early, B. B.	Lindakold, Swan
Ferguson, Charles W.	Locke, Richard F.
Garrett, Bruce H.	North, Harry B.
Gill, Thos. E.	Reckkow, Louis M.
Hall, Roy F.	Rew, Robert
Herr, H. L.	Reynolds, E. D.
Hicks, H. S.	Smith, Fred H.
Hyer, Stanton A.	St. John, E. M.
Johnson, William	Ticknor, Frank A.
Knight, B. A.	Weish, R. K.
Knight, B. J.	

ROCK ISLAND.

Bell, Benjamin	Olmstead, Robert W.
Connelly, Bernard D.	Searle, Charles J.
Curtis, Hugh E.	Stafford, Elmore Hurst
Hanberg, John H.	Thompson, Floyd E.
Marshall, C. B.	Walker, Charles L.
McEniry, William	

RUSHVILLE.

Billingsley, H. M.

SALEM.

Couchman, H. E.	Wilson, Wm. G.
Kagy, Levi M.	

SOMONAUK.

Olmstead, L. B.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Beach, Myron H.

SANDWICH.

Blee, John W.	Castle, J. B.
---------------	---------------

SANTA FE, N. M.

Collins, Lorin C.

SAVANNA.

Stransky, F. J.

SAYBROOK.

Dyer, E. B.

SARATOGA, N. Y.

Pomeroy, Frederick A.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Campbell, H. E.

SHAWNEETOWN.

Kinsall, D. M.

Roedel, Carl
Roedel, Charles K.

Lambert, M. E.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

508

SHELBYVILLE.

Chafee, George D.
Dove, F. R.

Eddy, R. T. B.
Rhoades, George B.

SPANAWAY, WASH.

Chandler, William B.

SPERRYVILLE, VA.

Fletcher, William Meade

SPRINGFIELD.

Andrus, Chas. S.
Barber, Clayton J.
Barber, John A.
Bell, Ira J.
Bernard, Adolph
Breese, Sidney
Boynton, Ben B.
Boys, W. H.
Brown, Stuart

Chapin, Roger E.
Hatch, F. L.
Hay, Logan
Hoff, Alonzo
Irwin, Edward F.
Jarrett, Thomas L.
Jenkins, C. H.
Jones, Clarence A.
Lewis, Warren E.

SPRINGFIELD—Continued.

Child, Henry Lyman
Condon, T. J.
Conklin, Clinton L.
Converse, Henry A.
Dempcy, Thomas E.
Dillon, H. C.
Doyle, Cornelius J.
Drennan, F. P.
Eckstein, Michael
Fain, William E.
Fitzgerald, Robert
Garrett, Ray
Gillespie, Geo. B.
Graham, James M.
Graham, Hugh J.
Graham, James J.
Gullett, James Wilson
Hartman, Harleigh C.

Lowden, Governor Frank O.
Matheny, James H.
McKeown, Davis
Middlekauff, C. W.
Nelmes, W. H.
Patton, James W.
Patton, William L.
Potts, Rufus
Reilly, James
Reisch, Carl M.
Robinson, Edward S.
Roy, Arthur R.
Sampson, W. Edgar
Smith, E. S.
Sullivan, T. J.
Wood, Harlington
Yates, Richard

SPRING VALLEY.

Hollerick, C. N.

STAUNTON.

Clark, J. Stewart

ST. CHARLES.

Hempstead, Harry G.

STERLING.

Kidder, Royce A.
Ludens, J. J.
Sheldon, Carl E.
Stager, John M.
VanSant, Nicholas G.

Ward, Henry C.
Ward, John A.
Ward, Philip H.
Wolfersperger, A. A.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

STREATOR.

Boyes, W. H.
 Essington, Thurlow G.
 Griggs, E. M.
 Jones, W. C.
 Larkin, Robert E.

Murdock, Max
 Painter, Lloyd
 Ryan, Oscar B.
 Shay, Arthur H.

SULLIVAN.

Huff, Wm. R.
 Jennings, John Eden
 Martin, J. K.
 Meeker, Raymond D.

Miller, E. J.
 Sentel, George A.
 Wright, Homer W.

SYCAMORE.

Brower, F. E.
 Brown, George
 Burst, Edward Mayo
 Carnes, Duane J.
 Cliffe, A. C.

Faissler, John
 Fulton, William J.
 Roberts, R. R.
 Smith, Lowell B.

TAYLORVILLE.

Bullington, John J.
 Drennan, James L.
 Hershey, H. B.
 Hogan, John E.
 McBride, J. C.
 McBride, W. B.
 Neff, Roscoe C.

Provine, William M.
 Provine, Walter M.
 Taylor, James M.
 Taylor, Leslie J.
 Vandever, William T
 Wallace, George S.

TEXARKANA, ARK.

Oglevee, Everett W.

TOLEDO.

Brewer, Walter

Hay, M. L.
 Rennick, James H.

TOULON.

Thomas, Frank
 Wright, W. W.

TUSCOLA

Coleman, W. Thomas
 Duhamel, S. S.

Jones, Guy R.
 Reeves, W. W.

URBANA

Ballantine, H. W.
 Boggs, Franklin H.
 Browder, O. L.
 Decker, Edward H.
 English, Judge G. W.
 Freeman, Roy C.
 Green, Frederick

Green, Henry I.
 Hale, William G.
 Lee, William H.
 Little, Roger F.
 Palmer, William G.
 Spurgin, William G.

VANDALIA.

Brown, John J.
 Farmer, William M.

Guinn, F. M.

VIENNA.

Spann, W. A.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY CITIES

505

VIRDEN.

Simmons, Henry C.

VIRGINIA.

Neiger, J. J.

WARREN.

Gear, Harry C.

WARSAW.

Plantz, Truman

WASHINGTON.

Rich, A. R.

Rich, Ernest A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Booth, Fenton W.

Hopkins, Albert L.

Esterline, Blackburn

McNett, Willard C.

WATERLOO.

Bollinger, A. C.

Rickert, Joseph W.

WATSEKA.

Gillan, John H.

Hooper, Frank L.

Goodyear, A. F.

Kay, Wendell P.

Hirschi, C. G.

Raymond, C. W.

WAUKESHA.

Beaubien, A. B.

Heydecker, Edward J.

Block, Sidney H.

King, Charles H.

Clarke, Elam L.

Persons, Perry L.

Cooke, Homer

Pope, John D.

Dady, Ralph J.

Runyard, Eugene M.

Diver, Clarence W.

Weiss, Wm. F.

Edwards, Claire C.

Whipple, John A.

Hanna, Leslie P.

WENONA.

Gregg, D. H.

WHEATON.

Rathje, S. L.

Wakelee, Harry W.

Slusser, Mazzini

WINCHESTER.

Riggs, James M.

WOODSTOCK.

Donnelly, Charles H.

Joslyn, David R.

Donovan, Paul J.

Waite, Edwin H.

WYOMING.

Fling, John W.

BASIN-WYOMING.

Snow, William C.

YORKVILLE.

Herrington, Benjamin F.

506 OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

1918-1919.

PRESIDENT

GEORGE T. PAGE-----Peoria, Ill.

SECRETARY

GEORGE WHITLOCK-----Baltimore, Md.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

W. THOMAS KEMP-----Baltimore, Md.

GAYLORD LEE CLARK-----Baltimore, Md.

TREASURER

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS-----Albany, N. Y.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ILLINOIS

MITCHELL D. FOLLANSBEE-----Chicago, Ill.

MEMBER OF GENERAL COUNCIL FOR ILLINOIS

JOHN T. RICHARDS-----Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL COUNCIL

ALBERT D. EARLY-----Rockford, Ill.

WALTER M. PROVINE-----Taylorville, Ill.

THOMAS FRANCIS HOWE-----Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICK A. BROWN-----Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S ASSOCIATION

1918.

PRESIDENT

MACLAY HOYNE-----Chicago

VICE-PRESIDENTS

JESSE L. DECK-----Decatur
REED CUTLER-----Lewistown
J. EARL MAJOR-----Hillsboro

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

CHARLES E. LAUDER-----Monmouth

ILLINOIS STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY.

1918.

PRESIDENT

JAMES J. BARBOUR-----Chicago

VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES E. LAUDER-----Monmouth

SECRETARY

F. EMORY LYON-----Chicago

TREASURER

ROBERT W. MILLAR-----Chicago

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

JUDGE O. A. HARKER-----Champaign, Chairman

PROFESSOR ROBERT H. GAULT-----Evanston

JESSE L. DECK-----Decatur

H. W. BALLANTINE-----Urbana

PROFESSOR WILLIAM G. HALE-----Urbana

OFFICERS JUDICIAL SECTION
ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
1918-1919.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT
HONORABLE W. M. DUNCAN ----- Marion

CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE OSCAR E. HEARD ----- Freeport

SECRETARY

EDWIN W. SIMS ----- Chicago

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HONORABLE WELLS M. COOK ----- Chicago
HONORABLE LYMAN McCARL ----- Quincy

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1918-1919.

Officers.

PRESIDENT

WALTER M. PROVINE----- Taylorville

VICE-PRESIDENTS

FREDERICK A. BROWN----- Chicago
LOGAN HAY----- Springfield
SILAS H. STRAWN----- Chicago

SECRETARY

R. ALLAN STEPHENS----- Danville

TREASURER

FRANKLIN L. VELDE----- Pekin

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ROGER SHERMAN (Term expires 1919)----- Chicago
JOHN F. VOIGT (Term expires 1919)----- Chicago
C. M. CLAY BUNTAIN (Term expires 1920)----- Kankakee
ERNEST L. KREAMER (Term expires 1920)----- Chicago
BRUCE A. CAMPBELL (Term expires 1921)----- East St. Louis
GEORGE H. WILSON (Term expires 1921)----- Quincy
EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN (Ex-Officio for 1918-1919)----- Chicago

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION**COMMITTEES FOR 1918-1919.**

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—Albert M. Kales, chairman, Chicago; Rush C. Butler, Chicago; John R. Cochran, Chicago; W. W. Maxwell, Chicago; Stephen A. Foster, Chicago; B. M. Matthews, Pittsfield; Albert Watson, Mt. Vernon; Walter H. Mills, Decatur; Fred H. Hand, Cambridge.

LAW REFORM—Class of 1918—W. T. ApMadoc, chairman, Chicago; H. S. Hicks, Rockford; M. D. Follansbee, Chicago; I. S. Rothschild, Chicago. Class of 1919—Allan J. Carter, chairman, Chicago; Horace W. McDavid, Decatur; Edward D. Shurtleff, Marengo. Class of 1920—James A. Watson, Elizabethtown; John Kasserman, Newton; G. A. Dahlberg, Chicago.

LEGAL EDUCATION—James Parker Hall, chairman, Chicago; George P. Costigan, Chicago; Edward H. Decker, Chicago; Chas. J. O'Connor, Chicago; Donald Morrill, Chicago; W. R. T. Ewen, Jr., Chicago; Beverley W. Howe, Chicago; Charles L. Bartlett, Quincy; Robert P. Vail, Decatur.

LEGAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—George A. Lawrence, chairman, Galesburg; Orrin N. Carter, Chicago; Frederick B. Grossley, Chicago; Joseph J. Thompson, Chicago; Clayton J. Barber, Springfield.

NECROLOGIST—Thomas Dent, Chicago.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS—John J. Barbour, chairman, Evanston; Nathan William MacChesney, Chicago; Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago; C. J. O'Connor, Chicago; Carl R. Childbloom, Chicago; Ralph M. Shaw, Chicago; Ernest Freund, Chicago; Felix J. Streychmans, Chicago; William L. Patton, Springfield; R. R. Tiffany, Freeport.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS—Jesse A. Baldwin, chairman, Chicago; F. R. Norcross, Chicago; Robert McMurdy, Chicago; Edward P. Irwin, Springfield; Thomas Worthington, Jacksonville; Arthur R. Hall, Danville; S. J. Gee, Lawrenceville.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—Orrin N. Carter, Chicago; Nathan William MacChesney, Chicago; Amos Miller, Hillsboro.

ALTERNATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—Jesse Holdom, Chicago; Harry Higbee, Pittsfield; E. C. Kramer, East St. Louis.

ORGANIZATION—Joseph H. Barnhart, Chairman, Danville; W. F. Spiller, 1st District, Benton; George D. Chafee, 2nd District, Shelbyville; E. E. Donnelly, 3rd District, Bloomington; L. O. Vaught, 4th District, Jacksonville; George C. Gale, 5th District, Galesburg; Charles P. Preston, 6th District, Paw Paw; William R. Hunter, 7th District, Kankakee.

NEW MEMBERS—Miles S. Gilbert, 1st District, Cairo; W. P. Boynton, 2nd District, Alton; D. A. Hebel, 3rd District, Aledo; Michael Eckstein, 4th District, Springfield; Walter C. Frank, 5th District, Galesburg; E. H. Brewster, 6th District, Dixon; T. D. Huff, chairman, 7th District, Chicago.

ADMISSIONS—Oliver D. Mann, chairman, Danville; P. J. Kolb, 1st District, Mt. Carmel; George W. Lackey, 2nd District, Lawrenceville; Harlington Wood, 3rd District, Springfield; M. F. Carrott, 4th District, Quincy; H. E. Todd, 5th District, Peoria; H. C. Warner, 6th District, Dixon; Edwin A. Munger, 7th District, Chicago.

BALANCE 1ST DISTRICT—Walter W. Williams, Benton; Judson E. Harriss, DuQuoin; J. E. McGaughey, Lawrenceville.

BALANCE 2ND DISTRICT—L. M. KAGY, Salem; W. E. Rinehart, Effingham; F. J. Tecklenburg, Belleville.

BALANCE 3RD DISTRICT—W. B. Cooney, Pekin; John R. Fitzgerald, Decatur; H. H. Kerr, Paxton; J. J. Neiger, Virginia; Philip E. Elting, Macomb; John J. Reeve, Jacksonville.

BALANCE 5TH DISTRICT—Thomas J. Welch, Kewanee; Shelton McGrath, Peoria; Rector C. Hitt, Ottawa.

BALANCE 6TH DISTRICT—F. J. Strawsky, Savanna; Stanton A. Hyer, Rockford; George Brown, Sycamore.

BALANCE 7TH DISTRICT—T. D. Silber, Chicago; Pence B. Orr, Joliet; I. Wesley Baker, Chicago.

GRIEVANCES—Walter H. Jacobs, chairman, Chicago; Joel C. Fitch, 1st District, Albion; John Kasserman, 2nd District, Newton; Alonso Hoff, 3rd District, Springfield; Carl Epler, 4th District, Quincy; Cairo Trimble, 5th District, Princeton; Robert P. Eckert, 6th District, Freeport.

MASTERS-IN-CHANCERY—Harry A. Daugherty, chairman, Chicago; McKenzie Cleland, Chicago; Adolph Bernard, Springfield; Edward W. Everett, Chicago; Robert J. Folonie, Chicago; Chas. S. Harris, Galesburg; H. E. Torrence, Pontiac; J. H. Latham, Decatur; Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva; Dean Franklin, Monmouth; Benjamin Bell, Rock Island.

CORPORATIONS ASSUMING TO PRACTICE LAW—S. E. Straus, chairman, Chicago; Geo. B. Gillespie, Springfield; John L. Hopkins, Chicago; I. B. Perlam, Chicago; J. B. Brown, Monmouth; John E. Hogan, Taylorville; M. J. Daugherty, Galesburg; Richard J. Barr, Joliet; C. M. Turner, Cambridge; Earl B. Reynolds, Rockford.

COSTS AND EXPENSES OF LITIGATION—R. L. Gavin, Chicago; Fred L. Fake, Chicago; John A. Logan, Benton; A. C. Edie, Monticello; W. J. Fulton, Sycamore; Raymond S. Pruitt, Chicago.

FEES AND SCHEDULE OF CHARGES—Walter C. Lindley, chairman, Danville; R. J. Carnahan, Freeport; Judson E. Harriss, DuQuoin; Robert Matheny, Springfield; Albert Huber, Rock Island; Ira J. Covey, Peoria; George B. Rhoads, Shelbyville; William U. Halbert, Belleville.

CLASSIFICATION OF ILLINOIS STATUTES—H. W. Ballantine, chairman, Urbana; H. E. Kelly, Chicago; Louis Behan, Chicago; W. T. ApMadoc, Chicago; W. F. Dodd, Springfield; O. A. Harker, Urbana; S. S. Anderson, Charleston; H. S. Hicks, Rockford.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING—Ernest Freund, chairman, Chicago; Frederick DeYoung, Chicago; I. S. Rothschild, Chicago; J. H. Fornoff, Pana; A. L. Anderson, Lincoln; Floyd E. Thompson, Rock Island.

BUDGET EXPENSE AND AUDIT—Walter J. Bookwalter, chairman, Danville; O. H. Wylie, Paxton; S. S. Clapper, Moweaqua; Carl A. Melin, Cambridge; E. P. Brookhouse, Jacksonville.

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY—Jesse L. Deck, chairman, Decatur; William G. Hale, Urbana; Harry B. Hershey, Taylorville; R. J. Dady, Waukegan; Fred Mortimer, Springfield; Guy R. Williams, Urbana; Thomas E. Rooney, Chicago; William M. Butler, Cairo; Harry B. North, Rockford; George B. Rhoads, Shelbyville; John H. Lewman, Danville.

JUDICIAL SECTION—W. M. Duncan, honorary chairman, Marion; Oscar E. Heard, chairman, Freeport; Edwin W. Sims, secretary, Chicago; Wells M. Cook, Chicago; Lyman McCarl, Quincy.

RETIREMENT FUND FOR AGED LAWYERS—Andrew R. Sheriff, Chicago; Frank J. Loesch, Chicago; Amos Miller, Hillsboro; B. H. Tivnen, Mattoon; H. H. Kerr, Paxton; Alex F. Reichmann, Chicago; Henry I. Green, Urbana.

REVISION OF PROBATE PRACTICE—Henry Horner, chairman, Chicago; Walter L. Clinch, Peoria; Frank Perrin, Belleville; Perry L. Persons, Waukegan; Charles A. E. Martin, Virginia; Charles I. Imes, Macomb; James H. Matheny, Springfield; George W. Govert, Quincy; Walter K. Lincoln, Chicago.

INDEX

Abbey, Charles P., Memorial Sketch.....	112
Adams, George E., Memorial Sketch.....	113
Addresses, Allen, Lawrence T.....	349-352
Carter, Orrin N.....	379-396
Davis, J. Lionberger.....	200-213
Dibell, Dorrance.....	341-348
Dunn, Frank K.....	312-326
Lewis, J. Hamilton.....	237-246
Landis, Kenesaw M.....	358-363
Lowden, Gov. Frank O.....	267-277
Magill, Hugh S.....	279-288
Rosenberry, M. B.....	223-234
Smith, Sir Frederick E.....	397-419
Tolman, Edgar B.....	260-265
Ahrens, John Paulsen, Memorial Sketch.....	118
Allen, Lawrence T., Address at Dinner for Judges.....	349-352
American Bar Association—Officers 1918-1919.....	506
Anderson, Ray Nelson, Memorial Sketch.....	110-111
Annual Banquet.....	219-246
Ball, Farlin Q., Memorial Sketch.....	114
Ballantine, H. W., Remarks.....	185-188
Benjamin, Reuben M., Memorial Sketch.....	114-115
Burres, Joseph R., Memorial Sketch.....	115-116
By-Laws of the Illinois State Bar Association.....	8-12
Campbell, F. J., Remarks.....	306-307
Carter, Orrin N., Introductions at Dinner for Judges.....	340-364
Address—"Patriotic Duties of the Legal Profession at this Time from the Standpoint of a Judge".....	379-396
Remarks.....	175-177
Charter of Illinois Bar Association.....	1-2
Amendment to.....	2
Choisser, Wm. Voltaire, Memorial Sketch.....	116-117
Committees, Reports, Admissions.....	64-68
Bar Pension Fund.....	148-151
Criminal Law and Criminology.....	146-148
Classification of Illinois Statutes.....	131-135
Grievances	59-62
Law Reform.....	52-54
Legal Education.....	56-57
Legal History and Biography.....	71-109
Legislative Drafting.....	143-145
New Members.....	62-63
Organization	59
Promote Adoption of Plan of Committee on Masters in Chancery.....	140
Schedule of Charges.....	141-142
State Constitution.....	172-174
Tellers of Election.....	178-179

INDEX

Uniform State Laws.....	57-58
Committees, Standing.....	6-7
1917-1918	13-16
1918-1919	511-514
Crea, Hugh, Memorial Sketch.....	117
Creel, Thomas Z., Memorial Sketch.....	117-118
David, Joseph B., Remarks.....	299-301
Davis, J. Lionberger, Address: "Trading with the Enemy Act and the Cus- todian of Alien Property".....	200-213
Discussion of by Members.....	213-218
Dibell, Dorrance, Address.....	341-348
Dinner for the Judges.....	339-364
Dinner to Justices of Supreme Court.....	367-395
Dinner to Sir Frederick E. Smith.....	397-419
District Meetings, First Supreme Judicial.....	423-428
Second Supreme Judicial.....	430-434
Third Supreme Judicial.....	436-440
Fourth Supreme Judicial.....	442-448
Fifth Supreme Judicial.....	450-455
Sixth Supreme Judicial.....	456-461
Seventh Supreme Judicial.....	462-464
District Reports of War Work, Second Supreme Judicial	181-194-198
Third Supreme Judicial.....	181-188
Fourth Supreme Judicial.....	193-195
Fifth Supreme Judicial.....	193-195
Sixth Supreme Judicial.....	186-192
Seventh Supreme Judicial.....	192
Dues, Annual.....	5
Dunn, F. K., Address: "War Issues".....	812-828
Ferguson, Elbert C., Memorial Sketch.....	118
Frost, Arthur H., Memorial Sketch.....	118-119
Gibbons, John, Memorial Sketch.....	119
Higbee, Harry, Remarks.....	304-305, 331-335
Holden, Jesse, Remarks	292-297
Honorary Members.....	17-19
Illinois Centennial Celebration.....	279-288
Illinois State Bar Association—	
Ex-President of the Association.....	17
Honorary Members.....	18-19
Officers and Committees 1917-1918.....	13-16
Officers and Committees 1918-1919.....	510-514
Illinois State's Attorneys' Association, Officers 1918	507
Illinois State Society of American Institute of Criminal Law and Crimin- ology, Officers	508
Ingram, John J., Memorial Sketch	119
Jenks, Anson B., Memorial Sketch	120
Judicial Section, Officers 1918-1919.....	509
Proceedings of	291-337
Kohlsaat, Christian C., Memorial Sketch.....	120
Landis, Kenesaw M., Address at Dinner for Judges.....	353-363
Lawrence, George A., Remarks.....	107-109
Lewis, J. Hamilton, Address	237-246
Lowden, Gov. Frank O., Address	267-277

Mackay, Henry, Memorial Sketch.....	121-122
Magill, Hugh S., Address: "Illinois Centennial Celebration".....	279-288
McIlduff, Robert S., Memorial Sketch.....	121
Meagher, James F., Memorial Sketch.....	122
Members, Application for.....	3
Complaints against.....	7
Disbarment of.....	9
Honorary list of.....	18-19
List by Cities.....	463-505
Roll of.....	20-41
Who eligible.....	3-4
Withdrawal of.....	7
Memorial Sketches.....	112-129
Officers, see names of Associations.	
Pam, Hugo, War Savings Remarks.....	169-172
Remarks.....	307-308
Peirce, James H., Memorial Sketch.....	122-123
President, Annual Address.....	250-265
Duties of.....	4
Provine, Walter M., Remarks at Annual Banquet.....	236-237
Remarks at Dinner for Judges.....	339-340
Puterbaugh, Leslie D., Memorial Sketch.....	128-124
Rankin, Chase R., Memorial Sketch.....	124
Reports, Auditor.....	50-51
Board of Governors.....	160-163
Committee on Admissions.....	64-68
Committee on Bar Pension Fund.....	148-151
Committee on Criminal Law and Criminology.....	146-148
Committee on Classification of Illinois Statutes.....	131-135
Committee on Grievances.....	59-62
Committee on Law Reform.....	52-54
Committee on Legal Education.....	50-57
Committee on Legal History and Biography.....	71-109
Committee on Legislative Drafting.....	148-145
Committee on New Members.....	62-63
Committee on Organization.....	59
Committee to Promote Adoption of Plan of Committee on Master in Chancery.....	140
Committee on Resolutions.....	
Committee on Schedule of Charges.....	141-142
Committee on State Constitution.....	172-174
Committee on Tellers of Election.....	178-179
Committee on Uniform State Laws.....	57-58
Delegates to American Bar Association.....	139-140
Necrologist.....	110-112
Secretary.....	153-160
Treasurer.....	47-50
Richberg, John C., Memorial Sketch.....	124-125
Rosenberry, M. B., Address: "The Lawyer in the Present Crisis".....	223-234
Secretary, Duties of.....	5
Report of.....	158-160
Service Flag for Lawyers.....	276
Smith, Sir Frederick E., Address.....	403-418

INDEX

Dinner for.....	397-402
Stead, Wm. H., Memorial Sketch.....	125
Strawn, Halbert J., Memorial Sketch.....	125-126
Stubblefield, Arnott, Memorial Sketch.....	126
Sullivan, D. E., Remarks.....	327-331
Taylor, Thomas, Remarks.....	297-298
Thompson, Morton W., Memorial Sketch.....	126-127
Thomson, Chas. M., Remarks.....	301-304
Tolman, Edgar B., Annual Address.....	250-265
Remarks	196-200
Remarks at Annual Banquet.....	234-236
Remarks at Dinner to Supreme Justices.....	371-377
Trading with the Enemy Act, Etc.....	200-218
Treasurer, Duties of.....	4-5
Report of.....	47-50
Turner, Chester M., Memorial Sketch.....	127-128
Uhlir, Joseph Z., Memorial Sketch.....	128
Waters, John E., Memorial Sketch.....	128-129
Welsh, John D., Memorial Sketch.....	129
Whitley, Marion S., Memorial Sketch.....	129-130
Wigmore, John H., Remarks.....	163-168
Williams, John C., Memorial Sketch.....	130-131

Stanford Law Library



3 6105 063 595 842

